




✓

*This Volume
forms part
of
The Witton Gift
bequeathed
to the
Hamilton Public Library
by
Henry Buckingham Witton*

This Volume was given by
William Palmer Witton



R
971.1 ✓
B777
v.3
Cana





Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2023 with funding from
Hamilton Public Library

BRITISH COLUMBIA

FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES
TO THE PRESENT

BIOGRAPHICAL

HAMILTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

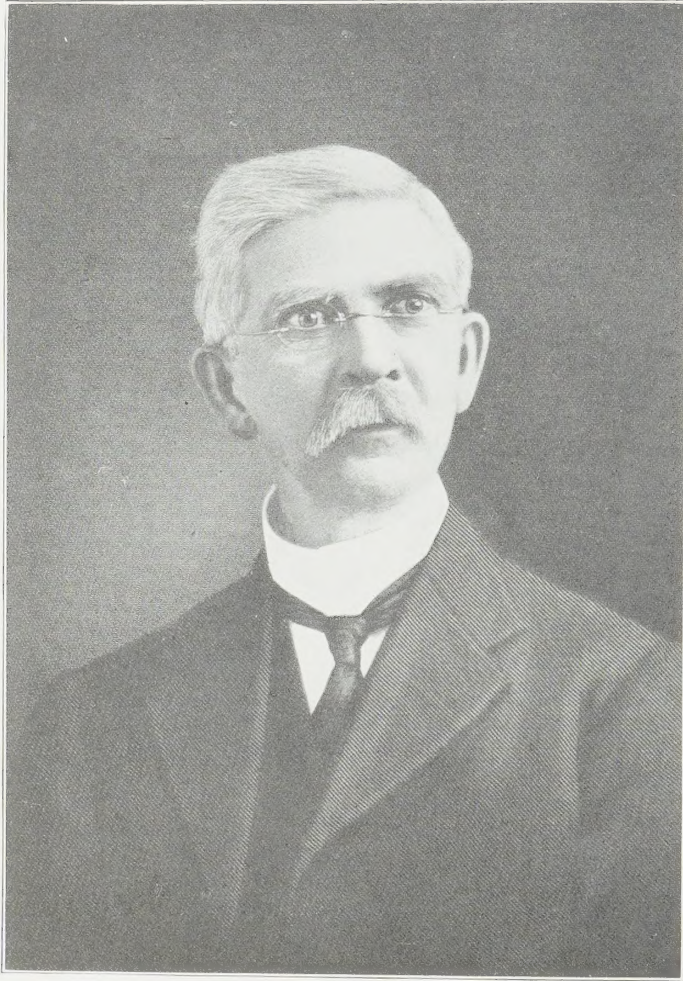
VOLUME III

THE S. J. CLARKE PUBLISHING COMPANY

VANCOUVER PORTLAND SAN FRANCISCO CHICAGO

1914

NOV 23 1950 v. 3



GEORGE R. GORDON

BIOGRAPHICAL

GEORGE ROBERTSON GORDON.

George Robertson Gordon, financial agent at Vancouver, devoting his time largely to his duties as executor of several estates and also to the handling of private interests, was born at Goderich, Ontario, September 1, 1861. His parents, James and Mary Ann (Gordon) Gordon, were both natives of Ireland, the former born in County Fermanagh and the latter in County Armagh. The father learned the carpenter's trade there and in 1855 crossed the Atlantic to the new world, becoming a resident of Goderich, Ontario, where for thirty-five years he conducted business as a contractor. He filled the offices of town assessor and building inspector for a number of years and passed away in Goderich in 1892, at the age of sixty-seven years. His wife arrived in Canada in early womanhood and they were married in Hamilton. She passed away a number of years before her husband, dying in 1875, at the age of forty-two.

At the usual age George R. Gordon began his education as a public-school student in his native city and passed through consecutive grades to the high school, from which he was graduated before entering mercantile circles in 1876, at the age of fifteen. He was first employed as a clerk in a general store in his home town, spending his time in that way until 1881, when he removed westward to Manitoba. Owing to ill health while in that province, he soon returned to the east and remained in Ontario until 1884, when he located at Spences Bridge, British Columbia, remaining there for a year. In 1885 he embarked in merchandising at North Bend, British Columbia, in partnership with E. Johnston, but in the spring of 1886 sold out to his partner and came to Vancouver, which was then a small and unimportant town, known as Granville. Here he has resided continuously since and with the growth of the city has been closely associated, watching its development from early days and taking active part in its progress. He began merchandising here in March, 1886, but was burned out by the fire which occurred on the 13th of June of that year. Nothing daunted by this calamity, however, he secured another stock of goods and was soon again engaged in business, in which he continued until 1900, winning a substantial measure of success through all the intervening years, for his trade increased with the growth of the city, his straightforward and honorable business methods securing him a gratifying patronage. With the opening year of the century he closed out his business and turned his attention to other pursuits becoming secretary of the Terminal City Building Society, the City of Vancouver Building Society and the Burrard Building Society, the last named being the only one of the three now in existence. He resigned his position as secretary in 1911 and at the present time is executor of several estates, while his private interests also make large claim upon his attention and energies. He is the holder of much valuable business and residential property in Vancouver and is the owner of a fine farm of one hundred and twelve acres at Langley, British Columbia, which is devoted to the production of fruit, the raising of stock and poultry and to dairy interests, each branch of the business bringing to him a substantial return. His has been a life of unfaltering energy and close application, in which there

have been few leisure hours, and his wise utilization of his time and talents has brought him to a most creditable and gratifying position among the leading business men of the city.

Mr. Gordon was married, in Clinton, on Cariboo road, British Columbia, October 18, 1887, to Miss Susan E. McIntyre, a daughter of John and Anna (Kilpatrick) McIntyre, both of whom were natives of Stewartstown, Ireland. The father died in Vancouver in June, 1900, at the age of eighty-three years, and Mrs. McIntyre is still a resident of this city. Although now in her eightieth year, she is still hale and hearty, retains her faculties unimpaired and is as alert and active as a person many years her junior. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Gordon have been born two children: Irngarde, who is a graduate of the Vancouver high school and the Ontario Ladies College of Whitby; and Alva McIntyre, who is a student at McGill University.

Mr. Gordon is a conservative in politics and has been an active and stalwart advocate of party principles. He has voted in every municipal election ever held in Vancouver and for nine years he was a member of the school board of this city. He became one of the founders of the Pioneer Society of Vancouver, of which he is now serving as treasurer, and no man is more familiar with the history of development, progress and improvement here than he. He holds membership in Pacific Lodge, No. 26, I. O. O. F., in which he has passed through all the chairs, and was grand representative to the sovereign grand lodge in 1902-03. He is prominent and popular in the club circles of the city, connected through membership with the Canadian and Progress Clubs. Both he and his wife are active and prominent members of Wesley Methodist church and take helpful interest in various lines of church and charitable work. Mr. Gordon is now serving as a member of the board of trustees of the Ferris Road, Trinity and Dundee Street Methodist churches. His wife is active in the Ladies Aid Society of the Wesley Methodist church, has been a member of the directorate of the Children's Aid Society for six years and is active in the home work of that organization. In fact, both Mr. and Mrs. Gordon are possessors in large measure of that broad humanitarian spirit which reaches out in helpfulness and kindness to all, and their labors have done much toward making the world better and brighter for the unfortunate ones.

JOHN ANDREW LEE.

Foremost along any line of activity to which he gave his attention, John Andrew Lee has become one of the substantial men and leading merchants of New Westminster, conducting one of the largest department stores in this city and being at the head of numerous other important commercial and financial institutions. An indication of the position he holds in regard to business development is given in the fact that he serves at present as president of the Board of Trade and, moreover, has held for three terms the office of mayor during a most momentous period in the history of the city, promoting and bringing to realization such important measures as the new harbor plan and the survey of the city. He was born in Mount Forest, Ontario, on February 11, 1868, a son of Samuel and Marjory (Donogh) Lee, the former a native of Londonderry, Ireland, and the latter of County Sligo, that country. They were brought to Canada by their respective parents as boy and girl and attained their majority in Ontario, where they subsequently married and located in York county, that province, the father engaging in farming. He subsequently turned his attention to merchandising, with which line he was identified in later life. He died in 1883, highly esteemed and respected in his community, his wife surviving him until 1897. Both were devout members of the Methodist church.

John Andrew Lee received his education in the Toronto public schools, his course, however, being cut short, as he had to leave school at the age of thirteen



JOHN A. LEE

in order to earn his own support. At that early age he secured a position in the dry-goods store of Robert Simpson in Toronto, a relationship which continued for some years. During that time he rose through the various departments in the store to an important position, having at last charge as manager of a branch of the business. In 1890 he resigned his position in order to come westward and test out the stories he had heard about the greater opportunities of that region. Going to San Francisco, California, he there remained a little less than a year before removing to Virginia City, Nevada, where for nine months he was employed in a store, when he was tendered a position by Haley & Sutton, the predecessors of Gordon Drysdale & Company. Haley & Sutton were organizing their business at that time and Mr. Lee took charge of the store for them, this being in 1891. In 1893 the firm sold out to Gordon Drysdale & Company and Mr. Lee then engaged in the real-estate and insurance business, remaining in that line for one year. In the summer of 1894 he proceeded into the Lillooet country, where he engaged in mining. As he expected to gain rapid success, he did not shun the hardest of work and day by day set out with pick and shovel to seek his fortune. However, the reverse of success was to be his, this venture proving only a means of losing his savings. With the coming of the snow he came to New Westminster to recuperate his fortunes and accepted a position with Alexander Godfrey, a hardware merchant, as bookkeeper, remaining in this connection until 1896, when he returned to San Francisco to accept a position in a dry-goods house, which he retained until 1900. That year marks his return to New Westminster and subsequently, in September, 1903, Mr. Lee bought out the business of the Standard Furniture Company, devoting his attention to its development and upbuilding. In the following December, however, he sustained a heavy loss, his store being completely destroyed by fire, but with his characteristic spirit of energy he immediately set up again in business, his new place being opened in May, 1904. In the following four years his establishment expanded rapidly under his able management and in 1908 he was forced to provide larger quarters, buying at that time his present commodious business block. During the years 1911 and 1912 he added dry goods and various other departments and has now one of the most modern and up-to-date department stores in New Westminster. In 1912 the growth of the business made it imperative to add another story to his building and he at the same time renovated his place throughout, instituting numerous conveniences for his customers and making his department store one which rivals any metropolitan establishment. An indication of the extensive business done is given in the fact that his pay roll runs from eight hundred to eleven hundred dollars weekly. His rapid success along this line is entirely attributable to his innate ability, his ready understanding of business conditions and the needs of the public, his sound judgment and the honorable methods which prevail in the store. Moreover, he has trained a force of employes with whom it is a pleasure to deal. It is but a master mind which in so short a time can create and can successfully conduct so large an institution, and Mr. Lee's ability for organization is readily recognized in business circles, his services having been enlisted by numerous other enterprises which have largely benefited thereby. He serves at present as president of the Modern Office Supply Company of Vancouver and holds the same position in relation to the National Printing & Publishing Company, which publishes the New Westminster Daily News, this journal having largely benefited and increased in prestige by his wise counsel and direction. He is also president and manager of the Dominion Match Company of New Westminster. He is connected with other corporations, too numerous to mention, holding a number of directorships on various boards.

In 1897 Mr. Lee was united in marriage to Miss Mildred Major, a daughter of C. G. Major, of New Westminster, and to them have been born two children, Dorothy Mildred and John Ormsby.

That a man of the ability and characteristics such as Mr. Lee possesses should become closely connected with the public life of his community is but natural, and it may be said of him that along official lines he has done work of at

least equal importance. For three terms, beginning in 1910, he served as mayor of New Westminster, promoting during that time some of the most important measures undertaken in the interests of the city. He may be called the father of the ordinance which provided for the resurveying of the city and it was he who initiated and fostered the new harbor plan which will give to New Westminster one of the finest and most capacious harbors on the Pacific coast. His political affiliation is with the conservative party and his interest and standing in the organization is evident by the fact that he serves at present as president of the Conservative Association of British Columbia. He is also president of the Union of Municipalities of British Columbia and holds the same important position in relation to the Board of Trade, in which he always can be found in the front ranks of those who leave no stone unturned to promote industrial and commercial expansion. He is a member of the Westminster Club, of the Burnaby Lake Country Club and the British Columbia Golf and Country Club at Coquitlam, the two latter connections giving an indication of his means of recreation and relaxation. He is prominent in the Masonic order, being a member of King Solomon Lodge, No. 17, A. F. & A. M.; Westminster Chapter, R. A. M.; Westminster Preceptory; and Gizeh Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Victoria. To estimate the value of the labors of Mr. Lee in their effect upon the advancement and development of New Westminster is practically impossible, but that he has been among the foremost forces to bring about the present prosperous conditions is readily conceded by all. He is highly respected and honored in his community, as he is a man who has not only striven for individual success but has given as much time and thought to promote general measures which have proven of the utmost benefit to the general public.

THOMAS FRANK PATERSON.

One of the successful and prominent men in Vancouver at the present time and one whose personality, executive ability and sound judgment have been felt as forces in the development and upbuilding of the city's commercial interests is Thomas Frank Paterson, president and manager of the Paterson Timber Company, Ltd. He was born in Thamesford, Ontario, on the 19th of November, 1867, and is a son of Alexander and Agnes Paterson, pioneers in Middlesex county, Ontario, and also early settlers in Bruce county, in the same province. They have now for a number of years made their home in Vancouver.

Thomas Frank Paterson acquired his education in the public schools of Bruce county and in the high schools at Goderich and Clinton, Ontario, and after laying aside his books taught in the schools of Bruce county from 1888 to 1892. He later attended Guelph Agricultural College and from that institution went to Toronto University, graduating in 1896, with the degree of B. S. A. and receiving the highest honors in his class, acting as valedictorian. In the fall of 1896 he lectured for the British Columbia government on agriculturè and upon the formation and maintenance of a series of farmers' institutes throughout the province, similar to those then in profitable existence in Ontario. He was afterward on the editorial staff of the Vancouver World, serving from 1897 to 1898, and in the fall of the latter year purchased a one-third interest in the Canadian Pacific Lumber Company, Ltd., of Port Moody. In 1902 he and his brother, W. Innes Paterson, formed the Paterson Timber Company, Ltd., of Vancouver. Of this firm Thomas F. Paterson is now president and managing director. In association with his brother, W. I. Paterson, he also purchased in 1907 the plant of the Cascade Mills, Ltd., and he is also president of this concern. In addition to this he is president and managing director of the Terminal Lumber & Shingle Company, Ltd., of Vancouver. He is vice president of the Burrard Publishing Company, Ltd., publishers of the Vancouver Sun, and a director in the Forest Mills, Ltd., of British Columbia, and in the Colonial Pulp & Paper Company,



THOMAS F. PATERSON

Ltd., these connections indicating something of the scope and extent of his interests and of his high standing in business circles of the community.

On the 1st of October, 1902, Mr. Paterson married, in New Westminster, British Columbia, Miss Mary Olive Tait, a daughter of the late T. B. and Eva Tait, the former at one time a prominent lumberman in Burks Falls, Ontario, where he controlled the business operated by the T. B. Tait Lumber Company. Mr. and Mrs. Paterson have four children, Evelyn, Gladys, Ethelwyn and Phyllis.

Mr. Paterson is a member of the Presbyterian church and fraternally is affiliated with the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a liberal in his political beliefs and is affiliated with the Vancouver Commercial Club, being ready at all times to cooperate in any movement for the promotion of the commercial growth of the city. He has resided in British Columbia for the past sixteen years and has been during most of that time one of the great individual forces in the business development of Vancouver, for the influence of his personality and his unusual ability have been felt as a community asset as well as a factor in his individual prosperity. He holds the respect of his business associates, the warm regard of his friends and the confidence and esteem of all who are in any way associated with him.

JAMES FORD GARDEN.

James Ford Garden, a widely known representative of the profession of civil engineering, practicing in Vancouver, where he has also other interests of a varied nature has made his home in this province since 1886. He is a native of Woodstock, New Brunswick, born February 19, 1847, and is a son of H. M. G. and E. Jane (Gale) Garden, representatives of old United Empire Loyalist families. In 1894 he was elected a member of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers. Mr. Garden, who was a lieutenant in the Intelligence Corps in the Northwest rebellion in 1875 was wounded at Batoche, and received a medal. He is likewise much interested in the political situation of the country and with local interests and in 1898 was elected mayor of Vancouver for a three years' term. In his political affiliation he is a conservative and sat for Vancouver City in the local legislature from 1900 until 1909. In the former year he unsuccessfully contested Vancouver for a seat in the house of commons at the general election. His religious belief is that of the Anglican church.

GEORGE EDWARD TROREY.

George Edward Trorey, who has been engaged in the jewelry business at Vancouver for a period covering two decades, now conducts the third largest jewelry establishment in Canada as managing director of the Vancouver branch of the firm of Henry Birks & Sons. His birth occurred at Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada, on the 22d of March, 1861, and in the public schools of that place he acquired his education. After putting aside his text-books he was apprenticed to John England, of Niagara Falls, to learn the trade of watchmaker and jeweler and remained with that gentleman for about six years. On the expiration of that period he went to Meaford, Ontario, and there followed the trade of watchmaker for two years. Making his way to Toronto, he there worked at his trade in charge of the watch repairing department of the firm of C. & J. Allen. In 1886 he embarked in business on his own account as a retail jeweler of Toronto, remaining in that city until February, 1893, when he came to Vancouver. Here he successfully continued in business until 1907, when he amalgamated his interests with those of Henry Birks & Sons of Montreal, becoming managing di-

rector of the Vancouver branch, which office he has held to the present time. When he began business at Vancouver in February, 1893, he had a very small store on Cordova street and one assistant. The success which attended his efforts is indicated in the fact that when he joined forces with Henry Birks & Sons he was already established in his present location and had about thirty-five employes. He now conducts the third largest jewelry business in Canada and the largest west of Toronto, furnishing employment to more than one hundred people. The business of Henry Birks was founded in Montreal in March, 1879, and conducted in a very small store at No. 224 St. James street. In 1893 Mr. Birks admitted his three sons to a partnership and the enterprise has since been known as Henry Birks & Sons, under which style stores are conducted at Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver. As managing director of the Vancouver branch Mr. Trorey has demonstrated his executive ability and sound business sense, and the success which has come to him is indeed well merited.

ROBERT KERR HOULGATE.

In financial and industrial circles the name of Robert Kerr Houlgate, of Vancouver, is well known and his business is of an extensive and important character. He was born at Whitehaven, England, September 11, 1868, and is a son of William and Jessie M. (Kerr) Houlgate. The father was a banker of Whitehaven, remaining for about half a century as manager of the Cumberland Union Bank of that place, his labors in that connection being terminated by his death in 1903. He was for many years a captain in the volunteer artillery and held many positions of trust and honor of a public or semi-public character. In fact, he was one of the leading and influential residents of his community, his worth and ability being widely acknowledged.

Robert K. Houlgate was educated at Ghyll Bank College, at Whitehaven, England, and throughout his entire life has been more or less closely connected with financial interests. When his text-books were laid aside he entered the employ of the Cumberland Union Bank at Whitehaven in the capacity of clerk and was advanced through various grades in that bank and other financial institutions until 1894, when he became manager of the London City and Midland Bank, Limited, at Morley, Yorkshire, England. He continued there until 1898, when he came to Vancouver, British Columbia, to accept the position of assistant manager for British Columbia of the Yorkshire Guarantee and Securities Corporation, Limited, of Huddersfield, England. Within the year he became manager and so continues to the present time, controlling and directing the important interests of that company in this province. This corporation which is capitalized for two million, five hundred thousand dollars, established its branch in Vancouver in 1890. They are a mortgage company and do a general financial and investment business, buy and sell municipal bonds, manage estates and act as trustees and executors. They also buy and sell for clients vacant and improved properties in Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster. In 1908 Mr. Houlgate as manager of the Yorkshire Guarantee and Securities Corporation, Limited, became general agent for British Columbia for the Yorkshire Insurance Company, Limited, of York, England, representing fire, employers' liability, accident, plate glass and live-stock insurance and so continues to date. Mr. Houlgate is also general investment agent for the company in the province and in this connection he is conducting a large and rapidly growing business. They have extensive, safe and conservative investments in the province which Mr. Houlgate has placed for them. He is also agent for the Home Insurance Company of New York, representing fire and automobile insurance; agent for the Vancouver Land and Improvement Company, Limited; the Vancouver Land and Securities Corporation, Limited; the estate of Isaac Robinson; the estate of Town and Robinson, and also has other financial interests. He is likewise president of the Mainland Transfer Company of Vancouver and of the



ROBERT K. HOULGATE

Pacific May-Oatway Fire Alarms, Limited, of Vancouver. He is also an officer of a number of corporations subsidiary to the Yorkshire Guarantee and Securities Corporation, Limited, and he has valuable real-estate holdings. What he has undertaken and successfully accomplished places him among the foremost financiers and business men of the province and his efforts have been of a character which have promoted public prosperity as well as individual success.

Mr. Houlgate has taken an active part in all matters pertaining to the growth and development of Vancouver and British Columbia since coming to the new world. He is interested in everything pertaining to civic welfare and his efforts have been resultant factors along many lines of benefit to his adopted city. He was a director of the old Tourist's Association, which was absorbed into the Progress Club and which did much for Vancouver, exploiting its resources and advantages and making known its opportunities and its possibilities. His publicity work has been resultant and Vancouver has every reason to number him among her builders and promoters.

On the 31st of January, 1906, Mr. Houlgate was married in Vancouver to Miss Mabel G. Willox, a native of Herne Bay, England, and a daughter of Thomas and Mary Willox. In politics Mr. Houlgate is a conservative but not an active party worker. He belongs to the Vancouver and Vancouver Royal Yacht Clubs of Vancouver, the Westminster Club at New Westminster, the Union Club of Victoria and the United Empire Club of London, England. It is an acknowledged fact that he occupies a central place on the stage of business activity and all concede that merit has won him the laurels which he has gained.

HENRY ALFRED EASTMAN.

Not only has Henry Alfred Eastman played an important part in the development of New Westminster as director of the F. J. Hart Company, Ltd., and of the Western Home & Improvement Company, Ltd., but was a dominant factor in the development of the Fraser river valley in the early days when he drove many farmers from the east through this section, demonstrating the feasibility of its agricultural riches and giving proof of the suitability of the land for cultivation. Most of the men who first came to this region labored under the impression that for nine months or more of the year continuous rains effectively prevented successful agriculture and it was he who drove these doubters through the countryside, convincing them of the advantages which could be gained here. Many a day while thus engaged he drove from twenty-five to forty miles per day and it may be said of him that there has been no man who has done more in bringing settlers to the Fraser river valley than Mr. Eastman.

Born in Stormont county, Ontario, on December 15, 1856, Henry Alfred Eastman is a son of Alva Schofield and Sarah (Johnstone) Eastman, the father having been born in the same house as his son Henry A. The grandfather, Benjamin Eastman, crossed the border from Connecticut to the Dominion as a refugee on account of the breaking out of the War for Independence, and the mother was born on the farm adjoining the Eastman homestead in Ontario. Both father and mother passed their entire lives in that province.

Henry Alfred Eastman was reared at home amid influences conducive to the development of the highest qualities of manhood, early having instilled into his youthful consciousness lessons concerning the value of thrift, diligence, honesty and modesty. In the acquirement of his education he attended the common schools of the neighborhood and Belleville College at Belleville City, Ontario, working, however, previous to his college course, in a general store at Mille Roches, that province, and accepting, after completing his studies, a position in a retail grocery house in Toronto. Four years later he was offered and accepted a position as foreman and wholesale salesman in the wholesale grocery house of Kinnear & Lang, with whom he remained for two years, at the end of which

time he engaged independently in the retail grocery business under the firm name of H. A. Eastman & Company, in Toronto, and was for thirteen years prominently and successfully identified with the grocery business in that city. Disposing of his interests he sought the opportunities of the west and on April 3, 1891, arrived in Vancouver, but two months later he came to New Westminster where he engaged in the brokerage business with others under the firm style of E. H. Port & Company, remaining in that connection until three years later, when the association was dissolved. In 1896 he identified himself with F. J. Hart & Company, Ltd., with which concern he has since been connected. He is director of this important organization and holds a similar office in connection with the Western Home & Improvement Company, Ltd. His executive ability and business capacity have found a wide scope in these important connections and the thriving conditions which both firms enjoy are in no small way due to the effective work of Mr. Eastman.

In the city of Toronto, in 1880, Mr. Eastman was united in marriage to Miss Fannie Russell, by whom he has six children: Bessie Gray, the wife of Henry J. Byrnes, a farmer of Langley Prairie; William Russell, residing in San Diego, California; Emma Gertrude, who married Thomas D. Curtis, a building contractor of New Westminster; Grace Irene, the wife of Rupert Haggan, Dominion and provincial land surveyor at Quesnel, British Columbia; Edwin Fraser, senior member of the firm of Eastman & Wahnsley, brokers; and Edna Sarah, still at home.

Mr. Eastman and his family are devoted members of the Church of England. As a member of the New Westminster Board of Trade he associates with those men who have at heart the real progress of the city and are ever ready to give their support to enterprises which give promise of permanent value. He is also a member of the Westminster Club and the Westminster Progressive Association. Fraternally he is connected with St. George's Lodge of the Grand Registry of Canada, and belongs also to Lewis Lodge, No. 57, A. F. & A. M. While he has never cared for public position he has in a private capacity done much toward material growth and is ever ready to uphold such measures as will promote intellectual and moral progress. He is highly respected and esteemed in the city not only for the substantial position he has attained among its citizens but as much for those qualities of his character which have made possible his success—a success which lies as much in civic righteousness as in financial independence.

WILLIAM CHARLES.

William Charles, Pacific coast pioneer, Hudson's Bay Company factor, scholar, artist, prominent figure in the early history of British Columbia and one of the "trail blazers" who marked the way for later civilization and development, was a native of Scotland, born at Inverleith Row, Edinburgh, March 5, 1831, the son of John Charles, one of the early factors of the Hudson's Bay Company.

William Charles was educated at Hill Street School and Edinburgh University, having there laid the foundation of a later broad education and a culture which was characteristic of the man throughout his subsequent career.

He came to the Pacific coast from Edinburgh by way of Panama in 1852, and was for a time in the employ of Breck & Ogden of Portland, Oregon, and two years later, or in 1854, entered the service of the Hudson's Bay Company. He was stationed at different times at old Fort Vancouver on the Columbia River, Fort Hall, Utah, and at Fort Boise. He was transferred to Victoria in 1858 and was subsequently in charge of Fort Hope, Fort Yale and Fort Kamloops.

In 1874 he was promoted to the grade of chief factor and placed in charge of the Victoria establishment. He is mentioned very kindly by Bancroft, the historian of the Pacific coast, for having contributed much valuable data respecting Oregon and British Columbia, and his name also appears frequently in the



WILLIAM CHARLES

old Hudson's Bay correspondence, which has been collected and preserved in the British Columbia Provincial Library.

Later, in 1874, he was made inspecting chief factor of the western department, an important post, including in its jurisdiction all the Hudson's Bay establishments in and west of the Rocky mountains, retaining this position up to the time of his retirement in 1885, thereafter residing permanently in Victoria to the time of his death, which occurred May 21, 1903, in his seventy-third year.

He was of the old stock of the Hudson's Bay Company, dating far back in the history of that remarkable and powerful organization. As before mentioned, his father was a chief factor, having been identified with the company's operations in Rupert's Land. His name appears among the members of the Hudson's Bay councils, which may properly be regarded as "fur trading parliaments,"—at Red River in 1835 and 1839, and again at Norway House in 1840, at the first of which the late Duncan Finlayson presided, and at the latter two of which Sir George Simpson was the presiding officer. It is also affirmed that his mother and William Charles' grandmother, was the daughter of one of the high officials at Fort York or Churchill on Hudson's Bay at the time of the French invasion, at which time she was taken a prisoner to France but subsequently released.

Although William Charles did not participate prominently in public affairs and was comparatively unknown to the younger generation, to those who knew him well in early days and who had business or social intercourse with him, he appealed most strongly, and the warm ties of friendship were never broken.

His name was a synonym for honor and personal integrity. In his official capacity, his duties were performed with that competency and conscientiousness which constituted the character of the man, bringing to both his business and social activities acute intelligence and wide knowledge.

He was a man of fine artistic taste, and many of his sketches portrayed, not only the promise of high accomplishment as an artist, but illustrate in an originally clever way the many phases of fur trading life of the frontier wilds. He was a close student and wide reader, with a fondness for natural science, with a particular liking for natural history, and owned one of the most carefully selected libraries in the province. Had he been so disposed he could have left very interesting historical and literary reminiscences, but like so many of his contemporaries who were so splendidly equipped by mentality, education and experience, owing to the more practical turn which trading life gave, he was indifferent to the opportunities which lay before him in that direction, and on account of which all students of western pioneer life must deeply regret. As a man, however, he preferred a life of quiet retirement, whose allegiance was to his old friends, endeared to them as he was by sterling qualities of heart and mind.

Physically, he was in his prime, vigorous, powerful, capable, of great endurance and wonderful feats of travel which seem almost unbelievable in this day of modern facilities. In talking of the hardships of reaching the Yukon, he used to laugh at the stories of some of the "tenderfeet" of later days. On one occasion while at Fort Vancouver upon the arrival of a ship he was ordered to report to Fort York, and on four days' notice undertook the journey going up the Columbia river, past the present site of Revelstoke; thence up the Canoe river and through Yellowhead Pass, out to the plains, whence he took the Saskatchewan, and so on to his journey's end. These were the common, and not the uncommon experiences of the rugged life led by Hudson's Bay men, which few men would undertake or undergo at the present day with improved modes of travel.

On October 3, 1859, Mr. Charles married Mary Ann Birnie, a native of Astoria, Oregon, and a daughter of James Birnie, at one time identified with the Hudson's Bay Company, but subsequently severed his connection and took up government land on the Columbia river at Cathlamet, Oregon, where he devoted the remainder of his life, and died on the farm thus established.

Mr. Charles was survived by Mrs. Charles, two daughters and a son: Mrs. Eberts, wife of the Hon. David M. Eberts, K. C., former attorney general of British Columbia; Mrs. Worsfold, wife of C. Worsfold, superintendent of the Dominion public works department at New Westminster; and William B. Charles, of Kamloops, British Columbia.

Mrs. Charles possesses to a remarkable degree those charming traits of mind and character with which her husband was so liberally endowed and which endeared them both to their hosts of friends. Her social life, while most unostentatious, is a pleasure and a joy to both her friends and to herself. Mr. Charles' death marked the parting of another link in the chain of hardy pioneers whose lives and work unite the past with the present and whose sterling integrity, industry and faith in the future, contributed so much to the present well-being and prosperity of the province of British Columbia and added so much of credit to its history.

GEORGE JOHN HAMMOND.

George John Hammond is president of the Natural Resources Security Company, Ltd., and as such is active among those who have been exploiting the interests and opportunities of this great and growing western country. His efforts have been resultant in the upbuilding of various districts in British Columbia and he brings to his task the most enterprising business methods, guided by sound judgment and keen discernment. He was born January 15, 1866, at Port Dover, Ontario, his parents being Edward and Priscilla (Long) Hammond. The father came of English ancestry while the mother's people were of United Empire Loyalist stock from Virginia. In the public schools of his native city the son pursued his education and crossed the threshold of the business world as a drug clerk at Port Dover, Ontario, while later he was employed in a similar capacity at Hagersville, Ontario. He next became station agent at different points along the Canadian Southern Railway and from 1882 until 1884 was train dispatcher for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. On leaving that service he entered the employ of the Western Union Telegraph and Postal Telegraph Cable Companies which he represented from 1884 until 1890. Through the succeeding decade he was a member of the St. Louis (Mo.) Board of Trade and of the Merchants Exchange and following his removal to Minneapolis in 1900 he engaged in the brokerage business in Minneapolis and St. Paul for six years.

Mr. Hammond arrived in British Columbia in 1906 and has since been identified with projects and business enterprises which have had much to do with the development and upbuilding of the northwest. From 1907 until 1909 he was the vice president of the Kootenai Orchard Association at Nelson, British Columbia, and is still one of its stockholders. The latter year the Natural Resources Security Company was organized and Mr. Hammond was appointed president and managing director, which offices he still holds. The name indicates something of the nature and scope of his business and in this connection Mr. Hammond is indeed proving a factor in the development of this section of the country. In 1909 he became the founder of the city of Fort George, British Columbia, which he believes is destined to become one of the largest cities in the west because of its favorable location and the many natural resources of that part of the country. He is now serving as a member of the Fort George Board of Trade and is also a member of the Fort George Club. He is likewise a member of the Vancouver Board of Trade and cooperates in all of its projects and plans for the promotion of municipal interests.

On the 13th of March, 1906, at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, Mr. Hammond was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Cameron, a daughter of James T. and Mary F. Cameron, Scotch Highlanders from Prince Edward Island. Mr. and



GEORGE J. HAMMOND

Mrs. Hammond have one child, Robert Cameron Howard. The political faith of Mr. Hammond is that of the conservative party and his religious belief is that of the Presbyterian church. He belongs to the Progress Club of Vancouver and enjoys its social features as well as its carefully planned efforts to promote the city's interests. His life has ever been actuated by the spirit of advancement and with a nature that could not be content with mediocrity he has steadily worked his way upward, utilizing the means at hand and carving out a road for himself to success even if the path of opportunity seemed closed at times.

ROBERT GEORGE MACPHERSON.

As public servant, as legislator and as merchant, Vancouver knows Robert George Macpherson, who at present serves in the office of postmaster, and in this trifold capacity is one whose ambition and ability have carried him beyond the ranks of mediocrity and placed him in a position of leadership. Well known in Vancouver on account of his active and resultant efforts along political lines and a prominent representative of the city's commercial interests, he was born in Erin, Wellington county, Ontario, January 28, 1866. The grandfather, Hugh Macpherson, was a native of the island of Islay off the west coast of Scotland, who in 1858 decided to emigrate to Canada and grow up with the virgin country in the enjoyment of the opportunities to be opened up, and crossed the Atlantic, coming to Waterloo county. His son, Archibald Macpherson, was born on the native isle which saw his father's birth and accompanied his parents to the new world. Many members of the family rendered distinguished service as teachers of the young and Archibald Macpherson made that profession his life work. His wife before her marriage was Jeannette Hall, a native of Wellington county, where their marriage was celebrated and where our subject was afterward born. Archibald Macpherson was a devoted champion to the cause of education and the development of the school system of the district in which he taught was largely promoted by him and his labors were a valuable factor in its intellectual progress. In 1891 he passed away in his fifty-fourth year, being survived by his widow. Two of their children subsequently came to British Columbia, namely: Robert George, of this review; and Mrs. F. R. McD. Russell, who is mentioned on another page of this work in connection with the sketch of her husband.

Robert George Macpherson was reared amid the refining influence of a well-to-do home and under the able guidance of his father and mother. He attended in the acquirement of his education the Arthur public school and complemented his education by a course at Galt Collegiate Institute. Early in life he became connected with the drug business, gaining a comprehensive knowledge of that trade and being connected therewith at New Westminster from 1888 to 1895. He was president of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association. Since 1909 he has been postmaster of Vancouver and has displayed remarkable ability as an organizer and executive in this position as he has had to meet the tremendously fast growing business his office has had to handle in connection with the fast extending trade interests of the city. His work in this capacity has been exemplary and all the departments of the institution have been so thoroughly organized by him that there has never been a hitch in handling the enormous volume of mail expeditiously.

In 1890 Mr. Macpherson was married to Susan Van Aken, who was born at Coldwater, Michigan, and they have three children, Brita, Bessie and Archie, all of whom were born in British Columbia. Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson are devoted members of St. John's Presbyterian church, to which organization they give their moral and material support.

Mr. Macpherson is a staunch liberal in his political affiliations, was honorary president of Vancouver Liberal Club, and has always deeply concerned himself

with questions of public importance touching the interests of the political life of the Dominion, his province or his city and also social aspects. On the 4th of February, 1903, he found recognition of his public spirit by election to the parliament of the Dominion as representative of the city of Vancouver and was active on the floor of the house and connected with much constructive legislation. He served on a number of important committees and took part in all matters that came before the house during those sessions, doing all in his power to promote the interests of his province and secure legislation favorable to the district which had honored him with election. His labors in that direction resulted materially and his services found recognition in his reelection on the 4th of November, 1904, by a large majority for a term of five years, in which period of time he has labored assiduously and painstakingly to bring about such measures as would be of the greatest benefit to the greatest number. He was strongly anti-Asiatic and a free trader in the house of commons. In view of the fact that he is now postmaster he has no longer any party affiliations. His fraternal relations are with Mount Herman Lodge, No. 7, A. F. & A. M., of the Masonic fraternity, and he also belongs to the Knights of Pythias. He is honorary president of the Vancouver Lacrosse Club; one of the founders of the Vancouver Canadian Club and is a frequent contributor to Canadian magazines. His recreation consists of reading, walking, shooting and fishing.

Being attracted to British Columbia by its wonderful business opportunities, he has attained a distinguished place in its commercial circles and has gained distinct commendation in connection with the discharge of the duties of his office, in which he has won the most favorable criticism. Active and aggressive, he is yet sufficiently conservative to weigh carefully any new idea or any new system before putting it in operation and he has seldom made a step in a false direction along any line of endeavor. Privately he is a man kindly, pleasant of manner, jovial and approachable. He is ever ready to receive just complaints and tries to alleviate difficulties where they arise promptly. Although his office naturally makes every moment of his time costly, he is ever ready to listen to even the least of the many employes who work under him, should they have a personal grievance or should they desire to place before him a new idea for the betterment of the service. He takes a deep interest in the history of the Pacific coast and in particular of that of British Columbia and is justly proud of the valuable collection of books which he has gathered here and there wherever the opportunity offered, in relation to this subject. His collection on the North Pacific is most complete including old histories, such as Cook's discoveries, Vancouver's discoveries and Simpson's discoveries. A capable public servant, he is naturally widely known and there is none who has ever come in contact with him who does not readily give him unqualified and high regard.

HENRY S. ROWLING.

Henry S. Rowling, president and managing director of the Vancouver Real Estate Company, has been successfully engaged in the real-estate business at Vancouver for the past decade. He is a worthy native son of British Columbia, his birth having occurred at New Westminster on the 3d of February, 1864. His parents were William Henry and Mary (Russell) Rowling, the former born in Truro, Cornwall, England, on February 9, 1826, and the latter in Dorsetshire, England, on November 19, 1832. In that country their marriage was celebrated. William H. Rowling came to British Columbia, in 1858, as a corporal in charge of the commissary of the Royal Engineers who were engaged on the boundary survey. He was for a time at New Westminster and subsequently settled on the north arm of the Fraser river, at a place now called Rowlings, which was named for him. He took up a military grant of one hundred and sixty acres where now is South Vancouver and there spent the remainder of his life. He had also bought



HENRY S. ROWLING

up a number of other military grants. The date of his settlement in South Vancouver was the 2d of September, 1868. Mrs. Rowling, who came to Canada two or three years after her husband, died not many years later. By her marriage she became the mother of seven children, of whom two are deceased: Rose, born August 8, 1858, who married William Copeland and died July 12, 1891; and Thomas G., born April 14, 1869, who died September 23, 1893. Those living are: James W., born October 14, 1862, who is a resident of South Vancouver; Henry S., of this review; Priscilla A., born February 24, 1866, the wife of Peter Byrne, who is the Indian agent at New Westminster; William Henry, whose birth occurred September 2, 1867, and who makes his home in California; and Elizabeth J., born August 24, 1874, who resides with her sister, Mrs. Peter Byrne, at New Westminster.

Henry S. Rowling attended the public schools of New Westminster in the acquirement of an education and subsequently embarked in the log contracting and lumber business, being engaged in logging along the Fraser river and the coast, and in many parts of the province. About 1890 he opened for transportation, mostly tugging and logging, the Burnett river, the outlet of Burnaby lake, which empties into the Fraser river at Burnett Mills. This feat was by many considered impossible, but that waterway has now been in continuous use for more than twenty years. Mr. Rowling continued his operations in that field of activity until about 1903 and then embarked in the real-estate business, in which he has been engaged to the present time, being now president and managing director of the Vancouver Real Estate Company. He deals in all kinds of city and suburban property and is the owner of two business blocks and much business and residence property. He has a six-story reinforced concrete building on Hastings street, East, which comprises stores and a rooming house, and is now erecting a five-story apartment house at the corner of Vernon and Albert streets.

On the 14th of February, 1910, at Vancouver, Mr. Rowling was joined in wedlock to Miss Mary Houston, of San Francisco, by whom he has two children, William Norman and Mayo Mary. Fraternally he is identified with Lodge No. 8 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and also belongs to the Loyal Order of Moose. He is likewise a member of the Press Club and the Exhibition Association. During his entire life, or for almost a half century, he has remained a resident of British Columbia and his labors have been a potent factor in the growth and development of this region.

DAVID ANGUS McINTOSH.

David Angus McIntosh is managing director of Letson & Burpee, Ltd., and in this connection is well known as a representative of the important productive industries of Vancouver. Diligence and determination have ever been salient characteristics of his life and have constituted the measure of his advancement in the business world. He was born January 21, 1870, in Kent county, New Brunswick, a son of Angus and Christina McIntosh, who were farming people in the east. In the public schools of Chatham, New Brunswick, the son began his education and afterward attended the Provincial Normal School at Fredericton. He afterward took up the profession of teaching, which he followed for a time in his native province and then resumed his own education as a student in the University of New Brunswick, from which he was graduated in 1894 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He continued a resident of the east until 1902, when he came to British Columbia and entered into association with Letson & Burpee, Ltd., in which connection he has gradually worked his way upward as his ability and perseverance have indicated his fitness for promotion. In 1907 he was made managing director, which office he still fills. Letson & Burpee, Ltd., are machinists and die-makers, pattern-makers and founders, and are patentees and manufacturers of modern canning machinery, gasoline engines, etc.

The output of their plant is noted for its high standard of excellence in workmanship and durability and the trade of the house is constantly growing. As managing director Mr. McIntosh largely controls interests and the business has now reached a volume which makes it one of the important industrial concerns of Vancouver.

Mr. McIntosh has an interesting military chapter in his life record, having for several years been a lieutenant in the Seventy-third Regiment of Volunteers, known as the Northumberland Regiment. He is an enthusiastic rifleman, having been a member of the Vancouver Rifle Association since 1905. In politics he is a conservative, with firm belief in the principles of the party, but he has never sought nor desired office.

On the 19th of October, 1911, in Vancouver, Mr. McIntosh was married to Miss Katherine Menzies, a representative of an old Toronto family, her father being Charles Menzies, a contractor of Toronto, Ontario. Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh attend the Presbyterian church and they have gained many friends during the period of their residence in Vancouver, warm regard being entertained for them by reason of their many sterling traits of character.

HENRY TRACY CEPERLEY.

While practically living retired, Henry Tracy Ceperley still retains the presidency of Ceperley, Rounsefell & Company, Limited, insurance, loaning and financial agents. His attention, however, is largely now given to his private interests. His activities in former years, however, have proven factors in the city's upbuilding and he belongs to that class of representative western men who have recognized the eternal truth that industry wins and have made industry the beacon light of their lives. Centuries ago a Greek philosopher said: "Earn thy reward; the gods give naught to sloth;" and this admonition has been verified in all the ages which have since run their course.

Mr. Ceperley was born in Oneonta, New York, January 10, 1851, a son of Martin and Desiah (Winnie) Ceperley, the family coming of Dutch ancestry. Henry T. Ceperley was the youngest of sixteen children, of whom but four are now living, and is the only one of the family in British Columbia. The parents both passed away in the state of New York, the father at the age of eighty-two years and the mother when sixty-five years of age.

In the public schools of his native city Henry T. Ceperley pursued his early education and afterward attended Whitestown Seminary, but at an early age was thrown upon his own resources and whatever success he has achieved and enjoyed is attributable entirely to his enterprise, capable management and diligence. In early manhood he began teaching in the country schools of Otsego county, New York, where he was thus engaged until 1871, when he went to Winona, Minnesota, where he became connected with the produce and commission business. After five years spent in that city he went south to New Mexico, entering the employ as cashier and bookkeeper of a large construction company engaged in building that portion of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad between Las Vegas and Santa Fe. He spent three years in the southwest and in 1883 went to Montana, where he formed a company for handling cattle. In addition he also established an insurance business in Livingston and thus made his initial step in the insurance field, in which he has steadily advanced until his firm now controls a business of large proportions, exceeding all others in British Columbia.

Mr. Ceperley came to this province in 1886 and soon thereafter formed a partnership with A. W. Ross for the conduct of a general real-estate and insurance business. This partnership was continued until 1891, when Mr. Ross sold his interest to Mr. Ceperley and returned to Winnipeg. The latter continued the business, which has grown to be the largest in British Columbia. While the present firm of Ceperley, Rounsefell & Company, Limited, carries on a general real-



HENRY T. CEPERLEY

estate, financial and mining brokerage business, their principal strength lies in the insurance work, which has become very extensive all over the province. They are the general agents for the Phoenix of London and for the Liverpool & London & Globe. The success of the company has been due in large measure to the efforts and the administrative direction of the president, who has constantly sought out opportunities to extend the connections of the firm, his practical ideas and plans bringing about tangible results. In 1910 Mr. Ceperley retired from active participation in the business, although he retains the presidency of the company. He has other large personal business interests that require his time. He is the president of the Vancouver Milling & Grain Company, of which he is one of the organizers and incorporators. This concern was established to conduct the exportation of grain and flour and is the only business of the kind in the province and is doing a large and rapidly increasing business. Mr. Ceperley is also managing director of the British America Development Company and was one of the provisional directors of the Bank of Vancouver during its incorporation. He has recognized and utilized opportunities which others have passed heedlessly by and in the promotion of his business interests has advanced public prosperity and progress as well as individual success.

Mr. Ceperley has been married twice. In 1882, at Winona, Minnesota, he wedded Miss Jennie Foster, of that place, who died in Winona in 1892, leaving two children: Ethelwyn, the wife of J. E. Hall, managing director of the Vancouver Milling & Grain Company; and Arthur T., who is connected with the Jobs Milling Company of Portland, Oregon. For his second wife Mr. Ceperley chose Miss Grace Dixon, of Mount Clemens, Michigan. The family home is at Burnaby Lake, a superb of Vancouver. Mr. Ceperley is cast in heroic mold, being six feet and three inches in height and weighing two hundred and forty pounds. He is a most genial, companionable gentleman and has gained a host of warm friends during his residence in the northwest. He is a member of the Vancouver Board of Trade and was for a number of years a member of its council. In his earlier years he was an active member of the Masonic and Knights of Pythias fraternities. He is now identified with several of the leading clubs, for two years was president of the Terminal City Club, is a member of the Jericho Country Club and of the Vancouver Golf Club. The spirit of American activity and enterprise has led him out of humble surroundings into most important business and financial relations, and British Columbia has profited by his efforts and his public spirit.

EDWARD BLAKE GRANT.

Edward Blake Grant, mechanical engineer of Vancouver, was born at Moncton, New Brunswick, on the 1st of May, 1885, a son of His Honor, David Grant and Jane (Kinnear) Grant, both now residents of Vancouver, the former being judge of the county court.

Edward Blake Grant was educated in the public schools of his native city and later attended the Aberdeen high school, from which he was graduated with the class of 1900. He started in the business world in connection with the engineering department of the Intercolonial Railroad, and a year afterward came to Vancouver, arriving in 1901. His parents had preceded him and their favorable reports concerning the western country led him to seek the opportunities here offered. Following his arrival he was employed in the engineering department of the Vancouver Engineering Works and subsequently entered the iron works of Ross & Howard, having charge of the drawing department for six years. He engaged in business on his own account, and at the end of that time opened his office as a mechanical engineer. He is making a specialty of boiler designing in accordance with the British Columbia and marine rules. He prepared general machinery designs and made the machinery installation plans for

the North Vancouver city ferries Nos. 3 and 4, and has done other equally important work. He has organized the mechanical engineering class in connection with the night school conducted by the board of education of Vancouver. He now has three classes under his supervision and acts as a teacher of one.

Mr. Grant was married on the 25th of September, 1907, to Miss Greta Jones, of Moncton, New Brunswick, a daughter of Charles and Mary Jones. His political belief is that of the liberal party, and his religious faith that of the Presbyterian church.

JOHN B. BRIGHT, C. E.

Among the engineers and railway contractors of the Canadian northwest there is no name that has a higher sound than that of John B. Bright, who as member of the firm of Bright, McDonald & Company, of Vancouver, has been connected with some of the most important construction work in the Dominion. While he has attained a remarkable personal success, much of the work which he has accomplished has had a far-reaching effect in the general development and the opening up of new regions and territories. He was born in Woolsthorpe, Lincolnshire, England, June 27, 1860, a son of James and Harriet Annie Bright, and educated in country and private schools. Showing early in life an inclination for engineering work, he then was articled with S. & W. Pattison, of Sleaford, railway contractors, devoting his time to studying engineering feats and problems and making himself acquainted with the details and business routine of the profession. The year 1882 marked his arrival in Canada and upon his coming here he joined the engineering staff of the Canadian Pacific at Winnipeg, going in the same year to the mountains, where he engaged in the location and construction of the mountain division, being so employed until 1887. In that year he left the services of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, becoming connected with construction work of the Oregon Pacific in the Cascade mountains. In 1888 he was locating for the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company in Oregon and Idaho and also was employed in construction work of the old Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railway. Returning to Canada, he was then appointed by the department of public works of the Dominion government as engineer of roads and bridges for the Northwest Territories, receiving his commission in 1889 and so continuing until his resignation in 1897, when he joined the engineering staff on the Crows Nest branch of the Canadian Pacific. After completing this line he became connected with the Great Falls & Canada Railway and also did important work on St. Mary's irrigation canal. In 1900 he had charge of building the bridges on the Ontario & Rainy River Railway between Port Arthur and Fort Francis, and after the completion of this work in 1903 began contracting on irrigation work in southern Alberta and railroad work in Crows Nest Pass for the International Coal & Coke Company. In 1904 the Canadian Northern Railroad Company entrusted him with contracts to be executed between Battleford and Edmonton and in 1905 and 1906 he devoted most of his time to contract work on the Nicola valley branch of the Canadian Pacific. In 1907 he was awarded the contract on the Great Northern cut-off from Westminster to Blaine, and he also built in that year the Eburne Westminster branch for the Canadian Pacific. In 1908 he began work on the Esquimalt & Nanaimo extension from Wellington, Vancouver island, and in 1910 handled the contract for the Cameron Lake section on the Alberni extension of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway. In 1912 he built the scenic road from Laggan to Lake Louise and is at present double tracking the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

In 1907 Mr. Bright was united in marriage to Miss Mabel Amelia Hardiman and they have one son, Richard Aubrey, and two daughters, Muriel Aubrey and Phylis Mary. He is a Mason, belonging to Mountain Lodge No. 9, a member of the Terminal City Club and finds recreation in fishing and shooting. The family residence is located at No. 1943 Comox street and there Mr. and Mrs. Bright



JOHN B. BRIGHT

extend a warm-hearted hospitality to their many friends. A public-spirited man thoroughly aware of the obligations of citizenship, Mr. Bright takes a deep interest in all questions of public welfare and supports many worthy enterprises undertaken in the interest of the public. He has done important work in bringing about the advancement and development of vast sections of the Dominion and his life's labors cannot be too highly estimated in the effect which they have upon prevailing conditions.

ALBERT J. HILL.

Albert J. Hill enjoys a well earned rest at his beautiful home at the corner of Fourth street and Fifth avenue in New Westminster. He won a position of distinction in civil engineering circles and for many years was connected with railway building and with the development of the rich coal deposits of the west. His efforts constituted an element in the substantial development and progress of the sections in which he labored. He was born at Sydney, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, April 7, 1836, his parents being John Lewis and Margaret (Whyte) Hill, the latter a daughter of Dr. Joseph Whyte, R. N., of Banff, Scotland. In the paternal line Albert J. Hill represents one of the old United Empire Loyalist families, the ancestry being traced back to William Hill, who at the time of the outbreak of the Revolutionary war forfeited his right to a considerable amount of property in New England and made his way to Nova Scotia, accompanied by his household of sixteen persons. He continued loyal to the crown, nor would he renounce his faith in the divine right of his sovereign. He cast in his lot with the pioneer residents of Nova Scotia and was appointed comptroller of His Majesty's customs in the crown colony of the island of Cape Breton, where he remained until his death, which occurred at Sydney in 1802. The history of the maternal ancestry of Albert J. Hill includes the names of Burns, Shand and Whyte-Melville, prominent Scotch families.

The early education of A. J. Hill was acquired at home and he afterward spent several years in shipbuilding, being associated with his brothers in the building and launching of two schooners. Later he went to Boston as supercargo of the schooner *Marian*, carrying the first load of coal from the island after the purchase of the rights of the Duke of York in 1860. He entered the Horton Collegiate Academy in August, 1866, and there completed his education. On July 19, 1866, he married Agnes Lawrence, the youngest daughter of Alexander Lawrence, of St. John, New Brunswick, and a sister of J. W. Lawrence, for many years a prominent factor in political circles of the province. Unto this marriage were born two sons and two daughters: Elizabeth Carrick, the wife of F. J. Coulthard; Grace Irene, who passed away March 30, 1881; Egerton Boyd Lawrence; and Frederic Tremaine.

Following his graduation Mr. Hill spent two years as a member of the faculty of Horton Academy and in May, 1868, accepted an appointment on the European & North American Railroad, assisting in locating the line to Winn on the Penobscot river. In May, 1869, he received an appointment on the government staff of the Intercolonial Railway in Miramichi, New Brunswick, on the surveys and location of sections 20, 21 and 22 in New Brunswick. On the 1st of January, 1870, he was transferred to aid in the construction of section 12 at Truro, Nova Scotia, and continued his work on sections 12 and 7 until January 1, 1872. In the meantime he located the Acadia mines branch and the present Springhill branch lines. In February, 1872, he accepted a position on the staff of the Louisburg Mineral Railway and carried on the exploration work of that line, continuing the work of locating the line and acting as chief engineer for the London contractors until the work of construction was completed in 1874.

Mr. Hill turned from railway building to the development of the coal resources of the country. He was appointed manager of the Lorway and Emory

collieries and opened and operated the latter in 1872 and 1873. He carried out a geological survey of the eastern Cape Breton coal fields, afterward embodied with the plans of the Dominion geological survey and published by order of the government. He prepared and published a map of the island of Cape Breton in 1875. In the employ of the local government of Nova Scotia he conducted the surveys of the Thompson and Pugwash and of the Springhill and Pugwash railway lines. In 1876 he was appointed manager of the Cumberland colliery and continued that work until the amalgamation of the company with the Coal Mining Association in 1877. He made surveys for the Macan and Joggins branch railway and in 1877 was engaged on the geological survey staff in examination of the southern portion of Cumberland county, Nova Scotia. He surveyed the Oxford & Pugwash Railway for the Dominion government and in 1878 was commissioned provincial crown land surveyor for Cumberland and executed topographical surveys for the local government. In 1879 he went to Algoma for the Dominion government in connection with the contracts from Sunshine creek to English river and prepared an interesting suite of geological specimens, which were presented to McGill University.

On the 1st of January, 1880, Mr. Hill was ordered to British Columbia on the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, on the contract from Yale to Savonas. He continued in that work until October, 1882, when he was removed to Port Moody, closing his connection with the government service in December, 1884. Since that time he has engaged in the private practice of his profession in New Westminster, although he is now practically living retired. He has enjoyed an extensive general practice in all parts of the Dominion and has been engineer for the municipality of Surrey.

Mr. Hill was one of the first members of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, was one of the incorporators of the Coquitlan Water Works Company, is a member of the Institute of Mining Engineers of England, a member of the Historical Society of Nova Scotia, a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the National Geographic Society and the Sullivant Moss Society, both of the United States. He is corresponding member of the Ottawa Field Naturalists Club. He is also connected with the British Columbia Land Surveyors Corporation, is provincial crown land surveyor of Nova Scotia and is agent in British Columbia for the government of Nova Scotia. He has the A. B. and A. M. degrees of Acadia University of Nova Scotia and addendums of the Halifax and British Columbia Universities. He is also a member of the United Empire Loyalist Association of Canada.

Mr. Hill was chief engineer of the New Westminster Southern Railway from its inception until August 1, 1889, and carried out the local surveys for the line. He resigned his position at the latter date in order to devote his whole attention to his increasing private practice. He has rendered efficient service both in public and private capacities to geological research in his native province and in British Columbia. In politics he has always been a consistent conservative yet holds principle as higher than party. His life work has been a valuable contribution to those labors which figure as factors in civilization and general improvement and he has a wide acquaintance among those who are prominent in scientific and professional circles throughout the country.

ALEXANDER ROBERT MANN.

Vancouver has numbered Alexander Robert Mann among its citizens but little more than a year. His name, however, is a familiar one throughout the province of British Columbia, the entire west, and also through the province of Ontario, for as a railroad builder his work has drawn to him the attention of the people of many sections which his labors have opened up to development and improvement. There is no single agency as important in the upbuilding of a country



ALEXANDER R. MANN

as the introduction of railroads, which annihilate time and space and bring the residents of a new country into close contact with older sections, thus providing them with a market. Since he started out in life as a young man still in his teens Mr. Mann has been connected with railway building operations.

A native of Ontario, Mr. Mann was born at Acton, on the 21st of July, 1861, a son of Hugh and Ellen (Macdonnell) Mann, both of whom were natives of the highlands of Scotland. The father came to Canada in 1836, settling in Halton county, Ontario, where he engaged in farming until his death. The son pursued his education in the public schools of Acton and afterward worked on the home farm until 1879, when at the age of eighteen years he removed to Winnipeg, where began his association with railroad construction work, in which he has remained continuously to the present time. In 1884-5 he was employed on the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway through the Rocky mountains. In 1886 he built a part of the Manitoba & Northwestern Railway for the Canadian Northern Railway. In all the years which have since come and gone his duties and activities have increased in volume and importance until his work has made him one of the empire builders of the west. In 1887-8 he was engaged on railway construction work for the Canadian Pacific in the state of Maine, and in 1889 he built a part of the Northern Pacific from Morris, Manitoba, westward. About that time he also engaged in the lumber business at Fort Francis, Ontario, and in 1890 he was awarded the contract for the building of a part of the Long Lake and Regina branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway. In the succeeding year he built a part of the Calgary Edmonton Railway from Fort McLeod to Edmonton, Alberta, and in 1892 his work included the construction of a part of the Soo line of the Canadian Pacific from Estevan into Regina. In 1893-4 his activity in railway building in British Columbia began, when was awarded him the contract for a part of the Canadian Pacific Railway branch from Nakus to New Denver in the Kootenay. In 1894 he engaged in handling ore in the Slocan district and so continued until 1897, when he again engaged in railway construction work, building a portion of that part of the Columbia & Western Railway between Robinson and Midway in 1898. After the completion of this contract he returned to Port Arthur, Ontario, where he was engaged on the building of the Rainy River branch of the Canadian Northern Railway until 1901. He also became extensively interested in the lumber business at Rainy Lake and on the Turtle river. In 1902 he built the line of the Canadian Northern Railway from Neepawa and McCreary and in 1903 built the Greenway branch of eighty miles for the Canadian Northern Railway.

Mr. Mann had operated under his own name up to that time, but in 1904 he formed the Northern Construction Company, Ltd., of which he became president and so continues. The first contract awarded him under the organization of the present company was for the building of the James Bay road from Toronto to Sudbury, Ontario, which contract was completed in 1906. In the same year he again took up construction work for the Canadian Northern Railway in British Columbia and built the Goose Lake branch of that road. Since that time he has been continuously engaged in construction work for the Canadian Northern in this province, having now some seventeen hundred miles under construction for that road. The importance of his work cannot be overestimated. As a railroad builder he has opened up new districts to settlement and to civilization; he has solved difficult engineering problems, has worked out the answer to important questions involving broad and thorough scientific knowledge as well as practical skill, and has achieved notable success in the tasks that he has undertaken. Aside from his railway building operations he has various financial interests. He is still extensively connected with the lumber business and is the owner of farm lands all over western Canada, among his farm holdings being a tract of fifteen hundred acres in Milford, Saskatchewan. Since 1912 he has made his home in Vancouver.

It was on the 17th of June, 1907, that Mr. Mann was united in marriage at Owen Sound, Ontario, to Miss Jennie Malcolm, a daughter of Robert Mal-

colm of that city. They now have one daughter, Alix, born August 28, 1910. Mr. Mann is a member of the Carleton Club of Winnipeg, the Albany Club of Toronto, and the Commercial Club of Vancouver, and he also holds membership in the Presbyterian church. The nature and importance of his work as railway builder has made him known throughout the greater part of Canada, and his name figures prominently in the field of labor which he chose as a life work. His power has grown through the exercise of effort; his ability has developed as he has called forth his latent energies, and in all he has manifested those qualities of leadership which have not only enabled him to direct the labors of those under him but have also been manifest in the initiative spirit that has recognized and improved opportunities that others have passed heedlessly by.

JOSEPH WALTER MCFARLAND.

Joseph Walter McFarland is a pioneer of Vancouver to whose credit may be attributed the establishment and development of many of the more important features in the upbuilding of the city and province. He has figured prominently as a railroad builder, was the promoter of the waterworks and the electric lighting projects of Vancouver and the builder of the first large private dock. All these and many more tangible evidences of his public spirit and his business ability can be given and indicate how closely he has been identified with the history of the northwest. A native of Niagara, Ontario, his parents were John and Amelia McFarland, both representatives of old United Empire Loyalist families who were pioneer settlers on the Niagara peninsula. Mrs. McFarland was a daughter of George Keefer, one of the original builders of the Welland canal.

In primary and grammar schools of Welland county, Ontario, Joseph W. McFarland pursued his education and after putting aside his text-books went to Massachusetts, where he was employed in connection with the construction of the Hoosac Tunnel by F. Shanley & Company, builders, the project being financed by "Boss" Tweed of New York. This was his initial experience in the business world. He left Massachusetts in 1878 and returned to Ontario, settling at Hamilton. He became associated with the Great Western Railroad there and also in London, Ontario, remaining with that corporation until 1880, when he resigned to enter the service of the Northern Transit Company of Port Huron, Michigan. Following their failure in 1881 he returned to the Great Western Railway Company at Detroit, Michigan, where he continued until 1884, when he came to British Columbia. In the intervening period, covering almost three decades, he has been a most prominent factor in promoting public improvement and progress. He had charge of railway construction as manager for H. F. Keefer and built forty miles of the Canadian Pacific Railroad from Kamloops to Shuswap lake. In 1885 he returned to Victoria and had charge of the construction of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway at Shawnigan Lake. In the latter part of 1885 and the early part of 1886 he built, under the same management, the line of the Canadian Pacific from Port Moody to Coal Harbor and English Bay. After his work was finished in 1886 he joined the late George A. Keefer in organizing the Vancouver Water Works Company, of which he was elected secretary and manager, thus actively controlling the business until it was acquired by the city in 1892. It was also in 1886 that in connection with the late David Oppenheimer, the second mayor of Vancouver, he organized the Vancouver Electric Illuminating Company, Limited, of which he was elected secretary. This became the nucleus of the present British Columbia Electric Company and was the initial movement for the electric lighting of the city. He also with other old-timers organized the Vancouver Wharfage & Storage Company, Limited, of which he was made the secretary. This company built a wharf at the foot of Carroll street, being the first large private dock to



JOSEPH W. McFARLAND

be used for public purposes in the city. The Canadian Pacific Railroad disputed their rights to this dock and after an accident which destroyed it the property was abandoned to the railroad company. In 1886 Mr. McFarland organized the North Vancouver Electric Company, Limited, and was elected secretary. This company proposed to generate electricity from the Capilano river for power purposes for the city of Vancouver. Closely associated with various projects looking to the development and utilization of the resources of this section of the country and in large measure foreseeing and meeting the needs of the growing city, Mr. McFarland became recognized as one of the foremost factors in Vancouver's improvement and upbuilding. In 1892 he established a real-estate, insurance and loan business which in 1894 was organized under a joint stock company known as Mahon, McFarland & Mahon, Limited, of which he was president, so continuing until 1911, when he retired from active business, the company having been absorbed by the London & British North America Company, Limited, one of the largest and strongest financial institutions in Canada. Mr. McFarland is now giving his attention to his invested interests only, managing his private affairs, which have grown in extent and volume. In addition to the other interests previously mentioned he was in early days secretary of the Nicola Valley Railway Company, of the Chilliwack Railway Company and of the Shuswap & Okanagan Railway Company.

On the 15th of November, 1888, at Detroit, Michigan, Mr. McFarland was united in marriage to Miss Margaret T. Day, a daughter of the late David and Jane Day of Ogdensburg, New York. In religious faith they are Anglicans, holding membership in Christ church. Mr. McFarland is a conservative in politics but has never been an active worker in party ranks. He is a charter member of the Board of Trade of Vancouver and in that connection has been interested in many movements of progressive citizenship. He is also a charter member of Cascade Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Vancouver and he belongs to the Vancouver Club, the Vancouver Lawn Tennis Club, the Shaughnessy Heights Golf Club and is president of the Jericho Country Club, all of Vancouver. He is likewise a member of the Union Club of Victoria. During the twenty-nine years of his residence on the coast he has witnessed remarkable changes as the work of development and civilization has been carried forward. His labors have constituted an important element in the improvement of transportation conditions by rail and he has also seen a marked change in marine transportation, for in 1885, when he made his way by water from Victoria to Vancouver, he left the former city at seven o'clock in the morning and arrived at Sunnyside Slip at nine in the evening—a trip that is now made in four hours. Along all lines of improvement the changes have been just as great, and Mr. McFarland's name stands high on the roll of those who have contributed much to Vancouver's upbuilding.

JOHN WALLACE DE BEQUE FARRIS.

John Wallace de Beque Farris, a barrister of Vancouver, was born at Whites Cove, New Brunswick, a son of Lochlan P. and Louise (Hay) Farris, both of whom were natives of New Brunswick, in which country the father was formerly minister of agriculture, but is now living retired. His grandfather was the Hon. John Farris, Dominion member for Queen's county, New Brunswick, for at least twenty years.

In the acquirement of his education J. W. de B. Farris attended successively the public schools of Whites Cove, St. Martin's Seminary, Acadia College, from which he won the Bachelor of Arts degree; and the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia. In the last named he was pursuing the law course in preparation for practice at the bar, and was graduated LL. B. in 1902. In his school days he displayed notable native oratorical ability. At Acadia he took part in the

annual debate of 1898 against Kings College, and in 1899 against Dalhousie University, on both of which occasions Acadia carried off the honors. Mr. Farris headed the big annual intercollegiate debate of 1902 between the Pennsylvania and Michigan State Universities, in which Pennsylvania was victorious. Nor was he unknown on the athletic field, for while at Acadia he was captain of the football team.

Returning to his native province following his graduation from Pennsylvania University, Mr. Farris at once entered upon the active practice of law at St. John, New Brunswick, where he remained for six months, when, thinking the growing western country offered still better opportunities, he came to Vancouver in the spring of 1903 and entered upon active practice here. He was prosecuting attorney for the city of Vancouver for two years, or from 1903 until 1905, and was a candidate for the provincial legislature on the liberal ticket in 1906 for the city of Vancouver. He was also a candidate for the provincial house in the fall of 1909 for the Richmond district. He has always been a staunch liberal and is president of the Vancouver City and District Liberal Associations. His party is now in the minority, rendering it difficult to win an election, yet Mr. Farris, true to his convictions, stands loyally by his principles and is a recognized leader in party ranks.

In Wolfville, Nova Scotia, Mr. Farris was married on August 16, 1905, to Miss Evelyn Kierstad, a daughter of Professor Kierstad of McMaster University, Toronto. Their four children are Katherine Hay, Donald Fenwick, Ralph Kierstad and John Lochlan. Mr. Farris is president of the Vancouver Acadia Alumni Association and belongs to the Terminal City and Press Clubs. He is steadily working his way upward in his profession, and his oratorical ability, clothing the sound logic of fact, is an element in his advancement.

JOSEPH A. RUSSELL, LL. B.

Joseph A. Russell is the nestor of the Vancouver bar and ranks second to no representative of the legal profession in this city. Honor and respect are accorded him and have been worthily won, and there is none whose practice more fully embodies the high ideals of the profession in its purpose to conserve and protect human rights and liberties.

Mr. Russell was born at Newcastle, New Brunswick, on the 11th of September, 1866. He is a son of Mathew and Sarah Ann Russell, of whom more extended mention is made in connection with the sketch of F. R. McD. Russell on another page of this work. He supplemented a course of study in Harkins' Academy at Newcastle by a course in Dalhousie University, in Halifax, Nova Scotia, which conferred upon him the LL. B. degree in 1887. He was a law student of the late Hon. A. G. Blair, Q. C., and was called to the bar of New Brunswick in October, 1887. For a few months he practiced in his native city and then came to British Columbia in the spring of 1888, making his way direct to Vancouver. The same year he was called to the bar of this province and entered upon the active practice of his profession in the city which is still his home. He associated himself with the firm of Yates & Jay, of Victoria, opening a Vancouver office which was conducted under the name of Yates, Jay & Russell. A year later he purchased the interest of his two partners and continued alone in practice for several years. He was then joined in a partnership by the late J. J. Godfrey, brother of William Godfrey, manager of the Bank of British Columbia, under the name of Russell & Godfrey. In 1896 he formed a partnership with his brother, F. R. McD. Russell, under the style of Russell & Russell, and on the admission of a third partner the firm name was changed to Russell, Russell & Hannington, so continuing until 1911, when Mr. Hannington's health compelled him to limit his practice to his former field at Nelson, British Columbia. At that time G. E. Hancox was taken into the firm. At the



JOSEPH A. RUSSELL

beginning of the present year (1913) Joseph A. Russell retired from practice for at least a year's rest, and the firm is now Russell, MacDonald & Hancox and Russell, Mowat, Hancox & Farris. His comprehensive knowledge of the law placed J. A. Russell among the men of eminent learning in the legal profession, while his ability to accurately apply its principles gave him power as a barrister and counselor that placed him among the foremost representatives of the profession in the province, particularly in matters pertaining to marine, insurance, shipping and criminal law.

For nine years Mr. Russell filled the position of police magistrate of the growing city of Vancouver, and aside from duties thus directly connected with law practice, he has had other business interests, being heavily interested in the salmon canning industry for several years. For a long time he has been interested in timber, holding substantial interests in two large lumber companies, and he is now interested in other industries, including the Vancouver Ship Yard, Ltd., and the Burton-Shaw Manufacturing Company, Ltd. He owns claims and is very active in coast mining for gold and copper, and the keen analytical power and ready discernment of the lawyer are also effective forces in recognizing the possibilities of a business situation and the utilization of these possibilities in the attainment of success. Mr. Russell was one of those who conceived the idea of establishing the Vancouver Horse Show and became one of the founders and active promoters of the association, of which he has been a director and an exhibitor from its inception.

In the field of sports Mr. Russell is well known, and for many years was president and captain of the Vancouver Rowing Club. He stroked the crew for four years without a single loss. He is a member of the Vancouver Tennis Club, Vancouver Athletic Club, and was for some time president of the Pacific Northwest Amateur Athletic Association. He likewise belongs to the Brockton Point Athletic Club, has been master of the Vancouver Hunt Club since its inception in 1886, and is a member of the Canadian, Vancouver, Jericho Country and Minoru Clubs. He is a recognized leader in political circles and deeply interested in civic affairs of the city and province, but owing to his extensive practice and many private interests he has not found time to become openly identified with these. He is, however, a close student of the signs of the times and of the vital and significant questions of the day, and his opinions upon any such point elicit interest and consideration.

In Vancouver, in 1892, Mr. Russell was married to Miss Jessie Millar, a daughter of James Millar, a prominent merchant of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and they have one child, Flora McDonald Russell, who has been an exhibitor at the horse show for the past six years. Such, in brief, is the life history of Joseph A. Russell, whose prominence as a man and as a citizen is unquestioned, while public opinion places him in the front rank among the barristers of Vancouver and the province.

WILLIAM J. MATHERS.

William J. Mathers is local manager for the Brachman-Ker Milling Company at New Westminster and by virtue of his position and the force of his ability and personality one of the important elements in the industrial growth of the city. A spirit of enterprise and progress actuates him in all that he does, and his success is the natural reward of his energy, progressiveness and business discrimination. He was born at St. Helen's, Ontario, in Huron county, in 1862, and is a son of Henry and Mary Mathers.

William J. Mathers acquired his education in the public schools of his native community and remained in Ontario until he was fourteen years of age, at which time he came to British Columbia, settling in New Westminster, where he has since made his home. He is numbered among the early settlers and has always

thoroughly identified his interests with those of the city. He began his business career as clerk in a general store, and from that position rose through successive stages of progress and advancement, and through the force of his ability, energy and enterprise, to be local manager of the Brachman-Ker Milling Company, one of the most important enterprises of its kind in the city. He has proved capable, far-sighted and reliable in the discharge of his responsible duties, and the great growth of the concern in the past few years is largely due to him. Always a public-spirited and progressive citizen, Mr. Mathers has taken a deep and intelligent interest in general business growth and did much to promote it while president of the New Westminster Board of Trade in 1905.

Mr. Mathers married Miss Mary E. Whelen of New Westminster and they have three children, one son and two daughters. The family are well known in social circles of the city and have an extensive and representative circle of friends.

HENRY DAVIS.

In pioneer times Henry Davis settled near Langley, on the Fraser river, and during the many years which elapsed from that period until the time of his death he remained an active and honored citizen of this locality. To him the section owes the development of one of the finest farms in this part of British Columbia and many other valuable contributions to its growth and progress and thus it was that in his passing it lost a valued, useful and representative citizen. In the course of years his business interests became extensive and yet he did not allow the accumulation of wealth to mar his kindly nature, his courtesy and his geniality and he was never known to take advantage of the necessities of others in any business transaction.

Mr. Davis was born in Ireland, March 15, 1848, and is a son of James and Susannah Davis, the former a substantial farmer of Derrylane, County Cavan. In that section of the Emerald isle Henry Davis spent his childhood but when he was eleven years of age he crossed the Atlantic to America, settling in Wellington county, Ontario. There he grew to manhood, gaining during this time a knowledge of the best and most effective agricultural methods, and about a quarter of a century before his death moved to British Columbia, where he long remained an honored and respected citizen. For a number of years he engaged in contracting on some of the roads which were built early in the history of the settlement of the section around Langley but he afterward turned his attention to farming near Langley, developing an extensive and productive ranch which for over twenty years he continued to improve and cultivate, a substantial fortune accruing from his well directed labors. He became one of the most extensive landowners and prosperous ranchers in this locality, owning besides his home farm another tract in the Surrey municipality, and he made his name honored and respected as a synonym not only for successful accomplishment but for high standards of business and personal honor.

On the 6th of January, 1892, at Hollen, Ontario, Mr. Davis was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie Henderson, a daughter of George and Harriet Henderson, the former a mill owner and farmer in that vicinity. Mr. and Mrs. Davis became the parents of three children, Margaret, Leslie and Roy, who live with their mother at New Westminster.

Mr. Davis was a devout member of the Methodist church and he gave his political allegiance to the conservative party, being staunch in his support of its principles and policies although never active as an office seeker. He died upon his ranch, January 13, 1901, and his passing was widely and deeply regretted in a community where he had made his home for over a quarter of a century and where his many excellent qualities had endeared him to all who came within the close circle of his friendship. If success means a long and useful life, a



HENRY DAVIS

peaceful and contented fireside, steadily increasing prosperity in business and growing esteem among neighbors and associates, then Mr. Davis has been a successful man, as he was a worthy, honorable and useful citizen.

HENRY McDOWELL.

Henry McDowell has for a number of years been prominently identified with various important commercial lines in Vancouver and the Canadian northwest, having been for a long time associated with the wholesale drug business, but at present he gives his whole time to his important duties as president of the McDowell-Mouat Coal Company. There is no better evidence of the position which he occupies relative to his importance in the commercial life of the city than the fact that he served in the position of president of the Board of Trade, in which office he had decided influence upon the growth and commercial expansion of the city. He has distinct claim upon the title of pioneer of the city, and by his own efforts has become one of its most successful business men who has let no opportunity pass which would lead to the advancement and phenomenal prosperity that it has been the fortune of Vancouver to enjoy. His life record and that of the city are closely intertwined and it may be said of him that each has contributed to the other's benefit.

Henry McDowell was born in Milton, Halton county, Ontario, on the 3d of March, 1862, a son of Robert McDowell, a native of Ireland, whose ambitious spirit would not let him be content with the easy-going, Irish country life, and decided him to emigrate to Canada in 1849, to grow up with the development of a new country and here he followed successfully agricultural pursuits until his death in 1864, when only in his thirty-sixth year. He married, in the isle of Erin, Mary Ann Doherty, who first saw the light of day near the birthplace where her future husband had been born. Her death occurred in 1891, when she was sixty-three years old. Both were devout adherents of the Episcopal church and were pious and God-fearing people, greatly respected in the community where they lived for their high qualities of mind and character. Their son, Henry, and his sister, Mrs. Charles H. Mouat, were the only ones of the family to come to Vancouver, and both are still residents of this city.

Henry McDowell received a public-school education and after laying aside his text-books began to learn the drug trade in his native town. In 1884, however, he left Milton and removed to Port Arthur, where for two years he was connected as clerk with the office force of O'Connor & Company. In 1886, not long after the fatal conflagration, Mr. McDowell came to Vancouver, and for that reason he must be accounted one of its real pioneers, as all that had been here in the way of a town had been destroyed by the fire demon and the rebirth of the city may truly be called the beginning of the Vancouver of today. Upon his arrival he opened a drug store, and success attended him from the beginning, as his business interests reached out and grew with the rapid advancement of the city. His drug store was the first one to open after the fire, and he continued it until 1891 alone, when he was joined in partnership by H. H. Watson, which was productive of many excellent results, and continued until 1895, when the firm was merged with that of Atkins & Atkins and became the McDowell-Atkins-Watson Company. They largely widened the scope of their activities by opening as many as eleven different stores on such corners of the city that offered the best inducements. They also maintained a wholesale business, which in 1902 was merged with that of Henderson Brothers of Victoria, and the wholesale branch continued under the name of Henderson Brothers, Ltd., one of the largest and foremost firms of its kind in the Dominion, the business being later taken over by the National Drug Company of Canada and discontinued at Vancouver. In his later years the interests of Mr. McDowell have extended to other important commercial enterprises of the town, among which one of the

most important is the McDowell-Mouat Coal Company, Ltd., located at 724 Hastings street, West, Vancouver, of which he is the chief executive officer, and to which he now devotes his whole attention.

In 1890 Mr. McDowell was united in marriage to Miss Dell Clarke, a daughter of Edward Clarke, of Pembroke, Ontario, and of Irish descent. In their family are three children: Mary Emily, Robert Clarke and Dell McLaren. One of the most attractive residences of the city is the home of the family and its elegant rooms often see the company of their many friends, who delight to partake of the warm hospitality Mr. and Mrs. McDowell dispense. Their religious affiliations are with the Church of England, to which they give their moral and material support in unstinted measure. As a member of the Board of Trade Mr. McDowell has often raised his voice in indorsement of important measures which have greatly contributed toward the commercial expansion of the city, and other interests of his life are such that they have materially contributed toward betterment and improvement along various lines. He is conceded to be one of the foremost and substantial men of the community and all those who have the pleasure of his acquaintance delight to do him honor as a pioneer and as a man who has attained his goal without ever having to endanger his principles of uprightness and one who has attained financial independence in conformity with the tenets of the Golden Rule.

WALFORD DOUGLAS SOMERLED RORISON.

Walford Douglas Somerled Rorison is well and prominently known in business life of Vancouver as vice president of R. D. Rorison & Son, Ltd., and in military circles of British Columbia as one of the most distinguished, efficient and able officers in the Canadian Army Service Corps, also being commissioner of the Boy Scouts for the mainland of the province. The basis of his success has been the same in both lines—natural talents and powers well developed along constructive and modern lines, a keen, incisive and liberal mind, sound and practical judgment, and these qualities, dominating his character, have made him one of the best known and most representative men in the city of Vancouver at the present time. He was born in Renfrew, Ontario, on the 15th of October, 1877, and is a son of Robert Douglas and Charlotte (Walford) Rorison, extended mention of whom will be found on another page in this volume.

Walford D. S. Rorison acquired his education in the public schools of Renfrew, Ontario, and Winnipeg, Manitoba, and at Manitoba College in Winnipeg. He came to Vancouver, British Columbia, in 1899 but, having determined to follow the profession of a mining engineer, went to Longboro Inlet, where for a year he was associated with the Cuba Silver Mining Company as assistant to the engineer in charge. At the end of that time he returned to Vancouver and took up the study of law, in which he continued for one year. However, his father's business had in the meantime grown to a point where it required more time and attention than Robert D. Rorison could give it personally and he accordingly persuaded his son to give up the idea of a professional life and to cast his lot along business lines. The association between father and son which was then formed continues to the present time and has been productive of excellent results. The business was first conducted under the name of R. D. Rorison & Son and was later incorporated as R. D. Rorison & Son, Ltd., with Mr. Rorison of this review as vice president. The various projects promoted and operated by this company are given extended mention in the biography of Robert Douglas Rorison in this work. The son has been a helpful factor in the building up of the concern, in the establishment of the policies which have made it great, and he has shown conclusively that his choice of a life work was a fortunate one, his business ability being of an unusual order. Situations calling for executive power, for quickness of action, for comprehensive grasp of detail are handled



WALFORD D. S. RORISON

by him in a systematic and able way and his developing powers have aided greatly in the building up of the great concern with which he is connected and also in the promotion of general business activity in Vancouver.

It is not alone along business lines, however, that Mr. Rorison has done splendid work, for from an early date in his career he has been interested in military affairs and is today one of the most distinguished and able army officers in western Canada. As a boy he was captain and drill master of his schoolmates and while at college he kept up his interest in military affairs and in athletics as a means of military supremacy. After coming to Vancouver he became actively associated with the militia and enlisted as a private in D Company, Sixth Regiment, Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles. He rapidly passed the various examinations and went through all the ranks of non-commissioned officers and in 1907 took at the same time the examinations for the ranks of lieutenant and captain, being granted his certificates on the 4th of July of the same year. His warrant was signed by Earl Grey, September 26, 1907, and he received his equitation certificate January 10, of the following year, taking active command of D Company, Sixth Regiment, in which he had originally enlisted as a private. This command he resigned in 1911 and was put on the Corps of Reserve of D Company, later taking command of H Company of the same regiment. Again he went on the Corps of Reserve and in January, 1913, attended the school of instruction for the Canadian Army Service Corps, passing the lieutenant's and captain's examinations and being granted his equitation certificate on the 10th of May, 1913. After the camp, which was concluded June 14, 1913, he was transferred to D Squadron, Thirty-first British Columbia Horse, with instructions from Lieutenant Colonel Charles Flick to organize the first troop of cavalry on the lower mainland at Eburn, British Columbia.

As an officer Mr. Rorison has been very efficient and capable, for he possesses the necessary executive and administrative ability and power of control, combined with the personal characteristics which make for popularity among his men and with his superior officers as well. These latter respect and admire his undoubted ability and he has received many marks of honor and distinction in recognition of his constructive and able military service. Though a junior officer, he was appointed to command a company at the military maneuvers held in connection with the tercentenary celebration at Quebec in 1908, being the only officer appointed from the mainland of British Columbia to represent the infantry at that celebration. This was a high tribute to Mr. Rorison's efficiency as an officer and was accorded to him in recognition of definite work which he had accomplished along organizing lines.

In 1910 Mr. Rorison became interested in the Boy Scout movement and active in the work of that organization in Vancouver. In the following year he had the pleasure of entertaining in his home Lieutenant General Sir Robert Stephenson Smyth Baden-Powell, who in 1908, on his first visit to British Columbia, organized the Boy Scouts in this province. From him Mr. Rorison obtained at first hand complete information on the objects and ideals of the organization and this greatly stimulated his interest and activity, so that in the fall of 1911, upon the resignation of Major Tite as commissioner of the Boy Scouts for the mainland of British Columbia, he succeeded the latter in that office and so continues to the present time, having a record for constructive and systematic work along this line which cannot be surpassed in the Dominion. When he took charge in 1911 there were only seventy-five boys who were active members of the Scouts, while at the present time there are three hundred on the active list in the cities of Vancouver and North Vancouver alone. On Lieutenant General Sir Robert Baden-Powell's last visit to the province he praised highly Mr. Rorison's work and recommended its continuance along the lines on which it had been begun, for he recognized the organizing ability of Major Tite's successor and his thorough efficiency in the work.

On the 8th of July, 1908, Mr. Rorison was united in marriage to Miss Lucy Wyman Wright, of Renfrew, Ontario, a daughter of Orange Wright, a native

of that city, where he is serving as a customs official. The Wright family came from England to America in colonial times, settling at Boston, where they resided for a number of years. They, however, were United Empire Loyalists and during the American revolution moved to Canada, settling as pioneers in Ottawa valley, Ontario. Mr. and Mrs. Rorison have two children: Charlotte Amy Wright, who was born May 19, 1909; and Robert Douglas, born April 28, 1911.

Mr. Rorison is a member of St. John's Presbyterian church and is connected fraternally with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to the Renfrew, Ontario, lodge, of which his father is a charter member. A man of forceful personality, varied interests, keen and well developed qualities of mind, he is recognized as one of Vancouver's representative citizens, the value of whose work along military and business lines it is almost impossible to estimate. By reason of the mature judgment which characterizes all of his efforts he stands today as a splendid type of the prominent capitalist and man of affairs to whom business is but one phase of life and does not exclude active participation in the many other vital interests which go to make up the sum of human existence.

DAVID E. BROWN.

Since starting in the business world David E. Brown has advanced step by step, overcoming all difficulties and obstacles and achieving success through merit and ability. He is now president of D. E. Brown, Hope & Macaulay, Limited, in which connection he has won for the company a creditable and enviable reputation in the insurance, loan, investment and real-estate field. His knowledge of matters essential along those lines is comprehensive and exact, and with added executive force he has gained a large and desirable clientage. The place of his nativity was Owen Sound, Ontario, and the date, March 20, 1855, his parents being George and Margaret Brown. After attending public school at Owen Sound and Fergus, Ontario, Mr. Brown sought and obtained employment with the Great Western Railway in Canada, being connected with that corporation for five or six years. He continued in railway work with the Hamilton & Northwestern until that corporation was absorbed by the Northern Railway of Canada, and the system was called the Northern & Northwestern Railway of Canada, for whom he continued as agent, traveling auditor, cashier and accountant at the lake ports, thus serving until 1883. In the latter year he accepted the position of local freight agent for the Canadian Pacific at Winnipeg, continuing so until 1886, when he was transferred to Vancouver, British Columbia, as district freight and passenger agent. He subsequently became assistant general freight and passenger agent of western lines, his jurisdiction extending east as far as Port Arthur and Fort William. In 1892 he became general agent for the Canadian Pacific in the Orient, and for fourteen years did important work for the company in that section of the globe as general manager for Asia, with headquarters at Hong Kong. Returning to Vancouver in 1906, he became general superintendent of the company's Pacific steamers, holding that office for one year. Upon his retirement on a pension from the Canadian Pacific in 1907, following twenty-four years in the service of that corporation, he established himself as an insurance and financial broker in Vancouver, also doing a general railroad and steamship business, organizing the firm of D. E. Brown & Company. For a year the business was conducted under that style and was then incorporated as D. E. Brown & Macaulay, Ltd., and reorganized in 1913, under the style of D. E. Brown, Hope & Macaulay, Limited. Mr. Brown was elected president of the company and he is still filling that position. As its chief executive officer he controls and directs the policy of the firm which has gained a substantial position in connection with insurance, loans and investments, and also has operated in the real-estate field. They handle for the Canadian Pacific Irrigation Colonization Company, farm lands in British Columbia, Alberta,



DAVID E. BROWN

Manitoba and Saskatchewan. They are passenger agents also for the Canadian Pacific Company's railway and steamship lines, doing a general railway and steamship passenger business as agents for all trans-Atlantic and Pacific lines. They are also passenger agents for the Southern and Union Pacific, the Oregon Short Line, and the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company, better known under the name of the "Harriman system." They maintain a branch office in London, England, and their business along these lines is so large that the firm is conceded to be one of the foremost in the province. Aside from the activities of the company, Mr. Brown owns individually considerable real estate in British Columbia.

The political indorsement of Mr. Brown is given to the conservative party. He has for a considerable period been identified with the Masonic fraternity, in which he has taken the degrees of the Scottish Rite. He is an Anglican in religious faith. Mr. Brown is a prominent club man, being a member of the Terminal City, Vancouver, Shaughnessy Heights Golf and Vancouver Country Clubs of Vancouver; the St. James Club, of Montreal; and the Thatched House Club, of London. Mr. Brown resides at Shaughnessy Heights.

WILLIAM ARTHUR DASHWOOD-JONES.

William Arthur Dashwood-Jones, for twenty-one years a representative of the provincial government in various official positions, has since the 1st of August, 1908, served as deputy provincial assessor. In every connection his record has been marked by a patriotic devotion to the general good and in the discharge of his duties he has ever placed the public welfare before personal aggrandizement. He was born March 25, 1858, at Kinson, Dorset, England, a son of Captain Dashwood-Jones, R. A., and Annie Selina (Waters) Dashwood-Jones, both of whom passed away many years ago. The paternal grandfather was General W. D. Jones, R. A., a veteran of the Crimean and Peninsular wars and related to several of the oldest families in England. The elder branch of the family lives at Craner Hall, Fakenham, Norfolk, England.

William A. Dashwood-Jones pursued his education in the Wimborne grammar school and in the University College School of London, preparing for Cambridge. He did not graduate, however, but left that institution at the age of seventeen years on account of the loss of his income. On the 3d of March, 1876, he left his native land, then a youth of eighteen years, and on the 21st of April, following, arrived in Nanaimo, British Columbia, where he remained for some time with an uncle, the late Archdeacon Mason, and his family. For a short time he engaged in farming in Cowichan and later traveled about. He put in a season on the Skeena at Turner Beeton's cannery, also at a cannery on the Fraser at Canoe Pass, previous to taking up the work of railway construction in the beginning of 1880. He joined the Dominion government staff of engineers on Canadian Pacific Railway construction as rodman and subsequently was made secretary to H. A. F. MacLeod, resident engineer near Spences Bridge in December, 1880, and left there in 1885 to join the British Columbia Express Company. When the Dominion Express Company took over their railway work he was in their employ for a year. In 1887 he embarked in business on his own account as a dealer in produce in New Westminster, and so continued until 1892, when the hard times compelled him to withdraw from that field of commerce. He shipped the first fresh salmon across the Rocky mountains over the Canadian Pacific soon after through trains were put upon that line.

In 1893 Mr. Dashwood-Jones entered the service of the provincial government and is still in that employ. On the 1st of May, 1893, he was appointed clerk in the land registry office for the provincial government. On the 1st of May, 1905, he was made revenue tax collector and clerk in the provincial assessor's office, and on the 1st of August, 1908, was promoted to the position

of deputy provincial assessor. He was also school trustee of the city of New Westminster in 1903 and 1904, and the cause of education found in him a stalwart champion, ready to promote any activity or adopt any project that would advance the best interests of the schools of the city. In all of his official positions he has been prompt, faithful and capable in the discharge of his duties, and the excellent record he has made is attested by the fact that he has been retained in the employ of the provincial government through two decades.

On the 16th of March, 1886, at Spences Bridge, Mr. Dashwood-Jones was married to Miss Jennie Anne Clemes, a daughter of the late William Clemes, a farmer of Manitoba and a representative of a Cornish family that was established in Canada about a half century ago. Mr. and Mrs. Dashwood-Jones are the parents of five children: Edith Mary, now the wife of Maitland Shore, Canadian Pacific Railway agent at Merritt, British Columbia; Grace Constance; Stewart Lawrence, a law student with Milton Price, barrister of Vancouver; Ellen Kathleen; and Victor Neville. Mr. and Mrs. Dashwood-Jones hold membership in the English church, being identified with the congregation of St. Alban's at Burnaby. In politics he has always been a conservative. He belongs to the New Westminster Club and he is a past master of King Solomon Lodge, No. 17, A. F. & A. M., and a member of Rose of Columbia Lodge of the Sons of England. For a number of years he has been a director in the Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society of New Westminster and is extremely active in horticultural circles. He has ever taken the deepest interest in horticulture and its promotion. About five years ago he met with a severe accident through a cut with a pane of glass in his greenhouse, which almost totally disabled his right hand. Within two months, however, he learned to write with his left hand, and has continued to work in his official connection to the present time. His interest in horticulture has been a salient feature in his life for many years, and he is today well known at most of the floral shows as a successful exhibitor and frequently acts in the capacity of judge when not exhibiting. He thoroughly understands the scientific as well as the practical phases of horticulture and his efforts along that line constitute an even balance to his activity in his official connections.

ALEXANDER PEERS.

Among the men who were active in inaugurating and shaping the agricultural development of the section around New Westminster was numbered Alexander Peers, one of the first to preempt land in this locality and who for many years was known as a successful and able farmer. His death, therefore, on the 12th of November, 1899, deprived the region of one of its real pioneers and, although the later years of his life were spent in retirement, his contributions to general development and growth were important and substantial.

Mr. Peers was born in Woodstock, Ontario, in 1837, and was a son of William and Hulda Peers, the former a prosperous and substantial farmer in that province. In the acquirement of an education Alexander Peers attended public school in Woodstock and later entered Victoria College at Cobourg. He afterwards obtained his teachers' certificate and for some time engaged in teaching in eastern Canada, coming west about 1869 with the determination to seek his fortune in the newly developed province of British Columbia. After his arrival he preempted land at Chilliwack and remained in that vicinity for about thirteen years, turning his attention to agricultural pursuits. He engaged in general farming and stock-raising and success steadily attended his well directed and practical labors until he became finally one of the representative, substantial and prosperous agriculturists in that vicinity. Eventually, however, he sold his ranch and came to New Westminster when it was a mere village, buying property and engaging in poultry-raising and gardening. He followed this occupation not so much in order to gain



ALEXANDER PEERS



MARGARET PEERS

a livelihood as that he might be active, as idleness was irksome to him and, after he had abandoned it, he lived retired in New Westminster, where he became widely and favorably known as a man of genuine personal worth, effective public spirit and high standards of business and personal integrity.

On the 31st of May, 1874, Mr. Peers married Miss Margaret Wells, a daughter of Allen and Martha Wells. Mrs. Peers survives her husband and makes her home in New Westminster. She is a descendant of old United Empire Loyalist stock and as a young woman came to British Columbia, watching through the years the great change which has practically transformed this region and revolutionized its business conditions. She is interested in questions of general importance and in everything relating to the welfare and growth of the city where her excellent qualities of character have gained her a wide and representative circle of friends.

Mr. Peers gave his political allegiance to the liberal party and was a devout member of the Methodist church, guiding his upright and honorable life by the principles in which he believed. He was a strong advocate of temperance and did a great deal to promote this cause throughout the province. Throughout the period of his residence here he witnessed practically the entire growth and development of New Westminster and the surrounding country and his public-spirited work in the general interests of the community made him widely and favorably known. His death therefore removed from the city one whom it could ill afford to lose, a man whose strength of purpose and undaunted energy found expression in earnest and well directed work in the promotion of civic development and in the support of projects and measures for advancement and growth.

HENRY A. STONE.

Henry A. Stone as managing director of Gault Brothers' dry-goods establishment at Vancouver occupies a prominent position in the commercial circles of the city and is equally widely known because of his public spirit and his active and helpful connection with the Board of Trade. Indomitable energy and perseverance carry him forward to success in whatever line he engages, and his efforts are at all times guided by sound judgment, productive of splendid results. A native of London, England, Mr. Stone was born in 1863, his parents being William and Susan M. (Bluck) Stone, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of England. The father was a merchant of London and many times visited Canada but never became a permanent resident of the Dominion. In Masonic circles in England he was very prominent, being identified with the order for more than a half century. Both he and his wife have now passed away. They were parents of six children, but only two came to the new world, Henry A. and Charles E., the latter a resident of Toronto.

After acquiring his education in a private college of London, Henry A. Stone was apprenticed to the dry-goods business in that city, and in 1882 came to Canada, settling in Toronto, where he was in the employ of others for a time, but later engaged in the dry-goods business on his own account. He remained an active factor in trade circles there until 1902, when he made arrangements with Gault Brothers to come to Vancouver as managing director of their branch house in this city. The firm of The Gault Brothers Company, Ltd., wholesale dry-goods merchants, was founded in Montreal more than sixty years ago. In 1898, when the population of Vancouver was twenty-three thousand, Andrew F. Gault, the organizer of the firm, accompanied by James Rodger, visited this city and, recognizing something of what the future had in store for it, decided to establish a branch house here, which was done the following year. Since that time it has been necessary on two or three different occasions to secure enlarged quarters, and the business in Vancouver was organized as a separate company under the name of Gault Brothers, Ltd. Their wholesale dry-goods establishment occupies

a modern seven-story building at No. 361 Water street, containing forty thousand feet of floor space. The employes number thirty-five, including seven traveling salesmen, and the business extends largely over British Columbia and the Yukon district. As managing director Mr. Stone bends his energies to administrative direction and executive control and his well formulated and carefully executed plans are productive of splendid success.

Since coming to Vancouver, Mr. Stone has become a most active factor in the work of the Board of Trade, of which he has been a member of the council for ten years, while in 1908 he occupied the presidential chair. For six years he was chairman of the land settlement committee of the board and throughout the entire period of his connection with the board he has persistently placed before the merchants and citizens of the city the necessity of land settlement in the furtherance of trade increase and provincial development. For three years he was chairman of the freight rates committee of the Board of Trade and gave liberally of his time and energy to secure the revision of freight rates on goods coming into this province, his efforts being crowned with a large measure of success. He has carefully studied all of the important questions coming before the board, and his public spirit, combined with the recognition of the needs, the opportunities and the resources of the city, has enabled him to so direct public thought and action through the board as to secure the adoption of various plans and projects that have been of material benefit to the city. Mr. Stone was also a director of the First International Apple Show, held in Vancouver, which did as much and probably more in the way of advertising the resources of British Columbia than any exhibit ever shown in the province.

In 1888, in Old Barnes church, in Putney, England, Mr. Stone was united in marriage to Miss Beatrice H. Philips, a native of that country. The three children of this marriage are: Frances M., the wife of W. R. Mathews, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Horace G., now attending McGill University at Montreal; and Elsie V., at home. Mr. Stone is a conservative, but never active in party ranks. He served in the Queen's Own Rifles of Toronto and held a sergeant's certificate. He is a member of the Church of England and belongs to the Terminal City, Progress and Canadian Clubs, enjoying their social features and taking an active and helpful part in their efforts to advance the interests and promote the welfare of the city. He is a public-spirited man and one whose efforts have been of far-reaching influence.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL THE HON. E. G. PRIOR.

The life history of Colonel E. G. Prior is inseparably interwoven with the history of Victoria, British Columbia, and of Canada. He has been a cabinet officer, a member of parliament, member of the provincial parliament and premier of British Columbia, and, moreover, is one of the foremost business men of Vancouver island. His position socially, politically and commercially is a most prominent one. He has been identified with all the progressive movements that have tended to better social and civic conditions in the community for an extended period, and at all times, while working toward high ideals, he has employed practical methods that have proved effective in attaining the result desired.

He was born May 21, 1853, at Dallaghgill, near Ripon, in Yorkshire, England, the second son of the Rev. Henry Prior, vicar of that place, and Hannah Prior. Both parents are now deceased. The son was educated at Leeds grammar school and afterward served his articles as mining engineer in Wakefield. In November, 1873, he engaged with the Vancouver Coal Mining & Land Company, Ltd., and came to Vancouver island as engineer for that company, with which he remained until 1878. When the Mine Inspection Act was passed the miners of the country petitioned the government to make Mr. Prior government inspector of mines, which request was accordingly complied with.



HON. E. G. PRIOR

In 1880, however, having found that a government position offered little opportunity for advancement, Mr. Prior purchased half the business of Alfred Fellows, a hardware merchant, who had opened a store in 1859. The firm then became Fellows & Prior and continued as such until 1883, when Mr. Prior purchased his partner's interest. When he entered the business in 1880 there was only one employe and the store was located on Yates street. When Mr. Prior took over the entire business he began making plans for its expansion, resolving that he would increase the sales if it could be done by honorable, progressive methods. The result of the enterprising spirit and contagious enthusiasm which he introduced as a factor in the business had immediate results and his growing trade led to his admitting G. F. Mathews to a partnership in the business in 1886. In 1891 they were joined by G. W. Wynne, who had commenced with Mr. Fellows, and in 1905 by C. P. W. Schwengers. These four gentlemen own the entire stock of E. G. Prior & Company, Ltd., under which name the business was incorporated in 1891. The head offices and warehouses are situated in Victoria, with branch houses in Vancouver and Kamloops. The regular staff today consists of over ninety-five people and ninety-four thousand square feet of floor space is utilized. The firm has offices in both London, England, and New York, and their business covers the whole of British Columbia. They have an extensive trade in iron and hardware as well as in machinery, and are the sole agents in this province for many of the largest firms in the world. They issue a hardware catalogue of over eight hundred pages and a smaller machinery catalogue. Their regular customers include nearly all of the owners of the largest mills, mines and railways and the foremost contractors and farmers in the province. Theirs has been a steadily growing business that owes its success in major part to the man whose name it bears.

Mr. Prior is essentially a typical, energetic business man of the present age—methodical, systematic, aggressive, affable and always approachable. The same qualities, too, indicate his fitness for activity in politics, and his fellow townsmen, desiring his services in that connection, elected him a member of the British Columbia legislature, in which he served from 1886 until 1888, when he resigned to become a candidate for the house of commons, to which he was returned by acclamation. He was reelected in 1891, 1896 and 1900, a fact indicative of his fidelity and capability in office. He has ever subordinated self-aggrandizement to the public good, and he stands loyally in support of every principle in which he believes. During the Sir Mackenzie-Bowell's ministry in 1895 Mr. Prior was controller of inland revenue, with a seat in the cabinet, and was also with Sir Charles Tupper's ministry until its resignation in 1896. In November, 1902, he was made premier of British Columbia and so continued until June, 1903.

Mr. Prior was elected a life member of the North of England Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers in 1875. He is also vice president of the Victoria Board of Trade. His military service has also brought him prominently into public notice. For several years he was lieutenant colonel of the Fifth Regiment Garrison Artillery of British Columbia, continuing in that position from 1888 until 1896. He holds a certificate of qualification from the Royal School of Artillery, and he was twice president of the Dominion Artillery Association. He was appointed extra aid-de-camp of two of the governor generals of Canada, Lord Stanley and Lord Aberdeen, being first called to the position in 1889, and he commanded the Canadian Rifle Team at Bisley, England, in 1890.

In 1878 Mr. Prior married Suzette Work, of Victoria, and by this marriage a son and three daughters were born: Helen Kendell Mouncey, the eldest, is now the wife of Captain, the Hon. F. G. Hood, R. E., stationed in Ireland; Cecelia Maud is the wife of Judge Lampman, of Victoria; Basil Gawler is engaged in the real-estate business in Victoria; Jessie Burton is at home. The mother passed away in 1897 and in 1899 Mr. Prior was again married, his second union being with Genevieve B. Wright, a daughter of Captain Thomas Wright, of San

Francisco. In addition to his city residence in Victoria Colonel Prior has a beautiful country home on the shores of Shawnigan lake on Vancouver island.

Colonel Prior is a member of the Union Club of Victoria, of which he is now the president. He also belongs to the Vancouver Club of Vancouver, British Columbia, and the United Empire Club of London, England. Politically he is a conservative. He is fond of motoring and fishing and much of his recreation comes to him along those lines. His ability to meet all men affably and tactfully, his thorough business methods and his faculty for careful organization, together with other cardinal virtues of the successful business man—industry, honesty, system and one price for all—are the secrets of his commercial prosperity. Always pleasant and courteous, calm and serene at all times and under any circumstances, he wins friends wherever he goes. Under a quiet exterior, however, there is an underlying force of will and reserve. He is a man who has fought battles in the political and business arena for the mere love of winning the victory, and the greater the difficulties the more determined and persistent his purpose. He commands and holds the respect and loyalty of his associates and his employes. He has with him men who have been in his service for the past twenty or thirty years, and no higher testimonial of his character could be given than this.

HENRY VALENTINE EDMONDS.

The prestige of the Edmonds name has been so long established in the province of British Columbia, and especially in the city of New Westminster, that no introduction is necessary to recall one of the foremost personalities that shaped the early history and development of the institutions and business affairs of this city. The late Henry Valentine Edmonds, whose place and influence in the history of British Columbia deserve especial prominence, was born in Dublin, Ireland, February 14, 1837, and died in Vancouver, this province, on the 14th day of June, 1897. He was the second son of William and Matilda E. (Humphries) Edmonds, both natives of Dublin. On the paternal side the descent is traced from an old English family that settled in Ireland during the early days, and on the maternal side the ancestry in French Huguenot, the forbears escaping from France at the time of the St. Bartholomew massacre and the subsequent persecution of the Huguenots.

Until his twelfth year the late Mr. Edmonds was educated in the schools of his native city, Dublin, and then the family removed to Liverpool, England, where he attended the High School Mechanics Institute. He later went abroad on the continent and was a student in the famous Moravian Institute at Neuwied on the Rhine, finishing his education in Dresden, Saxony. His early business career was spent in Liverpool, and later in London. While in the latter city he joined the First Surrey Volunteers, the first of the new corps established in that city, but upon the formation of the London Irish Volunteers he joined his national corps. Passing rapidly through the non-commissioned ranks, he was selected by the Marquis of Donegal, the colonel commanding, as ensign of a new company, especially formed for the marquis' son-in-law, Lord Ashley. On receiving this appointment, July 5, 1860, Mr. Edmonds was attached to the Third Battalion Grenadier Guards for drill instruction, and passed with a first-class certificate. On April 13, 1861, he was promoted to a lieutenantancy, and held this rank until he resigned in April, 1862, in order to come to British Columbia. At that time he stood second on the list for succession to the captaincy. Lieutenant Edmonds took part in the celebrated reviews held in 1860 in Hyde Park, in 1861 at Wimbledon, and in 1862 at Brighton, under the late Lord Clyde. One day, after he had taken part in a parade, he was with part of his company when the London Bridge fire occurred, and he and his men rendered material service in keeping the grounds clear so that the firemen could work freely.



HENRY VALENTINE EDMONDS

In May, 1862, Mr. Edmonds sailed from England, and on the following 4th of July arrived in San Francisco. He was there during the great rejoicing occasioned by the passage through congress of the Pacific Railway bill. In the same year he came on to Victoria and thence to New Westminster, where his career of usefulness was to henceforth be so conspicuously wrought out. For twenty-five years he was one of the foremost real-estate and insurance men of New Westminster, doing business with nearly all of the property holders of the city. At the same time he gave his efforts gratuitously to the advancement of all the best interests of the city. He was active in the organization of the Royal Columbian Hospital and the Mechanics Institute, and his services as secretary, treasurer or president were always in demand. On the formation of the Board of Trade in New Westminster he served as its secretary for the first year, and had much to do with carrying out the details of the board's organization, later being its vice president and for many years continuing as a factor in its work. He gave freely of both means and time for the proper celebration of such annual events as the Queen's anniversary, and also for the reception of distinguished visitors that came to the city. He worked hard in committee and in private to make these occasions a credit to the city. He is honored as the originator of the May Day festival throughout the province and the first celebration of that day was held in his city.

He helped to organize the Howe Sound Silver Mining Company and the Fraser River Beet Sugar Company. In 1873 he and other public-spirited citizens organized the Fraser Valley Railway Company, of which he was made secretary. Later this became the New Westminster Southern Railway Company, in which he continued his interests. In December, 1867, he was appointed clerk of the municipal council and during the seven years of his incumbency of that office all the city's business was performed without any legal costs to the community. He himself drew up all the by-laws and did all the work necessitated by the incorporation of the city.

In December, 1872, Mr. Edmonds was selected as the agent of the government under the Walkem government. In addition to the exaction of his private affairs, he performed all the duties of this office for the district of New Westminster until January, 1876, when, on the advent into power of the Elliott ministry, it was decided to apportion the duties of agent to several officers. Mr. Edmonds, thenceforth, until July, 1880, retained the office of sheriff and gave a most creditable performance of its work. He enjoyed the confidence of the entire legal profession and no suits were ever brought against him nor did he bring any, except such as were entirely justified and eventuated in his favor.

In 1870, on the organization of the New Westminster Rifle Volunteers under the late Captain Bushby, Mr. Edmonds was appointed adjutant, which position he held until 1874 when, on the formation of the No. 1 Rifle Company, he was gazetted as captain, the following memorandum being a part of his record: "Formerly lieutenant London Irish Volunteers, holding A-1 certificate for efficiency, and remained in command until May, 1875, when he retired retaining rank of lieutenant."

Mr. Edmonds served his city both in council and as its honorable mayor and also stood for the provincial legislature, as an independent candidate, but was defeated. In 1883 he received the appointment of justice of the peace for New Westminster city and district. Throughout his career in this city his confidence in the future and the boundless resources and possibilities of New Westminster, city and district, and the entire Fraser River valley, was unshaken, and he gave evidence of this confidence by his extensive investments in both the city and district and especially at Port Moody and what has since developed into the phenomenal city of Vancouver. He had large sawmill interests and timber tracts and mines in the province. He was a large shareholder in the New Westminster Street Railway, and the Vancouver Electric Railway & Light Company. His benefactions were large, and of material value. He gave Vancouver the site for its most pleasantly situated public school and the beautiful site for the Episcopal

church and parsonage, and to New Westminster he donated a public-school site. His activity and philanthropy were always manifest in the work of the Episcopal diocese of New Westminster and the "Churchman's Gazette" records his repeated benevolences.

In November, 1867, Mr. Edmonds was very happily married to Miss Jane Fortune Kemp. She was born in Cork, Ireland, the eldest daughter of Thomas P. Kemp, of that city. They became the parents of the following children: William Humphries; Henry Lovekin; Beatrice Elvina, who married W. A. Monro; Walter Freth; and Mary Gifford, who married C. M. Marpole, of Vancouver.

ROBERT STEVENSON.

The life history of Robert Stevenson if written in detail would present some interesting features of mining experience in the northwest. As a mine owner he is well known, having made extensive investments in mining property. His home is now at Sardis, British Columbia, and Williamstown, Glengarry, numbers him among its native citizens, his birth having there occurred on the 28th of July, 1838. He is a son of Samuel and Susan Stevenson, both of whom are deceased. They were farming people and under the parental roof their son Robert spent his boyhood days, his education being acquired at the convent and grammar schools of Vankleek Hill, in Prescott county, Ontario. When his younger days were over he came, in early manhood, to British Columbia, arriving here in the month of May, 1859, during the time of the gold excitement in the northwest. He found, however, that reports had been much exaggerated and feeling that he could not obtain a fortune in the mines he proceeded to what was in those days called Washington territory, now the state of Washington, in which he remained until he joined the celebrated Collins expedition bound for the Similkameen country and led by Captain Collins, a noted Indian fighter. The western country in those days was one vast, trackless forest, hence the difficulties to be encountered can in a measure be understood. The party had to make trails through unknown woods, had to cross rivers and climb mountains. This was the first white party to pass from the salt water to the interior, going in by way of the famous Snocologie Pass. They crossed the pass on the 2d of June, at which time there was ten feet of snow, our subject trying to touch bottom with a ten-foot pole, but failing. That the party of thirty-four might proceed it was necessary to dig a ditch two and a half feet wide and two and a half feet deep and fill it in with brush to form a footing. The party proceeded down the Yakima river and crossed where the town of Parker is now located. During all the journey they were harassed by unfriendly Indians who objected to the white men's intrusion into their possessions or hunting grounds. As Mr. Stevenson recalled this trip and in retrospect saw the country of those days he marvelled at the progress made. At that time between the Cascades and the present town of Midway, a distance of two hundred and fifty miles, there was not a white settler. The party reached Fort Okanagan, the fort of the Hudson's Bay Company, on the 16th of June, 1860. Two days later this fort was abandoned and Mr. Stevenson is today the only living man who was present at its abandonment. The Indians were on the warpath and had Mr. Stevenson and his party rounded up for five hours, but they fought their way out without losing a man. They reached Rock Creek mines on the 22d of June, 1860, and there Captain Collins made a speech and left the party.

Mr. Stevenson engaged in prospecting for some time and then occurred the Rock Creek war, the miners refusing to comply with the law by taking out a license or recording claims. Governor Douglas went to the locality to settle the trouble and in recognition of the part which Mr. Stevenson had taken all through the difficulty Governor Douglas appointed him customs officer at a salary of two hundred and fifty dollars a month. Then came the great Cariboo gold excitement. Mr. Stevenson sent in his resignation as customs officer and started at once for the



ROBERT STEVENSON

Cariboo. He had received information that horses were in great demand there, so he bought a large number, drove them into the country and disposed of them at a handsome profit. He was one of ten men who took any money into the Cariboo. He bought into the Jordan claim in the fall of 1861 and on the 3d of November of that year left for Victoria, traveling with the party of the later Governor Dewdney, now a resident of Victoria, reaching Yale on the 5th of December, and Victoria on the 15th of that month. While in Victoria Mr. Stevenson met the famous "Cariboo Cameron," who had just landed in Victoria with his family. This was on the 2d of March, 1862. Mr. Stevenson introduced Cameron to Mr. Wark, the chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, and was instrumental in his getting credit for goods to the amount of two thousand dollars. Mr. Stevenson went back to the Cariboo on the 23d of April, 1862, Cameron following in July. The former had heard of unclaimed ground and was forced almost to drive Cameron to assist in staking this. However, on the 22d of August, 1862, the Cameron mine, one of the richest mines of the Cariboo, was staked by Mr. Cameron and Mr. Stevenson. Mr. Cameron wished to name it for Mr. Stevenson but the latter had his way and it was called the Cameron claim. On the 2d of December, 1862, there were seven shareholders in the mine: John A. and Sophia Cameron, Robert Stevenson, Richard Rivers, Allan McDonald and Charles and James Clendening, all now deceased except Mr. Stevenson. Mrs. Cameron died on the 23d of October and her body was placed in a cabin outside of Richfield to await a chance to take her home for burial. On January 31st, at a temperature of fifty degrees below zero, Mr. Cameron had the body removed to Victoria, where a provisional burial was made until later in the year when the remains were taken to Cornwall, New Brunswick, Mr. Cameron almost spending a fortune in accomplishing his end. He was notably successful as a miner for a considerable period but eventually lost all he had, and drifted back to Cariboo, where he died poor and was buried in the old mining camp. It was on the 2d of December, 1862, that the rich gold strike was made on the Cameron claim, Mr. Stevenson rocking out one hundred and fifty-five dollars from thirty-five gallons of gravel. It was after this that Mr. Cameron took his wife's remains to Victoria, Mr. Stevenson accompanying him, and the burial there took place on the 8th of March. Mr. Cameron offered twelve dollars a day in addition to a sum of two thousand dollars to any of the men who would accompany him but all were afraid of smallpox. Mr. Stevenson, however, went and paid his own expenses. When they were on their way out of the country the cold was intense and everywhere along the road they found many dying of smallpox. While en route they lost their food supplies and their matches and suffered untold hardships but at length reached Victoria on the 7th of March. On November 7th, the body of Mrs. Cameron was started for the east via Panama for final burial.

After the funeral services at Cornwall Mr. Stevenson returned to the Cariboo in 1864 and took active part in mining affairs. During the stirring days from 1861 until 1864 and even up to 1877 he held interests in various famous claims including the Cameron, Prince of Wales, Moffat, the Bruce and many others, and is so thoroughly familiar with the history of mining development in that section of the country that Sir Mathew Bigbee said of him that he was the best posted man in the Cariboo country.

Mr. Stevenson went to Chilliwack and there married Miss Caroline E. Williams on the 20th of July, 1877, since which time he has been engaged in farming and mining. He is the largest individual mine owner in the Similkameen country and has large holdings at Leadville, two groups of claims at the Great Nickel Plate and is an extensive owner at Copper Mountain, his claims amounting altogether to more than forty.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson have been born four children: Clarinda Elizabeth, a teacher of Chilliwack; John Edison, living on a farm at Chilliwack; Roberta E. L., the wife of James Watson, B. A., principal of a school at North Vancouver; and Robert Bryant.

Mr. Stevenson is among the very few now living who are entitled to be numbered among the real pioneers of British Columbia, for he has endured innumerable hardships and gathered wide experience when the resources of the province came to the attention of the world. There is nothing which characterizes him better than the way the Indians called him, the "Man Afraid of Nothing." He climbed the most rugged crags and would enter the wildest canyons. He swam horses across the Similkumeen river hundreds of times and also across the Thompson and the Okanagan when there were dangers on every hand. Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson now occupy a beautiful home on a farm of two hundred and fifty acres at Sardis, the large and commodious house being one of the landmarks of the region and the property a show place famed as a model establishment of its kind. The history of both of them links the present with the pioneer days, and though both are advanced in age, they are still strong and robust, clear of brain and active bodily and mentally. Both are great workers in the Methodist Episcopal church. When a young man out among the hills, alone with his God and nature, Mr. Stevenson made a study of religious matters and has ever adhered to those deep-rooted conclusions which resulted from his meditations. He has never dissipated, never used tobacco, and to these things and his life in the open air may be attributed his present splendid state of health. A man five feet seven or eight inches tall, he weighs over two hundred pounds and at the age of seventy-five has an energy and business acumen which many a successful man of half his age might well envy. In his political views he is a conservative. He belongs to Princess Lodge of Masons at Montreal and is a charter member of the Royal Order of Orangemen of Princeton. He also belongs to the Vancouver Mining Club. He is one of the few men remaining of the early days, a picturesque character because of his many and varied experiences in connection with the mining development of the northwest. He can relate most interesting incidents of the early days, of the life lived by the miners, and he is one of those who have prospered by labor and judicious investments, his mining and other properties being extensive and valuable.

GEORGE STEVENSON HARRISON.

While George Stevenson Harrison has been a resident of Vancouver only since 1905 he has within that period won recognition as a strong and forceful element in that business activity upon which is based the present progress and prosperity of the city. He is today manager of the Vancouver branch of the Merchants Bank, the first branch of that institution to be established in British Columbia. He was born at St. Mary's Ontario, June 25, 1875, and is a son of the Hon. David Howard and Kate (Stevenson) Harrison. The father, who was of English descent, was born in London township, Ontario, June 1, 1843. He pursued his education in the University of Toronto and in McGill University at Montreal, receiving from the latter institution the degree of M. D. Having thus qualified for the practice of medicine he followed his profession for some years at St. Mary's Ontario. He then removed to Winnipeg, Manitoba. He also became a recognized leader in politics and was first returned to the provincial legislature at the general election in 1883. In August, 1886, he was invited by Mr. Norquay, then premier of Manitoba, to join his administration, was sworn in as a member of the executive council and appointed minister of agriculture, statistics and health. He occupied that position with the government until December, 1887, when on the resignation of Mr. Norquay he was appointed premier by Governor Aikins and continued in that administrative position until January, 1888, when he resigned the premiership on the defeat at the polls of Joseph Burke, a member of his administration. He has done much to shape the public thought and action, and in guiding the destinies of the province wrought many noted reforms and improvements.



GEORGE S. HARRISON

Liberal educational opportunities were accorded George Stevenson Harrison, who after pursuing a course of study in the Manitoba College entered the employ of the Merchants Bank of Canada at Winnipeg in 1893. He has since been continuously connected with that bank and his twenty years' service as one of its representatives indicates his efficiency, his loyalty and his reliability. In 1905 he came to Vancouver where he entered upon arrangements toward the establishment of a branch for the Merchants Bank which was here opened in February, 1906. He became its manager and has since controlled the interests of the institution which is one of the strong financial concerns of Vancouver. He also has individual connections, being a director of the Vancouver Financial Corporation, Limited.

In 1906 Mr. Harrison was married to Miss Mary Ellen Davis, of Sarnia, Ontario, a daughter of Canon Davis, of the Anglican church. Their two children are Katherine Elizabeth and David George. Mr. Harrison is a member of the Vancouver and Jericho Country Clubs and is prominent and popular in the social as well as the business circles of the city. His record is one which any man might be proud to possess for in his entire business career he has never made engagements that he has not kept nor incurred obligations that he has not met. He enjoys in full measure the confidence and high regard of colleagues and contemporaries.

JAMES EARL McILREEVY.

James Earl McIlreevy, acting in an able and efficient manner as manager of the Vancouver branch of the important business operated by the Crane Company, was born in Belleville, Ontario, November 7, 1869, and is a son of John and Anna B. (Brennen) McIlreevy, the former a native of London, England, who went to the United States with his parents when he was still a child. His father, William McIlreevy, was a soldier in the English army. He afterward engaged in the manufacturing and retail shoe business in Port Huron, Michigan, for a number of years and later went to New York state, where he engaged in the same occupation in various localities, and about 1875 went to Nebraska City, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying there in 1901, at the age of sixty-seven. His wife survives him and makes her home in Nebraska City.

James E. McIlreevy acquired his education in the public schools of Nebraska City, graduating from the high school in 1886, and he afterward supplemented this by a two years' business course. When he began his independent career he accepted a position on the construction of municipal waterworks and electric light plants in Nebraska City and smaller surrounding towns, spending three years at this work, after which, in 1890, he was made manager of the waterworks and electric light plant in Nebraska City. This office he held until 1899, when he resigned in order to engage as an expert trap shooter, representing and introducing the clay targets and traps manufactured by the W. S. Dickey Clay Manufacturing Company of Kansas City, Missouri. He became the champion shooter on clay targets in the state of Nebraska, and in the interests of his concern traveled to the Pacific Coast, visiting Portland and Seattle. When he gave up this line of work in 1900 he became connected with the N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Company, wholesale plumbing supplies, with main office in St. Louis, Missouri, and with territory covering Illinois, Iowa and Indiana. Mr. McIlreevy resigned in 1902 and moved to Seattle, entering the employ of the Crane Company, in which he has since continued. He did such able, far-sighted and capable work that in June, 1908, upon the opening of a branch store in Vancouver, he was transferred to this city and still remains as manager. In this position his excellent business and executive ability have been called forth and the successful operation of the local institution is largely due to him. He has managed its affairs in a discriminating way, developing the business along

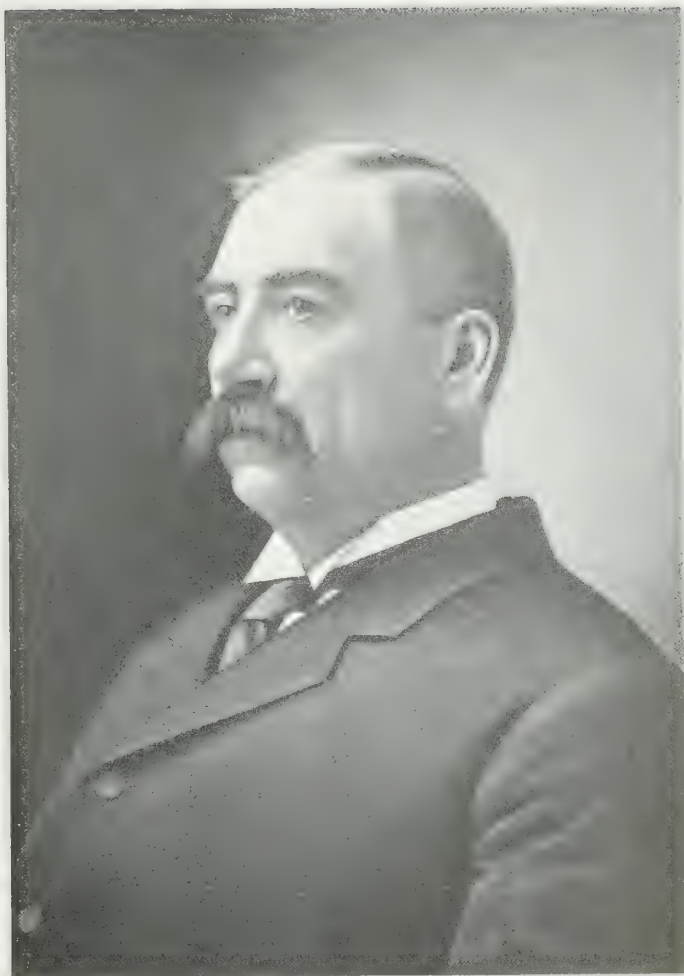
progressive and modern lines, ably coping with the conditions brought about by its rapid growth and making it what it is today, one of the largest and most important concerns of its kind in British Columbia.

On June 17, 1890, Mr. McIlreevy was united in marriage to Miss Emma Frances Curtis, of Troy, New York, and they have one daughter, Ruth Curtis, who is an accomplished pianist. Mrs. McIlreevy is a member of the Methodist church in Vancouver and is well known as an active religious worker. Mr. McIlreevy is identified with the Vancouver Club and the Vancouver Athletic Club and takes an active and helpful part in the work of the Vancouver Board of Trade. The sterling traits of his character are well known to his fellow townsmen, many of whom are glad to number him among their friends.

GEORGE DOUGLAS BRYMNER.

George Douglas Brymner, one of the honored and representative citizens of New Westminster, is a typical man of the age, alert and enterprising, a student of conditions and of significant problems, and a cooperant factor in all that makes for the development and substantial growth of city and province. He is now manager here for the Bank of Montreal and as such a leading figure in financial circles. He was born at Melbourne, in the province of Quebec, on the 3d of December, 1857, and is a son of Douglas Brymner, LL. D., and Jean (Thomson) Brymner, both of whom were natives of Greenock, Scotland, where they were reared and married. Two children were born there and in 1857 the family came to Canada, settling on a farm near Melbourne, whence in 1867 they removed to Montreal, where the father became assistant editor of the Montreal Herald. In 1870 he was appointed Dominion archivist and removed to Ottawa to take up the duties of his office, filling that position to the time of his death, which occurred in 1902 at the home of his son George D., in New Westminster, while on a visit to this city. He was then a man of seventy-nine years, but remained active to the time of his death. During his service as archivist he was honored by the Queen's University with the degree of LL. D. He was a man widely known and universally esteemed and honored. His broad knowledge and his public spirit brought him into contact with intelligent men throughout the country and among that class his warm friendships were formed.

George D. Brymner spent his youthful days under the parental roof and in the acquirement of his education attended successively the Melbourne public school, the Montreal and Ottawa high schools and St. Therese College, in which he became a student in order to master the French language. His initial step in the business world was made in 1874 in connection with the Bank of Montreal. He entered the Cornwall, Ontario, branch of that institution and subsequently was with the Bank of Montreal in Stratford and Almonte, Ontario, where he served as accountant. When the branch bank in Vancouver was established he was sent with Campbell Sweeny to open this Pacific coast department. Mr. Brymner continued as accountant at Vancouver until the opening of the New Westminster branch in April, 1888, when he was sent to this city as a sub-agent of the branch here and soon afterward his capabilities won him recognition in advancement to the position of manager, in which capacity he has served continuously for a quarter of a century. The upbuilding of the institution is attributable to his capability, enterprise and thorough understanding of the banking business. He recognizes the fact that the institution which most carefully safeguards the interests of its patrons is the most worthy of patronage, and in following that course he has won for the Bank of Montreal at New Westminster a liberal and growing patronage. He is today one of the best known men in this section of the province and is a recognized authority on all financial matters and problems.



GEORGE D. BRYMNER

In 1881, in Stratford, Ontario, Mr. Brymner was united in marriage to Miss Anna Elizabeth Harrison, a daughter of the late William Dyne Harrison, one of the well known pioneer farmers of that section, who married Miss Lucy Tye, a member of one of the oldest pioneer families of Ontario. Mr. and Mrs. Brymner have become the parents of three children, but only one is now living, Ethel Dyne, the wife of F. A. Macrae, manager of the Bank of Montreal of North Vancouver. Mr. Brymner is prominent and popular in club and social circles, holding membership in the Westminster Club, the Jericho Country Club, the Burnaby Lake Country Club and the British Columbia Golf Club at Coquitlam. Notwithstanding the extent and importance of his business affairs, he finds time to cooperate with many measures and activities which have bearing upon the material, intellectual and moral progress of the community. He is a member of the New Westminster Board of Trade and for some years served as president of the organization. He is one of the public-spirited men of the city, and there has not been an industrial enterprise established or any movement for the good of the community inaugurated in which he has not been a forceful factor, contributing in large measure to the work of public progress and improvement. He and his wife are members of the Church of England and in other ways he has done much to stimulate the welfare of city and surrounding country. He has served as treasurer of the Royal Agricultural & Industrial Society since its organization in 1889, and for the same length of time has been a member of its board of managers. His breadth of view has recognized not only possibilities for his own advancement, but for the city's development, and his lofty patriotism has prompted him to utilize the latter as quickly and as efficiently as the former. He has mastered the lessons of life day by day until his post-graduate work in the school of experience has placed him with the men of sound judgment and notable ability, giving him a place of leadership in public thought and action.

CHARLES H. MACAULAY.

In public activities aside from business Charles H. Macaulay has been an important factor, cooperating in many movements which have been directly beneficial to Vancouver in the line of progressive upbuilding and advancement. At the same time he is a prominent factor in real-estate, insurance and financial circles as senior partner in the firm of Macaulay & Nicolls. He was born in Nova Scotia in December, 1868, his parents being Donald and Maria J. (Hamilton) Macaulay. The father was engaged in educational work and was the first teacher in the Grafton Street grammar school in Halifax. Subsequently he became principal of the county academy at Amherst and was for more than twenty years actively and prominently connected with educational work in Nova Scotia, where he passed away in 1887. The mother died in Vancouver in October, 1912, while visiting her son Charles. In tracing the ancestral history of the family it is found that the Macaulays were among the earliest Scotch settlers, who came from the land of hills and heather, to found homes in Nova Scotia, arriving there shortly before 1800. The Hamiltons, too, were among the first families of Nova Scotia, the Hamiltons of Kings county being there from the days of Cornwallis. In the maternal line Mrs. Maria J. Macaulay was connected with the Marshalls, who were United Empire Loyalists from Virginia. Colonel Marshall fought on the British side throughout the Revolutionary war and was given a large tract of land in Guysborough county, Nova Scotia, in recognition of his allegiance to the crown. John Marshall, an uncle of Mrs. Macaulay, was speaker of the house at Halifax.

In the public schools of his native province Charles H. Macaulay pursued his education and in 1887 came west to the mountains. He was identified with the Canadian Pacific Railway in various capacities during the construction of the

western portion of that system prior to 1898, in which year he formed a partnership with J. P. Nicolls under the firm name of Macaulay & Nicolls for the conduct of a real-estate, insurance and brokerage business, in which they have since continued. Their clientage is large and each branch of their business is proving a profitable investment, the interests of the firm being carefully and systematically managed and wisely directed so that excellent results are achieved.

In June, 1898, in Vancouver, Mr. Macaulay was united in marriage to Miss Ethel Jean Maclaren, a daughter of W. H. Maclaren, a mining man of British Columbia, whose father was one of the pioneers in the Cariboo, having gone there early in the '60s and taking active part in mining and development work in that country. Mr. and Mrs. Macaulay have become the parents of four children, Donald M., Douglas H., Margaret Jean and John Alexander. The parents hold membership in St. John's Presbyterian church. Mrs. Macaulay is an active and interested member of various social clubs and societies in the city and is vice president of the Woman's Canadian Club. Mr. Macaulay belongs to the Western Gate lodge of Masonry, in which he is a past master, and he also holds membership in the Terminal City, Shaughnessy Heights Golf, Jericho Country and Canadian Clubs. He is likewise a member of the Board of Trade and is interested in all projects and measures for the public welfare. He was one of the organizers of the Tourist Association and served as its president and one of its directors until 1911, when it was merged into the Progress Club, of which Mr. Macaulay was president until a recent date. This club, as its name indicates, has been a factor in exploiting the resources of Vancouver and British Columbia, and its work has been an important element in general improvement and upbuilding. Mr. Macaulay as president largely guiding its efforts in that direction. In politics he is a conservative and, although interested in the questions and issues of the day, has never been an active worker in political ranks. His time and efforts are fully occupied by his business activities, in which he is meeting with substantial and gratifying success, and with his public service, whereby the general interests are greatly augmented.

JAMES Z. HALL.

Among the many enterprising business men who are interested in handling mining and timber properties and who also conduct a loan, insurance and general real-estate business, is numbered James Z. Hall, of Vancouver, who dates his residence here from 1885, at which time the city was a village known as Granville. He has since been an interested witness of its development and growth and has at all times borne his part in the work of general progress and improvement. He was born near Toronto, Ontario, February 12, 1863, and is a son of John and Isabella Hall and a grandson of James Hall, of Leeds, England, who was one of the pioneer settlers of Ontario.

In the acquirement of his early education James Z. Hall attended the public schools of Toronto and afterward continued his studies in the grammar school at Niagara, Ontario. He started in the business world in connection with the building industry, remaining for a few months in his father's employ in Ontario. In the meantime, in 1882, he secured an intermediate grade B certificate from the Niagara grammar school, entitling him to teach and later in the same year he came to British Columbia with the intention of following that profession. He made his way to New Westminster where he found that salaries paid to teachers were so small that he deemed it unwise to secure a school. He therefore worked in the building line for three or four months and subsequently entered the employ of T. R. Pearson & Company, of New Westminster, in the stationery business, continuing in that employ for about four years. In 1885 he came to Vancouver and opened a branch store for T. R. Pearson & Company, conducting the business at the time of the great fire of 1886, which destroyed the store. The



JAMES Z. HALL

business was shortly afterward sold to the British Columbia Stationery & Printing Company, at which time Mr. Hall took over the management of the Vancouver branch of the real-estate business of Major & Pearson, of New Westminster, who established their branch in Vancouver after the fire. His four years' experience in that connection proved to Mr. Hall that he might win success if he operated independently along the same line and in 1890 he started in business on his own account, handling loans, insurance, real-estate, mines and timber. He is today one of the oldest representatives of this field of activity in Vancouver and in the twenty-three years of his connection with the business has made continuous progress and won substantial success. In 1910 the business was incorporated as J. Z. Hall & Company, Ltd., with Mr. Hall as the president, which office he has since filled. He is familiar with all the various phases of the different departments of his business, knows thoroughly the natural resources of the country as to mining properties and timber and has a good clientele in his loan, insurance and real-estate departments.

On the 1st of November, 1893, in the Church of the Redeemer at Toronto, Ontario, Mr. Hall wedded Miss Jessie C. Greer, a daughter of Samuel Greer, one of the distinguished citizens of the province of British Columbia, who for ten years fought the Canadian Pacific Railway for possession of his preemption at Greer's Beach in the city of Vancouver, the estimated value of the property reaching several millions, the Canadian Pacific attempting to dispossess him. Mr. and Mrs. Hall have become parents of four children, Libbie C., Kathleen Alaida, Jessie Mildred and Winnifred Myrtle. In religious faith Mr. Hall is an Anglican and his position upon the temperance question is indicated by his membership in the Good Templars and the Royal Templars. His political support is given to the conservative party and his military experience covers service with the Volunteer Artillery Corps of New Westminster for three years. After removing to Vancouver he often walked to New Westminster to drill. On one trip he left Vancouver at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and should have arrived at his destination at 7 P. M., but it began snowing and eighteen inches had fallen by the time he reached there at 9 P. M. He drilled two hours and walked back to Vancouver, arriving home at 4 o'clock in the morning. There are few who would have shown such devotion to military duty. This spirit of fidelity has always been characteristic of Mr. Hall, whose friends know him to be a faithful, reliable man in every relation of life, so that the highest regard is entertained for him by all who know him.

THOMAS BURGESS BALKWILL.

For twenty years Thomas Burgess Balkwill has been a resident of Vancouver and his position in the business circles of the city is that of a member of the Simson-Balkwill Company, Ltd., in which he entered in 1909. He was born in London, Ontario, January 18, 1869, his parents being John and Hannah Balkwill, while his grandfather was William Balkwill, one of the first settlers of London, Ontario. Reared in the city of his nativity, Thomas B. Balkwill there pursued his education in the public schools and made his initial step in the business world at London in connection with the hardware trade, in which he remained for five or six years. He afterward removed to Toronto, Ontario, where he continued in business for two or three years. In 1893 he came to Vancouver and was employed for about sixteen years by the firm of Boyd, Burns & Company, ship chandlers and wholesale dealers in engineering supplies. He thoroughly acquainted himself with every phase of the trade during that period and gained much valuable experience and knowledge, which has been of great assistance to him since he started in business on his own account. The Simson-Balkwill Company, Ltd., was incorporated in 1909, buying out a portion of the business of Boyd, Burns & Company, since which time they have operated suc-

cessfully, building up a business which is now of gratifying proportions. In addition Mr. Balkwill has some real-estate investments, but he devotes most of his time to his business, Mr. Simson being the president and managing director.

On the 22d of June, 1903, in Vancouver, Mr. Balkwill was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Florence, daughter of Albert E. Blackburn, the family coming from Smith's Falls, Ontario. Mr. Balkwill holds membership in the Anglican church and with the Knights of Pythias. His influence is always on the side of right and progress, of justice and improvement. His activities are largely concentrated upon his business affairs, which are growing rapidly and therefore are making greater and greater demand upon his attention.

JOSEPH HENRY BOWMAN.

In the fall of 1888 Joseph Henry Bowman took up his residence in Vancouver and from that time to the present has been an important factor in the growth of the city, founding a notable work of public service upon energy, public spirit and the ability which commands opportunity. He is today one of the foremost architects in the city, controlling an extensive and representative patronage, and his individual success is well deserved, supplementing as it does valuable work along public lines. He was born in London, England, January 24, 1864, and is a son of William B. and Margaret (Pearson) Bowman, the former a master builder, who followed that occupation in London until his death in 1895. He was a native of Cumberland county and descended from a long line of seafaring people. He married Margaret Pearson, a daughter of William Pearson, a sea captain of Whitehaven, Cumberland county.

Joseph H. Bowman acquired his early education at the Sir Walter Singen school, a religious institution on High street, Battersea, London. This was later supplemented by an architectural course in the department of science and art of the South Kensington Museum. His first employment was as draughtsman for William Rendell, designer, with whom he remained for two years thereafter, entering his father's employ at the end of that time. He remained active in the building construction business until the early part of the year 1888, when he removed to Canada, where for a short time he was in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company on construction work in the mountains. When he resigned this position he went to Donald, British Columbia, and was there active in general construction work until September, 1888, when he came to Vancouver. He found a little village on the site of the present flourishing city but he recognized a true opportunity and located permanently here, where he has since remained an honored and respected resident. At this time he had few assets beyond his ability in his profession and his unwavering determination, but with characteristic energy he applied himself to any work he could find to do, being variously employed until 1897, when he became connected with the British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Company as draughtsman. He remained with this concern for eleven years, rising to the position of head draughtsman and evidencing at this time an unusual ability in his profession and knowledge of its details, upon which his present success is founded. In 1908 he entered into business for himself and the years since that time have brought him substantial success and prominence in his chosen line of work, he being today recognized as one of the foremost architects in Vancouver. He makes a specialty of school architecture and has designed and superintended the construction of many of the larger schools in Vancouver and vicinity, notably those in South Vancouver. He controls a large and important patronage, for his ability is widely known and respected, his buildings being always adequate and convenient, while showing rare beauty of design and artistic workmanship.

On the 14th of November, 1892, in Vancouver, Mr. Bowman was united in marriage to Miss Gertrude Mann, a daughter of J. W. Mann, and they have



JOSEPH H. BOWMAN

become the parents of seven children, Ethel, Dorothy, Phyllis, Evelyn, Sidney, Irene and Margery. Mr. Bowman is a member of the British Columbia Society of Architects and belongs to the Church of England, acting at present as warden of the St. John's church, Central Park. He has been for twenty-five years a resident of Vancouver and for the greater portion of this time he has lived in what is known as Central Park. When he located here on seven acres of land which he purchased from the government he found it a veritable wilderness and he has watched it grow into one of the most attractive suburbs of Vancouver, a worthy addition to that thriving and beautiful city. Mr. Bowman has always taken a prominent part in public affairs of South Vancouver, being a member of one of the first school boards soon after the formation of this municipality, and has been one of the greatest individual factors in its growth, the influence of his work and personality being felt as a strong force along many lines. His present position among the men of marked ability and substantial worth in this community has been achieved through earnest and well directed labor, for he has steadily worked his way upward to success and prominence, the structure of his life standing upon the firm foundation of honor, integrity and upright dealing.

NINIAN H. BAIN.

No man in the province of British Columbia is more justly entitled to the proud name of self-made man than Ninian H. Bain, who rose from a humble position to the important office of managing director of the Strathcona Packing Company, Limited, of Vancouver, and as such occupied not only a foremost place in his particular industry but was a leading representative of the commercial life of his city and province. He retired from his arduous duties in the fall of 1911, and is now enjoying a well earned rest after a life rich in achievements. Mr. Bain was born in Chatham, New Brunswick, on January 14, 1854, and is a son of Hugh and Ann Bain. His home training was admirable, and in his youthful consciousness were early instilled the old-fashioned virtues of industry and energy, which have ever been his standard and have guided him to success. In the acquirement of his education he attended the Presbyterian Academy at Chatham, and after working in his native city for several years along various lines he came in 1879 to British Columbia, beginning his career in the humble position of laboring man with the Ewen Company. Ambitious to rise in the world and to improve his condition, he employed most of his spare time in studying and had soon progressed to such an extent that he was enabled to accept the position of bookkeeper with the firm of Laidlaw & Company. In that connection he ably performed his duties and earned high commendation from his employers. His first connection with the packing industry was in the employ of the Pacific Coast Company, with whom he remained for a considerable time, gradually acquiring a stockholder's interest. Steadily advancing and climbing the ladder of success rung by rung, he became manager of the British Columbia Packers Association when this company bought out the Pacific Coast Company, and remained in that office for four years. He then organized the Strathcona Packing Company on the north coast of British Columbia, and becoming its managing director, continued so until the fall of 1911, when he sold his entire interests to the Wallace Fisheries Company. In building up and extending the scope of the business of the Strathcona Packing Company he had been most instrumental, this concern being principally engaged in the canning of salmon, and in that connection he did much to promote this important industry. His successful management of his affairs enabled him to retire in the fall of 1911 and, looking back upon a life rich in labor but also rich in success, he occupies an honored position among the substantial men of his city.

In 1888 Ninian H. Bain was united in marriage to Miss Ida Ladner, a daughter of William Ladner, and who has since passed away. In 1899 he married Mary Johnston Main, of New Brunswick. Mr. Bain is the father of two daughters: Rhona, born of his first marriage, who is the wife of George R. McQueen, a well known barrister of Vancouver; and Jenette Bernette, who was born of his second union and makes her home with her parents. The family residence is at No. 1305 Barclay street and there Mr. and Mrs. Bain frequently entertain a charming circle of friends. His recreation consists largely of traveling and shooting, along which lines he finds that needed diversion which maintains a healthy mind in a healthy body. He is a member of the Terminal City Club, in which he is popular and highly esteemed. Mr. Bain has ever taken an active and helpful part in all worthy enterprises promoted to advance the public interests and can ever be found in the front ranks of those who willingly enlist their ability, time and money in order to further commercial expansion and the betterment of moral and intellectual life.

CHARLES EDWIN CLIFF.

Charles Edwin Cliff, one of the wealthy and leading citizens of New Westminster, has lived practically retired for more than a year, now giving his attention almost wholly to the management of his financial interests. During a long and active business career he has overcome obstacles and adversity which would have discouraged many a man of less resolute purpose, and his energy and perseverance have won their just reward. He was the founder of the firm of Cliff & Sons, well known can manufacturers. His birth occurred in Kingston, Ontario, on the 28th of May, 1854, his parents being George and Charlotte (Pearson) Cliff, the former a native of Nottinghamshire and the latter of Sussex, England. They came to Canada with their respective parents in young manhood and young womanhood. George Cliff, the paternal grandfather of our subject, settled in Montreal, while the maternal grandfather, Allen Pearson, took up his abode in Kingston, Ontario. The former was a surveyor as well as an architect, and he it was who surveyed the macadamized York road from Kingston to Toronto. The cut stone mileposts which he set along the boulevard are still standing and will probably remain for many more years.

George Cliff, Jr., served a seven years' apprenticeship at architectural drawing and surveying under the direction of his father, and in association with him built the city hall and many of the most important buildings of Montreal and Kingston at that time. He subsequently removed to Napanee and became a prominent factor in building circles there, his demise occurring in that city in 1898, when he had attained the ripe old age of eighty-four years. His wife passed away when about fifty years of age. George Cliff, Jr., cast the deciding vote which first put Sir John A. MacDonald into power. The vote was then an open one and could be counted at any time during the voting. A few minutes before the closing of the polls, one of MacDonald's friends rushed to the shop of Mr. Cliff, telling him that all the votes were in except those of himself and his workmen, and as MacDonald was one vote behind, he would be defeated unless Mr. Cliff and his workmen cast their votes for him. The messenger was told that the workman favored the opposition, but he urged Mr. Cliff to use his influence with him, and thus MacDonald won the election.

Charles E. Cliff, whose name introduces this review, was reared under the parental roof and attended the public schools of Napanee in the acquirement of an education. In his seventeenth year he was bound out to a Napanee tinsmith for a five years' apprenticeship, serving the first year for one hundred dollars, the second year for one hundred and ten dollars, the third year for one hundred and twenty dollars and the fourth and fifth years for one hundred and thirty and one hundred and fifty dollars, respectively. The remuneration did not include



CHARLES E. CLIFF

board, and his father gave bond that he would not break the terms of the agreement. After completing his apprenticeship he drew a salary of one dollar and twenty-five cents for a ten-hour day, and in 1876 was married at St. Marys and established a home on this meager income. For about five years he worked as a journeyman at St. Marys and later embarked in business on his own account. Subsequently he spent about nine months in Chicago and thence went to Bath, Ontario, where he established himself in business. In 1888 he came to New Westminster, British Columbia, making his way to this province at the request of James Cunningham, the hardware merchant, in whose service he remained for a year. On the expiration of that period he went to Nanaimo, there working as a journeyman for one year and then returning to New Westminster. Here he embarked in business with two partners under the firm style of Corbett & Cliff. Being dissatisfied with the management of his partners, however, he signed away his interest for his release from the concern and was at that time two hundred dollars in debt. Mr. Cliff then started in business alone, but disposed of his interests shortly prior to the Westminster fire of 1898, which wiped out his establishment, and he never received a cent in payment therefor. Nevertheless, though disaster had now twice overtaken him, he started out anew with undaunted spirit, and, cleaning out his chicken house, began making butter cans for the New Westminster creamery. After the cans were made he would go to the factory and seal them when they were filled, receiving fifty cents an hour for this work. From this small beginning evolved the extensive can plant of Cliff & Sons in East Burnaby, which now has a capacity of from two hundred and fifty thousand to three hundred thousand cans daily. In February, 1912, Mr. Cliff retired from the active control of the concern, at that time turning the business over to his two sons, who have since disposed of the business to the American Can Company. He is a director of the Industrial Properties Company, Limited, and now devotes his attention almost exclusively to the management of his financial interests.

In 1876 Mr. Cliff was joined in wedlock to Miss Mary Edgeley Bickell, of St. Marys, Ontario, her father being Thomas Bickell, who for many years was a merchant in Quebec and subsequently became a commercial salesman. In his political views Mr. Cliff is a conservative, and for about seven years he served as councilman in East Burnaby. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in Queens Avenue Methodist church, to which his wife also belongs. The period of his residence in British Columbia covers more than a quarter of a century, and by his own efforts he has gained a place among the leading and representative citizens of the province. His record should serve to encourage and inspire others, showing what may be accomplished when one has the will to dare and to do.

ADAM SMITH JOHNSTON.

Adam Smith Johnston, barrister and solicitor of New Westminster, has an extensive practice which makes continuous demands upon his time. He is one of the younger members of the bar, but has already gained a practice that many an older representative of the profession might well envy. He was born in Huron county, Ontario, on the 5th of April, 1888, and is a son of John and Margaret J. Johnston. His education was acquired in the schools of Toronto and New Westminster, for he came to British Columbia in 1902, when a youth of fourteen years. Determining to make the practice of law his life work, he began reading in the office and under the direction of Howay, Reid & Bowes, while later he was with Anson, Wheeler, McBride & Kennedy. He afterward read with the Hon. W. Norman Boles, K. C., and was called to the British Columbia bar in 1910. He was admitted as a partner to the firm of Whiteside, Edmonds & Johnston in 1911, practicing in that connection until 1912, since which time he has followed his profession independently and has gained an extensive clientele.

being today recognized as one of the leading barristers as well as one of the leading younger members of the Westminster bar. Along with those qualities indispensable to the successful practitioner,—a keen, rapid, logical mind, plus the business sense, and a ready capacity for hard work,—he brought to the starting point of his legal career certain rare gifts—eloquence of language and a strong personality. An excellent presence, marked strength of character, a thorough grasp of the law and the ability to accurately apply its principles are factors in his effectiveness as an advocate.

Mr. Johnston is a conservative in politics but not a prominent party worker. He belongs to the Anglican church and his recreations are exploring and shooting, in which he indulges when his professional duties afford him leisure.

THOMAS JOHN TRAPP.

The life record of Thomas John Trapp rivals in interest and romantic adventure any story from Jack London's pen, for he was closely connected with the pioneer history of the Canadian northwest, participating in struggles and hardships unknown to the present generation, passing through Indian outbreaks, and enduring privations and even hunger. He has become today one of the foremost merchants of New Westminster as the principal owner and the founder of the firm of T. J. Trapp & Company, Ltd., and a dominant factor in the business life of the city. His is, indeed, a remarkable record, for he took the step from day laborer to one of the most substantial men of a flourishing city, breasting all obstacles until he has reached the top. The man who became this dominant factor in the development of British Columbia was born in Waltham Abbey, in the county of Essex, England, on June 4, 1842, a son of Thomas Trapp, who was a forest ranger for Sir Heribwald Wake and surveyor for the town of Waltham Abbey. In his religious convictions the father was a Baptist. He died in his sixty-seventh year and subsequently his widow, Elizabeth (Guy) Trapp, came to British Columbia, making New Westminster her home until the time of her demise, her death occurring at the age of seventy-seven years.

Thomas J. Trapp was reared and educated in his native town and began his career as a clerk in a grocery store, becoming subsequently a commercial salesman for a wholesale manufacturing house in London. In 1872 he came to Canada, locating in St. Thomas, Ontario, beginning life in the new world at the bottom of the ladder. He began as day laborer, with pick and shovel, in the construction of the Canada Southern Railroad, and also worked in a general store in Buckston, Kent county, Ontario. His clear judgment, however, pointed to the west as the land of opportunities and on April 23, 1873, he arrived in Victoria and soon thereafter came to New Westminster. He packed his blankets over the trail to Burrard Inlet and then to Hastings Sawmill. After spending two weeks without securing employment he found a position at loading a ship with spars, receiving three dollars per day and bunking with the sailors. After this task was completed he again returned to New Westminster and later to Victoria. He was subsequently employed at Spring Ridge at digging a ditch and cutting cordwood at a dollar and twenty-five cents per cord for dry wood and one dollar for green wood. While there he walked to church and Sunday school every Sunday, the distance being nine miles, this little incident permitting a glimpse of the true Christian spirit that permeates his being. Later on he was employed in the dry-goods store of A. B. Gray, receiving as compensation forty dollars per month, which, however, soon was raised to seventy-five dollars. In the spring of 1874 he joined the rush to the Cassiar gold fields, but not meeting the desired success, he returned and engaged in the stock business at Nicola and at Kamloops. While there he was employed to take charge of a pack train with supplies for the surveyors engaged in locating the route of the Canadian Pacific, who were then on Yellowhead Pass. Arriving at the Athabasca depot, he found that the surveying



THOMAS J. TRAPP

party had left for the east, letters of instructions being left on the eastern slopes. The Athabasca depot was established by the Moberly party. The supplies were then stored at this point and the cattle and horses taken on to the Bow river, where they were wintered. At the Hardesty river H. A. F. McLeod, who had charge of the eastern division, was met and made arrangements with Mr. Trapp to take charge of the Athabasca depot with the supplies. Mr. Trapp then returned with Michael O'Keefe to that point, where they remained until the following September or nearly a year. During the winter the Indians and half-breeds ran short of ammunition and starvation was threatened among them as a consequence, so Mr. Trapp volunteered to cross the mountains, one hundred miles to the nearest supply station, the Tete Juane Cache, and bring back the needed ammunition. He began his perilous journey on January 2, 1876, with two half-breeds and two dogs, the snow being six feet deep and the cold and hardships encountered almost beyond endurance of man. When within twenty miles of their destination the snow was softened by a thaw to such an extent that traveling became practically impossible and they were forced to camp, death staring them in the face. They were in a most precarious position and for part of the day and during all the night the two half-breeds prayed for colder weather and set up as a propitiatory sacrifice two rabbits fashioned out of the softening snow. Mr. Trapp does not claim that these rites had anything to do with the result, but colder weather returned the next morning and with it they traveled on the top of the frozen snow, finally arriving at the Tete Juane Cache at eight o'clock in the evening. There they secured their supply of ammunition, passing several days at the cache in order to recuperate and then began the return journey, which was successfully accomplished. Mr. Trapp remained at Athabasca depot until September, when Marcus Smith, a civil engineer, and party arrived and he returned to Kamloops. In the winter of 1879 the Indian outbreaks occurred in which the sheriff, John Usher, and a sheep herder by the name of Kelly were killed and John McLeod was wounded. The Indians terrorized the entire countryside and also came to Mr. Trapp's place, but while they ransacked his cabin and took his firearms, they left him unharmed, although Kelly was killed but two and a half miles further along the road. The Indians were surrounded and captured at Douglas lake and subsequently four of them were hanged. Mr. Trapp being called as witness against them. During this winter he lost most of his live stock on account of the severity of the weather and this decided him to give up ranching and to engage in business in New Westminster.

The style of the firm with which he became connected was R. W. Dean & Company on its organization, Mr. Trapp and his brother Samuel constituting the company. Later the Trapp brothers bought out the interests of the others and conducted successfully a general mercantile business for several years, which, however, gradually developed into the present wholesale and retail hardware firm of T. J. Trapp & Company, one of the most important business corporations in New Westminster. In 1912-13 Mr. Trapp built one of the handsomest and most substantial business structures in this city to house his extensive enterprise, which will stand for many years as a monument to his ability and his incessant efforts and energy. The influence of his activities upon the commercial expansion of New Westminster needs no further illustration, as it is evidenced by the foremost position his business occupies among the commercial institutions of British Columbia. He was one of twelve men who built the New Westminster Southern Railroad, of which he has been secretary since its inception. The corporation never received a dollar from the government and is the only road ever built in the Dominion without a subsidy. It is now a part of the Great Northern system. He has likewise been president of the Westminster Trust since its organization, became secretary of the Board of Trade at its inception and for three years was its president. He was likewise one of the committee of three that established the city market at New Westminster.

In 1886 Mr. Trapp was united in marriage to Miss Nellie K. Dockrill, a native of Canada and a daughter of Joseph Dockrill. To this union were born eight

children: Edith Kathleen, Thomas Dockrill, Stanley Valentine, Ethelyn, Juanita, George, Donovan and Dorothy. The family are devoted members of the Presbyterian church, taking an active and helpful part in the work of that organization, to which Mr. Trapp gives his material and moral support. He is also interested in other activities looking to the uplifting of the community, is president of the Young Men's Christian Association and gave the lot on which the association building was erected.

For the past twenty-three years Mr. Trapp has been an active member of the Royal Agricultural & Industrial Society of British Columbia, being president of the board for twenty years. On retiring from the presidency Mr. Trapp was presented with the following address: "We, the officers and executive of the Royal Agricultural Society cannot permit the occasion of your retirement from the presidency to pass without expressing our sincere regret that the burden of years together with the claims of other interests make you feel the necessity of retiring from that position. During the twenty years you have been president, there have been great changes in the agricultural, industrial and commercial life of the province. Our city has greatly increased its population and importance, and our society has thrown off its swaddling clothes of infancy and now occupies a place among the foremost of such institutions on this continent. In this development both in the society, the city and the province you have been a most important factor. The strong, firm hand with which you have guided its affairs, your executive gifts, your advocacy of progressive motive, your willingness to sacrifice personal interests for the general welfare, have placed the society in the enviable position it occupies today. Your business ability, integrity and zeal together with your public spirit and unselfish devotion to the best interests of the city have materially aided in its advancement and your constant advocacy and efforts to secure good roads, improved stock, better methods of land cultivation and good seeds have done much in the development of the agricultural life of this province. Few have filled so commanding a position for so many years with so much credit to themselves and so much satisfaction to those associated with them. We have admired the sterling qualities of your manhood—a sturdy sample of the men of the west—your genial spirit and gentlemanly bearing that has made all of our work with you so pleasant and the perfect abandon with which you gave yourself to every enterprise with which you were connected. We congratulate you on the splendid work well done, the large place it is still your good fortune to fill in the industrial and commercial life of our city and the honorable place you hold in the esteem and affection of your fellow citizens. We ask you to accept this embossed address and combination traveling bag as a slight token of our appreciation and good-will coupled with the earnest hope that you and Mrs. Trapp, who has nobly assisted you in your work, may have every enjoyment that life affords and that, though retiring from the presidency, we may continue to have the benefit of your experience and counsel." In all the public offices which he has filled Mr. Trapp has never received a dollar for his services save as secretary of the New Westminster Southern Railroad. He is actuated in all that he does by a public-spirited devotion to the general good and his labors have been far-reaching and beneficial in effect.

Fraternally Mr. Trapp is affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Woodmen of the World. A business man of the modern type, shrewd, able, progressive and straightforward, careful of his own interests and considerate of those of others, he has been influenced at all times by the thought of the broader effect which his work has upon the growth of his community and has always taken laudable interest in all worthy projects undertaken for the cause of advancement. The history of his career is a tale which in its struggles and its final accomplishments should serve as a spur and inspiration to those who follow him. The lesson does not lie in the fact that he has built up one of the most promising business enterprises in the city or that he has become wealthy, for it is not his tangible attainments which inspire, although they are important, but

the fact that against obstacles and adversity he has struggled to success, developing those qualities which have made that success possible and which excite the admiration of all who know him.

JOHN ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY.

John Alexander Montgomery, whose residence in New Westminster dates from 1887, is today one of the best known and most highly respected men of the city, each year having chronicled an increase in his prosperity and his additional security in the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens. He was born in Drummond county, Quebec, and is a son of James and Jane (Bothwell) Montgomery, pioneers in that province, where the father engaged in farming.

John A. Montgomery acquired his education in the country schools of his native community, and after laying aside his books was obliged on account of conditions at home to earn his own livelihood. In choosing an occupation he took up that for which he was best fitted by early training and environment, turning his attention to general farming. For a time he assisted his father with the work of the homestead, afterwards becoming connected with railroading and following this by a period of activity in the mines. Seeking broader scope for his labors and better opportunities, he came to British Columbia in 1887 and, recognizing immediately the splendid future of New Westminster, took up his residence here. He invested heavily in land, and during the twenty-six years of his residence here, has continually added to his holdings until he is today one of the most extensive owners of valuable real estate in the city. All of his business interests are carefully and progressively conducted and his success rewards many years of well directed and honorable labor.

Mr. Montgomery married November 7, 1906, Mrs. Fannie Huff of New Westminster and they have two children: Jane Alexandra and Joyce Evelyn. The family residence is at 403 Third avenue, and is one of the most beautiful and attractive homes in the city. A life of straightforward and honorable activity, directed by sound intelligence and discriminating judgment, has gained for Mr. Montgomery a high place in the respect of his fellow citizens. He is a member of St. Stephen's Presbyterian church and politically is identified with the conservative party. He is interested in public affairs and has done much to promote the welfare of the community, especially by his able service as a member of the hospital board. No man is more justly honored in New Westminster, where for more than a quarter of a century his labors have been a force in development.

EWING BUCHAN.

Ewing Buchan is manager of the Bank of Hamilton at Vancouver, and as such is in touch with the multitudinous duties and details connected with banking. He has ever recognized the fact that the bank which most carefully safeguards the interests of its depositors is the one most worthy of trust, and in shaping the policy of the Vancouver branch he has tempered progressiveness with a wise conservatism. A native of Toronto, Mr. Buchan was born in August, 1852, a son of David and Jane (Griffith) Buchan, the former a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and the latter of Chester, England. For many years the father was bursar of Upper Canada College and, reared in an atmosphere where intellectual worth is duly appraised, Ewing Buchan was accorded liberal opportunities for attending school. He mastered the preliminary branches of learning in the grammar schools of Paris, Ontario, and then entered the Upper Canada College at Toronto. When his text-books were laid aside he accepted a clerical

position in the Canadian Bank of Commerce, which institution he served as a clerk in various towns in Ontario for four years. He next engaged in the stock-brokerage business with his brother, the late General Lawrence Buchan, in Toronto under the firm name of Buchan Brothers, and continued in that business until 1880, when his brother went to Brandon, Manitoba, after which Ewing Buchan conducted the brokerage business in connection with C. S. Gzowski under the firm name of Gzowski & Buchan. This partnership was maintained until November, 1888, when the firm was dissolved and Mr. Buchan entered into business relations with the Bank of Hamilton at Toronto. During this time Mr. Buchan compiled and published Buchan's Sterling Exchange Conversion Tables, which are still largely in use in Canada and the United States. For ten years he was manager of the Bank of Hamilton at Owen Sound, Ontario. The spring of 1904 witnessed his arrival in Vancouver, whither he came to become manager of this branch, since which time he has held that office. In the present year he is chairman of the Vancouver Clearing House and is a prominent factor in financial circles, his ability, trustworthiness and enterprise winning for him the good-will and confidence of all. He was in 1910 chairman of Vancouver Board of Trade and in 1911 president of the Canadian Club.

Mr. Buchan married, in Toronto, in 1880, Miss Emma M. King, daughter of the late Rev. Joseph D. King, of Toronto. They became the parents of four children, the eldest of whom is Percy Halcro, assistant engineer for the British Columbia Electric Railway Company of Vancouver. Mr. Buchan is a member of the Vancouver Club and the Terminal City Club. His military experience covers service as a private in the Queen's Own Rifles in Toronto during the period of his early manhood. He was one of the first captains of the Toronto Bicycle Club and one of the first officers in the Toronto Canoe Club, being always active in athletics and manly sports during his residence in the east. Mr. Buchan has also achieved renown as an author, having brought forth on different occasions valuable articles on various subjects. His sterling traits of character are many, his business ability is pronounced and the record which he has made throughout the entire period of his residence in Vancouver has endeared him to his fellow citizens, who regard him as one of the representative financiers of the northwest.

JOHN WALTER MACFARLANE.

John Walter Macfarlane, who has been successfully identified with the lumber business at Vancouver for the past eight years, has large timber holdings both on the mainland and the island and is engaged in buying, selling and surveying all kinds of timber land. His birth occurred in Renfrew, Ontario, in February, 1863, his parents being Duncan and Mary (McNabb) Macfarlane, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of Ontario. Both have passed away. Duncan Macfarlane came to Ontario from Scotland, settling in Renfrew county, in the spring of 1825, under the late Chief McNabb. There the remainder of his life was spent. He was a prominent lumberman in Ontario for many years and manufactured the first lumber that was ever shipped from Canada to the Liverpool market.

John W. Macfarlane obtained his education in the graded and high schools of his native town and subsequently learned the lumber business under the direction of his father, cruising and operating along that line in Ontario until 1905. In that year he came to Vancouver, British Columbia, and embarked in the lumber business here, having since accumulated extensive timber holdings on both the mainland and the island. He is engaged in buying, selling and surveying all kinds of timber land and does much purchasing for investors, having many clients in the States, Eastern Canada and London. Mr. Macfarlane is likewise the president of the Western Steam & Oil Plant Company, Limited, a concern organized here in 1910 for the purpose of selling and installing oil



JOHN W. MACFARLANE

burning plants for power and heating purposes. The company has been very successful, having placed plants in many new and modern office and apartment buildings.

On the 30th of July, 1905, at North Bay, Ontario, Mr. Macfarlane was united in marriage to Miss Edith Macfarlane, of Niagara Falls, Ontario. They now have two children, Anna Lorna and Robert Walter. Fraternally Mr. Macfarlane has been identified with the Masons for more than twenty years, being now a member of Western Gate Lodge, A. F. & A. M. He was a charter member of Sturgeon Falls Lodge, No. 447. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in St. John's Presbyterian church. Attractive social qualities render him popular and he has an extensive circle of warm friends in Vancouver.

MURWIN RICHARD WORTH.

Yet a young man, Murwin Richard Worth has already made his mark in commercial life, being the sole owner of the Western Oil & Supply Company, one of the important business enterprises of Vancouver. A native of Ontario, he was born at Hampton, in the township of Darlington, Durham county, June 9, 1880, a son of Richard and Mary Jane Worth, the former of whom for many years engaged in the hardware business at Bowmanville, Ontario.

Murwin Richard Worth acquired a public-school education in his native province, spending subsequently six years in the hardware establishment of his father. In the spring of 1900 he came to Vancouver, being for about a year and a half employed by McClellan, McFeely & Company, wholesale hardware merchants. The next two years were passed in the employ of the Cunningham Hardware Company as traveling salesman, distributing their goods throughout the entire province of British Columbia. Having gained valuable experience in the retail and wholesale end of the business and the manufacture as well as disposal of the goods, he felt assured of success, and in 1904 started out in a similar line under the name of the Western Oil & Supply Company, of which he is sole proprietor. Since its inception the business has flourished in a remarkable way, its trade expanding from year to year and its profits growing in proportion.

Aside from his business interests Mr. Worth has some realty investments. Fraternally he is a member of King Solomon Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of New Westminster, and N. Clark Wallace Lodge, Loyal Order of Orange, of Vancouver. His club relations are with the Terminal City and Rotary Clubs of this city. A young man of aggressive spirit, thoroughly modern in his ideas and, actuated by ambition to succeed, he has already established himself as an important member of the commercial fraternity of Vancouver, and there exists no speculation as to his future success. He is interested in all that concerns his adopted city and can ever be found in the ranks of those who have at heart the commercial expansion of the city and its moral and intellectual upbuilding. What he has achieved is commendable and his career is proof of the fact that close application and high ambition, supported by industry and energy, eventually reach the goal.

WILLIAM HENRY LEMBKE.

William Henry Lembke is the managing director of the Lembke Investment Company, Ltd. He has occupied this position since its inception in 1912, and in shaping the policy of the company has greatly furthered its interests. He was born March 22, 1860, in Grey county, Ontario, a son of William and Margaret Lembke. The family name indicates their German origin. In the public schools of his native place William Henry Lembke pursued his education and later

devoted some time to farming, but turned from agricultural to industrial pursuits when twenty years of age, going into the building trade. After four years spent in the employ of others he embarked in the contracting and building business on his own account, but thinking to find broader and better opportunities on the Pacific coast he left the east in 1897 and made his way to British Columbia. After his arrival in this section of the country he followed the contracting and building business in Revelstoke and in Rossland for two years. In 1899 he arrived in Vancouver, where he again became connected with building interests as a contractor, thus contributing to the improvement and development of the city until 1905. His work has since been equally effective in promoting Vancouver's interests, for in the intervening period of eight years he has engaged in the real-estate, insurance and loan business. In 1912 the Lembke Investment Company, Ltd., was formed, of which he was the promoter. His long previous experience as a contractor and builder made him largely acquainted with property interests and values in Vancouver and served as the foundation upon which he has builded his later success as a real-estate dealer. He has now secured a good clientage in that department and in insurance and loan circles, and his business is reaching broadening and substantial proportions, bringing to him satisfactory financial returns.

On the 3d of September, 1906, in Seattle, Washington, Mr. Lembke was married to Mrs. Mary Ellen Hurst, nee Senior, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Senior, representatives of an old family in Manchester, England. Mr. Lembke has a step-son, Ewart Macleod Hurst. Mr. Lembke's religious faith is that of the Lutheran church. His fraternal relations are with Vancouver Lodge, I. O. O. F. In politics he is a conservative and is now a councilor of the municipality of Point Grey, British Columbia. He takes an active interest in all measures and movements pertaining to the general welfare, and along business lines and in citizenship has contributed to the work of upbuilding and improvement.

NELS NELSON.

Nels Nelson, proprietor of the Westminster Brewery, of New Westminster, is justly ranked with the successful business men who owe their prosperity to enterprise, keen business discernment, determined effort and indefatigable industry. He was born in Denmark on the 11th of August, 1863, and was reared in his native country, the common schools affording him his educational privileges. When fourteen years of age he went to sea and through the succeeding four years followed a seafaring life. In 1881 he had become an able seaman on board of a German vessel which sailed from Hamburg to Baltimore and thence around the Horn to the west coast of Mexico, and from that point on to Victoria, at which place Mr. Nelson left the ship, having determined to try his fortune in British Columbia. Through the succeeding four years he was employed in the old Victoria brewery, in which he learned the science of brewing beer, becoming familiar with every process and gaining notable skill in that connection. He afterward went to Nanaimo, where he spent a few months in a brewery, and in 1886 came to New Westminster, where he entered the old City Brewery as brewmaster, in which capacity he served for nine years. In 1895 he purchased the Westminster Brewery and a year later bought the old City Brewery, in which he had spent almost a decade as brewmaster. After the purchase of the latter plant the two were merged into one under the name of the Westminster Brewery. Still extending his business, Mr. Nelson, in 1897, purchased his plant in Brunette and has since conducted business there. His interests are now extensive and of an important character. The product of his brewery is shipped widely over the northwest, the excellence of its product being acknowledged by all who are competent judges in that regard. His trade having assumed extensive proportions,



NELS NELSON

the business is a very profitable one and Mr. Nelson well deserves the success which has come to him.

In 1889 Mr. Nelson was united in marriage to Miss Annette Sorenson, a native of Denmark, and by this marriage six children have been born, of whom five are yet living: Lena C., at home; Lawry, an engineer, of New Westminster; Edna C., Violet A. and Frieda, all at home.

In politics Mr. Nelson is a conservative and in political questions and activities takes a deep and helpful interest, being now president of the Conservative Association of New Westminster. He is well informed on all questions and issues of the day and his position is that of a progressive citizen who has the welfare of city, province and country at heart.

Mr. Nelson belongs to King Solomon Lodge, No. 17, A. F. & A. M., of which he is a past master. He is also a member of Westminster Chapter, No. 124, R. A. M., in which he is a past principal. He likewise belongs to Westminster Commandery, No. 56, K. T., to Gizeh Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Victoria. Aside from Masonry he has membership in Royal Lodge, No. 6, K. P., and was one of its founders in 1886. He is a member of the Westminster Progressive Association and of the Board of Trade, and heartily cooperates in all movements and measures put forth by those organizations for the benefit and upbuilding of the city in which he makes his home. He is public-spirited in all that he does and his labors have been an effective force for public progress. He is vice president of the Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society of New Westminster, and he takes a deep interest in agricultural affairs, owning a farm of three hundred acres on Lulu island, which he operated for five years himself, during which period he brought the place under a high state of productiveness. The Nelson family are members of the Church of England and Mr. Nelson is a most generous man. No good work done in the name of charity or religion seeks his aid in vain, and yet there is no man more unostentatious in his giving. The poor and needy ever find in him a friend, and there are many occasions on which not even the recipient knows the identity of his benefactor until he accidentally discovers it. Mr. Nelson finds his recreation largely in lacrosse and has served as president of the British Columbia Lacrosse Association and of the New Westminster Lacrosse Association while the teams were in the amateur class. He is now building one of the finest homes in New Westminster and is most devoted to his family, doing everything in his power to promote their welfare and happiness. He is unassuming and democratic in manner, but his intellectual force and personal worth are recognized by all with whom he comes in contact.

HENRY LOVEKIN EDMONDS.

The life history of Henry Lovekin Edmonds stands in contradistinction to the old adage that a prophet is never without honor save in his own country, for in the city of his nativity he has attained distinction and has won recognition for his ability as a member of the bar. He is now serving as police magistrate in New Westminster, to which office he was called in May, 1910. He was born in New Westminster, November 2, 1870, a son of Henry Valentine and Jane Fortune (Kemp) Edmonds, both of whom were natives of Ireland, the former born in Dublin and the latter in Cork. The son pursued his education in the public schools of New Westminster and of Victoria, and after completing his more specifically literary education entered upon the study of law and prepared for the bar, to which he was called in 1894. His record as a practitioner has been characterized by continuous progress as experience and further study have brought him power and developed his latent talents. He has been accorded a good law practice and is now making a creditable record as police magistrate, which office he has filled for more than three years. His standing among his professional brethren is indicated by the fact that he is honorary secretary of

the New Westminster Bar Association, which position he has held for about twelve years. In addition to professional interests Mr. Edmonds is known in business circles as one of the directors and the secretary of the Quesnelle Lake Timber Company, Ltd., a director of the Fraser River Tannery, Ltd., and a director of the Edmonds Development Company, Ltd. All of these are factors in that general development and upbuilding of the country which has its root in business activity and the utilization of natural resources.

Mr. Edmonds also figures prominently in political circles. Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise he has given stalwart support to the conservative party, and that he is one of the leaders in its ranks is indicated by the fact that he served as president of the New Westminster Conservative Association from 1910 until 1912, inclusive, and is now president of the New Westminster District Conservative Association and the third vice president of the British Columbia Conservative Association.

On the 15th of July, 1908, in New Westminster Mr. Edmonds was united in marriage to Miss Ella Kate Pringle, a daughter of M. Pringle. They hold membership in the Church of England, and Mr. Edmonds is well known in fraternal and club circles, being identified with King Solomon Lodge, No. 17, A. F. & A. M., of New Westminster; the Canadian Order of Woodmen of the World; the Hoo Hoos; the native sons of British Columbia; the Westminster Club; the Burnaby Country Club, and the British Columbia Golf Club. His activities are varied, maintaining an even balance in his life and making him one of the forceful and honored factors in the community.

WALTER R. GILLEY.

Walter R. Gilley has become widely known as a leader in many public enterprises. He has done much to shape general thought and action and his influence has ever been on the side of improvement in matters of citizenship as well as in the material development of New Westminster. He was born October 22, 1859, at St. Andrews, New Brunswick, and of that province his parents, Walter and Sarah (Rogers) Gilley, were also natives. The father was a school teacher for many years. He came to British Columbia in 1888, remaining thereafter a resident of this province until his death, which occurred in 1903, when he had reached the advanced age of eighty-four years.

Walter R. Gilley was educated in the country schools of New Brunswick, which he attended to the age of fifteen years. He then put aside his school books in order to start out in life on his own account and secured a clerkship in the postoffice at St. Stephens. In October, 1877, at the age of eighteen years, he arrived in British Columbia and for a considerable period was prominently identified with the lumber industry. He was first employed in the lumber woods bordering the Fraser river, spending a part of the time in driving a six-yoke team of oxen, for in those days such means were the only methods of getting the timber to high water where shipment could be made. After five years of logging Mr. Gilley formed a partnership with his brother James R. at Port Haney and began hauling sand and wood. This business was continued until 1886, when they engaged in logging on the Fraser river. In the following year they established a livery and transfer business at New Westminster which they conducted until 1893. The following year they resumed their logging interests and during their operation in that field of business they cut some of the largest timber in British Columbia, some of the trees measuring three hundred feet in length, while one giant trunk which they took to tide water was ninety feet long, fifty-eight inches in diameter at the small end and seven feet at the butt. In 1898, the year of the big fire in New Westminster, the Gilley brothers retired from the logging business and began dealing in coal, wood, cement and building supplies. The undertaking prospered from the beginning. They supplied the



WALTER R. GILLEY

crushed rock for the northwest bridge spanning the Fraser river and known as one of the finest structures of its kind in Canada. They own and operate extensive quarries on the Pitt river and their annual business is now one of extensive proportions and returns to them a gratifying yearly income.

It has been the privilege of Mr. Gilley to witness many changes and improvements in New Westminster and this part of the country, which was comparatively a wilderness when he entered upon his business activities in this section of the country. His labors have been a factor in the work of general business development and he is widely recognized as a forceful and resourceful man, ready to meet any emergency with the consciousness that comes of a right conception of things and an habitual regard for what is best in the exercise of human activities.

In 1888 Mr. Gilley was united in marriage to Miss Salina F. Hinch, a native of Ontario and a daughter of John Hinch, who was one of the old settlers of Port Haney, where he took up his abode in 1875. Eight children were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Gilley and in social circles of New Westminster the family has long been prominent.

Fraternally Mr. Gilley is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he is an active member of the New Westminster Board of Trade, being president for one year. Public-spirited and progressive to an eminent degree, he has taken a very active interest in making the Fraser river easy of access both day and night, believing that the future prosperity of New Westminster depends to a great extent upon making this river sufficiently deep to accommodate the largest ocean-going vessels. He has been a member of the navigation committee and served as its chairman for several years. Through his efforts the Board of Trade secured the services of a harbor engineer of great experience, and the plans he submitted were later adopted by the government. Mr. Gilley believes that when all the work planned is finished New Westminster will have beyond doubt the finest harbor in British Columbia. In politics he is a conservative. In 1899 and 1900 he was city alderman and during that time was chairman of the board of public works. He stands for all that is best in citizenship as well as in business life, and while in public office his efforts were an effective force for the municipal welfare. He is a self-made man who by his own labors has risen from a comparatively obscure position in the business world to one of prominence. He never fails to accomplish what he undertakes if it can be done by persistent, earnest effort, and the laudable ambition that has actuated him through all the successive steps of his business career has brought him to an enviable position.

WILLIAM LEWIS KEATE.

One who studies the timber industry will note that activities along this line have gradually moved westward until one of the most important centers of the trade is to be found in British Columbia. Among those prominently representing business of this character is William Lewis Keate, of Vancouver, now actively and successfully engaged in dealing in timber lands. He was born in Grand Rapids, Michigan, March 20, 1876, a son of Edward Jefferson and Eliza Scott (Peoples) Keate, who were pioneer people of Michigan, while the father, English born, was a native of London. The son pursued his education in the public schools of his native city and being reared in the center of an important lumber district, acquired in a casual way not a little knowledge of the trade at that time, although on leaving school he did not become connected with that line of activity. He entered the employ of R. G. Dun & Company, with whom he remained for ten years as assistant manager in Grand Rapids, Michigan, and later at Detroit. In 1905 he accepted the management of the Kalamazoo (Mich.) branch of the firm and remained there for two years. On the expiration of that period he

came to Vancouver, where he has since engaged in the timber business on his own account and also represents eastern capital in the placing of investments. He has been successful since coming to the coast and his energy and ability promise well for the future. He has conducted important negotiations in timber lands and within the period of his residence here has gained comprehensive knowledge of values and knows thoroughly of the leading timber tracts of this section of the country.

On the 3d of June, 1907, at Grand Rapids, Michigan, Mr. Keate was married to Miss Ethel M. Anderson, a daughter of Frederick Anderson, and their children are William Lewis and Robert Jefferson Keate. Mr. Keate took out citizenship papers in Canada in 1911, but is not active in political circles. He belongs to St. Mark's Episcopal church and is a member of the Terminal City, the British Columbia Golf and the Rotary Clubs. He has become popular in these organizations and has gained a circle of friends that is constantly broadening as the circle of his acquaintance widens.

FRANCIS BOWSER.

In 1907 Francis Bowser moved from Vancouver into the suburb of Kerrisdale and, in the midst of what was then practically a virgin forest, built a magnificent home. It is surrounded by a wide and level lawn beautified with flowers and trees and the place constitutes one of the most attractive residences in the beautiful suburb which has grown up around it. All of these things represent the fruits of a long, active and honorable career, closely identified with business and public interests of Vancouver, where Mr. Bowser has resided since 1888 and where he has become known as a moving force in everything relating to the city's political, social and material advancement. Although he is living retired he is still active in community affairs and his wealth and influence are always used in behalf of public progress.

Mr. Bowser was born in Kingston, now Rexton, New Brunswick, September 13, 1858, and is a son of William and Margaret (Gordon) Bowser, the former a son of John Bowser, a native of England, who emigrated to New Brunswick and there became very prominent, serving as a judge for number of years. His son, William Bowser, was born in New Brunswick and after reaching manhood engaged in mercantile pursuits at Kingston. He married Miss Margaret Gordon, of Scotch lineage, and they became the parents of eight children, two of whom are now residents of British Columbia. These are: Francis, the subject of this review; and William J., LL. B., K. C., who is serving as attorney general of the province. A more extended mention of his career will be found elsewhere in this work.

Francis Bowser acquired his education in the public schools of his native province and as a boy of seventeen went to sea, sailing out of Liverpool, England, for about five years thereafter. Concluding, however, that a seafaring life offered him no opportunity for advancement, he went to the United States in 1880 and was variously employed in Bay City, Michigan, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and other cities until 1881, when he moved to Canada, settling in Brandon, Manitoba. After one year he moved to Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, and there turned his attention to the general merchandise business, Moose Jaw being at that time the western terminal of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. As the road pushed farther west business conditions there became less favorable and Mr. Bowser disposed of his mercantile enterprise and in the summer of 1883 came to British Columbia, settling in Victoria and becoming engaged on the construction work of the Canadian Pacific Railroad in the Yale district. For some time afterward he held this position and then entered the freight department of construction, having his offices at Port Hammond, British Columbia. There he remained until 1885, when the work called for by the Onderdonk contracts was completed. This



FRANCIS BOWSER

consisted of the laying of one hundred and twenty-eight miles of track on the main line from Emory's Bar to Savona and when it was finished Mr. Bowser returned to Victoria, where he was employed by the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company for some time. In 1888 he came to what is now Vancouver and is numbered therefore among the early arrivals in the city. He entered the Dominion customs services as clerk in the office of the landing waiter and in 1889 became chief landing waiter, holding that position until 1908, a period of about twenty years, during which his capable, prompt and conscientious performance of his duties won him general recognition as a public-spirited official and a far-sighted and resourceful business man. During all of his time Mr. Bowser made various investments in Vancouver property and acquired extensive and valuable real-estate interests, winning a comfortable competency upon which he retired from active life in 1908. Some time before he had removed from Vancouver to Kerrisdale, Point Grey, and here acquired a large acreage upon which he built a home. At this time the region was practically virgin forest and the magnificence of his residence seemed out of place in these primitive surroundings but there gradually grew up around it other homes and Kerrisdale justified his faith in its future by becoming a most beautiful suburb.

On the 8th of August, 1885, Mr. Bowser was united in marriage to Miss Julia Jessie Sinclair, a daughter of William Sinclair, a retired Hudson's Bay Company official, of whom further mention is made elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Bowser have five children, Frances Maud, William James, Margaret Kittson, Janet Baxter and Frank Copely.

In the quarter of a century during which Mr. Bowser has lived in Vancouver no movement of a progressive public nature has been formulated which has not received his hearty indorsement and enthusiastic support. Essentially public-spirited and progressive, he is prominent in all matters pertaining to growth and advancement and was active in formation of the municipality of Point Grey in 1908, serving as reeve from 1910 to 1911. He is at present a member of the Burrard Peninsular Sewerage Commission and chairman of the board. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of Acacia Lodge, No. 22, A. F. & A. M., and has held all the chairs and is past grand master of the jurisdiction for British Columbia. He was a moving spirit in the building of the Masonic Temple in Vancouver and is now a director and treasurer of the Vancouver Masonic Temple Building Company. He attends the Presbyterian church of Kerrisdale, to which he gave two lots upon which the church edifice is built, and he is a regular attendant at divine service. He has seen Vancouver develop from a small town to its present prosperous condition and has been a factor in the work of its progress. A man of exemplary character, he holds the respect and confidence of all who know him and, having won for himself an honorable position in business, social and political circles, is now enjoying the rest and retirement which rewards earnest and well directed labor.

FREDERICK L. DAVIS.

Frederick L. Davis, one of the recent acquisitions to the legal fraternity of Vancouver, having removed here from Neepawa, Manitoba, in 1913, is a native of Hastings county, Ontario, where his family have resided for four generations. He was born at Belleville on the 6th of August, 1867, his parents being James Ashley and Sarah (Way) Davis. They are natives of Ontario, the father having been born at Pictou and the mother at Ameliasburg. James A. Davis removed with his family to Manitoba in 1881, where he has ever since resided and is now living retired in Winnipeg at 54 Frances street. He has attained the advanced age of seventy-seven years, while the mother is seventy-six. They have been married fifty years and have been the parents of three sons, of whom our subject is the eldest and the only one living. Mrs. Davis is a daughter of John

Way, who married a Miss Casey, of United Empire Loyalist stock, and they became the parents of a large family.

Frederick L. Davis, whose name introduces this record, was reared at home and received his elementary education in the schools of Belleville, and there took his first year's work in collegiate institute. He accompanied his parents on their removal to Winnipeg in 1881, and there continued his education, being graduated from collegiate institute in May, 1884. In 1887 he was awarded his degree in arts, following which he took a Normal course, in order to qualify himself for the profession of teaching. He followed this vocation for two years, at the expiration of which time he took up the study of law, being granted his enrollment in 1893. He went to Neepawa, where he followed his profession for about nineteen years until he came to Vancouver. In 1900 he was admitted to the bar, and at Neepawa succeeded in building up a large and in every way desirable clientage. He gave up his practice there in 1913 and came to Vancouver, where he has permanently located.

In May, 1895, Mr. Davis was married to Miss Nellie Webster, who had been a resident of Winnipeg since 1881, and was for many years prominent in musical circles there. Of this marriage have been born three children, Marjory, Webster and Elizabeth, the latter dying at the age of six years in 1908.

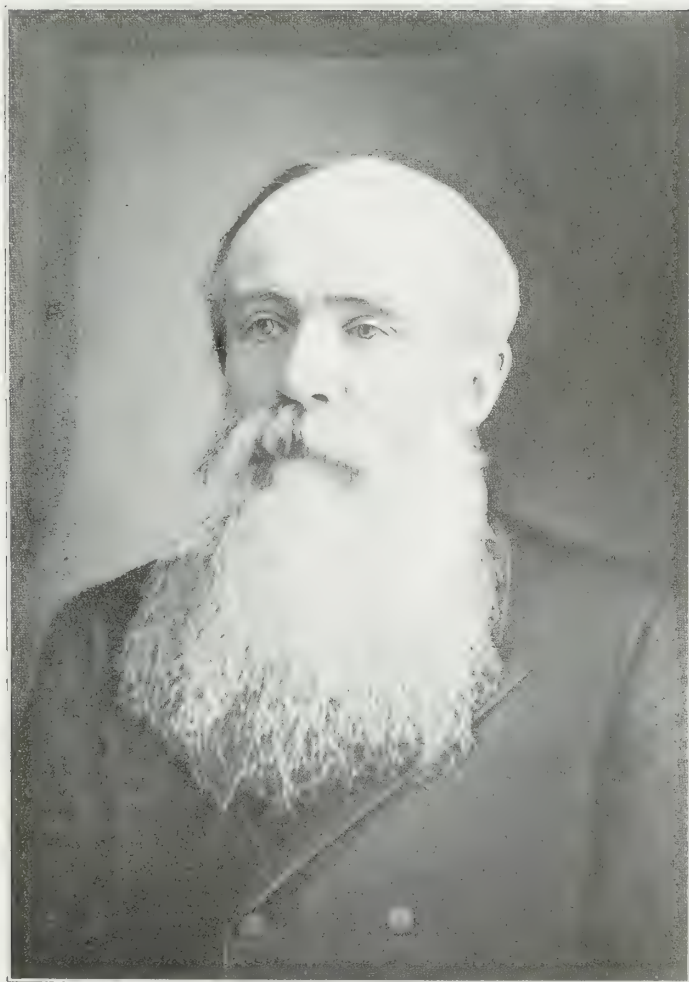
Mr. Davis is a strong supporter of the liberal party and takes an active interest in all political affairs, as did his father before him, although the latter never sought public office. In 1910 Mr. Davis was a nominee for the provincial legislature, but his name was cast out on a technicality, his agent having had the papers sworn to before a police magistrate instead of a justice of the peace, as the law requires. Fraternally he is a Mason and Odd Fellow. His residence in Vancouver has been of very brief duration, but he has made an excellent beginning and has every reason to feel gratified with the success which has thus far attended his efforts.

REV. THOMAS DAVIES PEARSON.

The Methodist ministry long numbered Rev. Thomas Davies Pearson among its able divines and his life was fruitful in good accomplished for the moral uplift of the race. Ever kindly in spirit and charitable in his judgment, while never deviating in the slightest degree from what he believed to be right, he won the love and trust of his fellowmen and his death, even though it came when he had attained a venerable age, was deeply regretted by all who knew him.

He was born on June 17, 1828, in the Forest of Dean, Gloucester, England, and passed away in New Westminster on the 13th of September, 1911, at the age of eighty-three years. His father was a minister of the Wesleyan Methodist church, and, reared in a Christian atmosphere, the son became a local preacher at the age of nineteen. He was a young man of twenty-three years when, in 1851, he came to Canada with Egerton Ryerson. In 1852 he became a candidate for the ministry of the Wesleyan Methodist conference, was received on trial the following year and in 1856 was received into full connection and ordained. In accordance with the custom of the country the Rev. Pearson lived at various places, preaching the gospel and working untiringly for the moral uplift and progress of the community. He devoted thirty-one years of his life to Christian preaching and service and then was superannuated in 1883.

The year 1891 witnessed the arrival of Mr. Pearson in British Columbia, at which time he took up his abode in New Westminster. He had been married on the 17th of June, 1856, to Miss Isabella Robson, a daughter of John and Euphemia Robson, the former a farmer and mill owner and the first jailer at Sarnia, Ontario. She is also a sister of the Rev. Ebenezer Robson, a pioneer Methodist minister of British Columbia, and also of David and John Robson, who likewise took an important part in the development of the far west. Mr.



REV. THOMAS D. PEARSON

and Mrs. Pearson became the parents of two sons and three daughters. One son, Thomas R. Pearson, manager of the Dominion Trust Company, Ltd., of New Westminster, has been choir leader of the Methodist church for thirty years, and is one of the best known laymen in British Columbia. A daughter, Euphemia Isabella, is the wife of the Rev. D. R. McKenzie, of Japan. The others are: Mrs. Harvey Johnson, of New Westminster; Sadie Amelia, the wife of George H. Grant, of Vancouver, and Frank Raymond, of New Westminster.

While conditions forced Mr. Pearson's retirement from the active work of the ministry, he never ceased to feel deeply interested in the work of the church and cooperated therein as his health would permit. He was a well known figure at conference gatherings, although he took little active part in the proceedings. He was an interested observer of all good works and had a high sense of the sacredness of the office of the minister. He never failed to attend church services if it were possible to do so, and he was much loved and honored among the membership at Queen's Avenue church in New Westminster, his example serving as a source of encouragement and inspiration to others. He was, moreover, always a most sympathetic listener and was among the first to extend a helping hand to his pastor or to anyone who was seeking to climb the upward path. In 1902, on the occasion of his jubilee as a Methodist preacher, the British Columbia conference passed a suitable resolution recognizing his worth and work and requesting him to preach a sermon, but he was unable to do so. The venerable figure of the Rev. Pearson was well known on the streets of New Westminster, where he lived for twenty years, passing away on the 13th of September, 1911. His last illness was only of two days' duration and then the end came. He left to his family the priceless heritage of a noble name and the memory of a life fraught with good deeds and actuated by high purposes. His words of wisdom sank deep into many hearts and his counsel was often sought by young and old, rich and poor.

JOSEPH EDWARD BIRD.

Prominent in the legal profession of Vancouver stands the firm of MacNeill, Bird, MacDonald & Darling, general practitioners whose ability is attested by the extensive clientage accorded them. The second member of the firm, Joseph Edward Bird, was born July 16, 1868, at Barrie, Ontario, a son of Henry and Elizabeth Bird. The father was a prominent and influential citizen of his locality, serving for forty years as clerk and treasurer of the municipality of Barrie.

Liberal educational opportunities were accorded the son, who attended the Barrie Collegiate Institute and also the Toronto University at Toronto. His choice of a profession falling upon the law, he was articled in Barrie, Ontario, to H. H. Strathy, K. C., and after thorough preparatory reading was called to the Ontario bar in 1893. The same year he commenced practice in Toronto associated with Edgar & Malone and later, in 1896, they opened a branch office at Rat Portage, Ontario. Mr. Bird continued a practitioner in the east until 1902, when he came to Vancouver and entered upon the active work of his profession in this city as a partner in the firm of Bird, Brydon Jack & McCrossan. That connection was continued until 1907, when the partnership was dissolved, after which Mr. Bird practiced until 1912 as junior partner in the firm of MacNeill & Bird. In the latter year they were joined by two others under the firm style of MacNeill, Bird, MacDonald & Darling. They continue in general practice but have considerable railway work, being solicitors for the Great Northern Railway Company. They are also legal representatives of the Bank of Nova Scotia and Bank of Toronto. Their practice is today extensive and of an important character. Aside from his practice Mr. Bird has business interests, being a director

of the Coast Quarries, Ltd., the British Columbia Dental Supply Company, Ltd., and the Alberta Lumber Company, Ltd.

In political belief Mr. Bird tends to the socialistic party, and in 1908 was elected alderman of Vancouver, in which connection he exercises his official prerogatives in support of various beneficial public measures. He holds membership in the Terminal City Club and belongs also to the Masonic fraternity of Vancouver.

On the 1st of July, 1899, in Kenora, Ontario, Mr. Bird was married to Miss Caroline Mary Irwin, a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Boyd) Irwin, the former a lumberman of Peterboro, Ontario. The two children of this marriage are Henry and Edward Bird. In the decade or more of his residence in Vancouver, Mr. Bird has become widely and favorably known, not only professionally but in other connections, and as a man and citizen ranks high, while as a barrister his position is among the foremost.

DAVID S. CURTIS.

David S. Curtis, one of the foremost and most influential citizens of New Westminster, has been continuously and successfully engaged in business as a druggist of the city for more than three decades and is today the proprietor of the oldest drug store on the mainland in British Columbia. His birth occurred in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 1st of January, 1856, his parents being Samuel and Jane (Goodhue) Curtis, both of whom were natives of England, the former born in Devonshire and the latter in Kent. They were married in that country and came to Canada about 1848, locating in the county of Elgin. Samuel Curtis was engaged in business as a merchant of St. Thomas and passed away in the county of Elgin about 1863, having resided there continuously since coming from England with the exception of a brief period spent in Cleveland, Ohio. His widow, who came to British Columbia in 1873, married a second time, becoming the wife of Dr. L. R. McInnis. Her demise occurred in the spring of 1901.

David S. Curtis was reared under the parental roof, acquiring his education in the public schools of Ontario. Subsequently he became connected with the drug business in Dresden, Ontario. In 1874 he came to British Columbia, locating in New Westminster, and entered the service of James Cunningham, a general merchant. At the end of three years in that gentleman's employ he took up the study of medicine with his stepfather, who was at that time medical officer for the Vancouver Coal Company and stationed at Nanaimo. At the end of a year, however, he abandoned his reading and returned to the employ of James Cunningham, with whom he remained until 1882. In that year, in association with Dr. Sibree Clarke, he established himself in the drug business under the firm name of D. S. Curtis & Company, the partnership existing for two years. On the expiration of that period Dr. Clarke removed to Kamloops and Mr. Curtis became sole proprietor of the establishment, which he has conducted independently to the present time. It is today the oldest drug store on the mainland in British Columbia, and as its owner Mr. Curtis has won a gratifying and well merited measure of prosperity. His splendid executive ability and sound business judgment have been recognized to such an extent that his aid and cooperation have been sought in the control and management of various other interests. He is the president of the Surrey Nurseries, a shareholder in the Western Paper Mills, is a stockholder in the Pacific Coast Fire Insurance Company, and acts as chairman of the board of managers of Columbia College and a governor of Ryerson College of Vancouver. On the Board of Trade he has been a prominent figure, now serving as chairman of its imperial home reunion committee, chairman of its market and produce committee, chairman of its legislative committee and as a member of its council.



DAVID S. CURTIS

He has likewise held the important offices of president and secretary-treasurer of the Board of Trade, president of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association, president of the Retail Merchants' Association and president of the Young Men's Christian Association. He is a director of the Tranquille Sanatorium for Consumptives and of the Royal Agricultural & Industrial Society.

In 1886 Mr. Curtis was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Cunningham, her father being John Cunningham, a prominent contractor of Kingston, Ontario. Unto them have been born six children, three sons and three daughters, as follows: Alice Muriel, who is the wife of Dr. J. G. Davidson, of Vancouver; Arthur G., who is engaged in the lumber business in the state of Washington; Leslie W., who is engaged in the hardware business at New Westminster; Edith M., at home; Florence G., a student in the Columbian College, and George E., who attends the Westminster high school.

In political circles and public life Mr. Curtis is also well known and active. He did able work as a member of the board of aldermen for ten years and then, in 1893, was chosen mayor, giving his city a progressive and businesslike administration. He has likewise served in the capacity of school trustee and the cause of education has ever found in him a stanch friend. He was formerly president of the New Westminster District and the New Westminster City Conservative Association and is ex-vice president of the Provincial Conservative Association. Every movement for the development and advancement of the city receives his active support and cooperation, and his public-spirited citizenship has often been manifested when he has sacrificed his own interests in order to aid and encourage projects instituted for the general welfare. He is the secretary, treasurer and trustee of the Methodist church at New Westminster, holds the office of vice president of the British Columbia branch of the Canadian Bible Society and acts as president of the local branch of the Canadian Bible Society. Fraternally he is identified with Royal City Lodge, No. 3, I. O. O. F., and the Woodmen of the World, being consul commander of the latter order. He likewise belongs to the Royal Templars. Mr. Curtis is always courteous, kindly and affable and those who know him personally have for him warm regard. In his life are the elements of greatness because of the use he has made of his talents and his opportunities, because his thoughts are not self-centered, but are given to the mastery of life problems and the fulfillment of his duty as a man in his relations to his fellowmen and as a citizen in his relations to his city, province and country.

WILLIAM ERNEST BURNS.

William Ernest Burns, barrister, was born in Milton, Ontario, June 19, 1873, a son of Nelson and Eleanor (Tyler) Burns, both of whom were natives of Ontario. The father was a Methodist minister but is now deceased.

William E. Burns attended the Jarvis Street College of Toronto and the Toronto University, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1895. He afterward spent two years in journalism in connection with Toronto papers and then took up the study of law at Osgoode Hall, Toronto. He was called to the bar of Ontario in 1900 and in the same year came to Vancouver as resident attorney for the Vananda Mining Company. He soon afterward entered upon general practice in which he still continues. In 1902 Mr. Burns admitted Harold M. Daly, a son of the late Hon. T. Mayne Daly, to a partnership, this connection continuing until 1905, when Mr. Daly withdrew to enter financial circles. He was succeeded by Knox Walkem and they are now practicing under the firm style of Burns & Walkem. While they engaged in general practice they have much mining litigation and Mr. Burns is counsel for a number of mining corporations. He has for several years been solicitor for the district of North Vancouver. He is commissioner, by royal appointment, to

inspect and report on all matters pertaining to the coal industry in the province of British Columbia and is counsel for the Burrard Inlet Tunnel & Bridge Company and other corporations.

In Peterboro, Ontario, on the 2d of June, 1903, Mr. Burns was united in marriage to Miss Catherine M. Hall, a daughter of Adam Hall, a prominent resident of that city and head of the Hall Foundry Company. The two children of this marriage are Elizabeth Tyler and William Ernest. Mr. Burns is a conservative in politics and is a member of the board of police commissioners for the city of Vancouver. He belongs to the Jericho Country Club, Shaughnessy Heights Golf Club and Victoria Golf and Country Clubs, associations which indicate something of his personal as well as professional prominence.

JAMES ROGERS GILLEY.

For many years connected with the firm of Gilley Brothers of New Westminster, James Rogers Gilley occupied an important position in the commercial life of his community, being highly regarded by all who knew him for his straightforward business methods and his honorable dealings. His death, on August 11, 1906, removed from the city's activities one of its foremost citizens and a man who even in a short span of life had done much to promote the general welfare.

James R. Gilley was born in St. Andrews, New Brunswick, June 12, 1863, a son of Walter and Sarah (Rogers) Gilley. There he was reared and educated but in 1886, when twenty-three years of age, came to British Columbia to join his brothers, Walter R. and H. Gilley, who had located here a few years previously. After his arrival here he engaged in the teaming and livery business in company with his brother Walter at Port Haney for a year. In 1887 they removed to New Westminster, establishing themselves in the same line, and here the three brothers were associated in business for about five years, at the end of which period the livery stable was disposed of, all their attention being given to their teaming. Gradually the present extensive business of Gilley Brothers developed and new lines were taken up, including handling of building materials, coal, crushed rock and sewer pipe, they also becoming in time owners of extensive quarries. The firm gradually built up a business which was second to few, if any, in their line in the province.

In 1890 James R. Gilley returned to New Brunswick for his bride and on the 21st of October of that year was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Adelma Dean, a daughter of Rufus P. and Mary (Smith) Dean, of St. David, New Brunswick. Mr. and Mrs. Gilley became the parents of eight children: Reita Sarah; Edgar Roland and James Royden, twins; Rufus Walter; Marjorie Evelyn; Beatrice Adelma; Verna Muriel; and Jean Rogers Dean.

Mr. Gilley always took an active interest in fraternal affairs and was a well known member of Union Lodge, No. 9, A. F. & A. M. Beside his connection with the firm of Gilley Brothers he was interested in other commercial enterprises, having made judicious investments as prosperity came to him. He stood ever ready to give his support to any worthy movement that he considered would benefit his adopted city and gave an example of public-spirited citizenship well worthy of emulation. Strictly temperate in his habits, he was upright and honorable in all his dealings and although entitled to prominence and recognition, was modest and unassuming in his demeanor. Frank, open-hearted and genial, he was easily approachable and personally popular, his generous nature making him a favorite among all who knew him. He was always willing to give his share of time and money to any measure that had for its object the good of the community, never taking into consideration if such measures would benefit him financially or not. Naturally his death therefore was a heavy loss to the city of New Westminster, where he died August 11, 1906, the news of his demise



JAMES R. GILLEY

bringing sorrow to many a home. Mrs. Gilley, who survives, makes her home in the beautiful residence which he erected on Eighth street shortly prior to his death. She is a woman of many charming qualities and is rarely accomplished and is socially popular among the best people of New Westminster.

JAMES BUCKHAM KENNEDY.

The history of any community resolves itself into the history of the lives of the men whose activities have been responsible for its upbuilding, and in the history of the province of British Columbia this fact is doubly true. Her remarkable growth of more recent years is largely due to the lumber industry, and no history of the province would be complete without prominent mention of those men, whose careers are inseparably a part of the history of that industry. Such a man is James Buckham Kennedy, who came to British Columbia in 1877, and who, immediately upon his arrival in Granville, now the city of Vancouver, became connected with the lumber industry in this province and continued to be identified with that industry for more than thirty years.

James Buckham Kennedy was born in Bytown, now the city of Ottawa, Ontario, on the 23d of February, 1844, the son of Donald and Janet (Buckham) Kennedy, the former of whom was a native of the highlands of Scotland, having first seen the light of day in Perthshire, while the latter was born in Dunblane, also in Perthshire, but in the lowlands of the heather. They both came to Canada with their parents, as young man and young woman, the latter making the voyage on a sailing ship, which was fourteen weeks on the sea. Their parents settled in Ontario in the vicinity of Ottawa, where the young people were reared and where they later married. Donald Kennedy, on attaining man's estate, found employment in the timber camps of the province, but later took up surveying, which he followed for a number of years, during which he laid out the original plan of part of the city of Ottawa. He later engaged in the contracting and building business there and constructed many of the then important buildings of the city. In 1855 he retired from active business life and located on a farm three miles outside of the city and adjoining the present government experimental station, where he resided until his death in 1887, at the age of eighty-six years. His wife died in 1856 at the age of fifty years.

James Buckham Kennedy attended the public schools of Ottawa until he had attained the age of eleven years, when he removed to the farm with his father, after which he assisted in the farm work until the spring of 1868, when he went into Ottawa and secured employment in the lumberyards of A. H. Baldwin, thus beginning his career in the industry to which he has devoted his active business life. Beginning in the most humble position, that of shoveling bark, by industry and perseverance he worked his way up through the various positions, and at the end of three years became foreman of the yards, with which was combined the position of shipping clerk, entailing the full management of the yards. He continued in this capacity until the spring of 1877 when, imbued with the spirit of the west and believing that the new country on the shores of the Pacific offered better opportunities to the young man of spirit and determination, he came to British Columbia and found employment in the old Hasting's Mills in the village of Granville, which, in 1886, became the city of Vancouver. He remained there but three and one-half months when he removed to New Westminster, where he has continued to reside to the present time. On his arrival here he entered, in association with a chum who had come to British Columbia with him, into a contract with W. J. Armstrong, who owned a small sawmill, to run the mill and planer at a stated sum per thousand feet, and was so employed until August, 1878, when he went to Yale and, purchasing a horse and saddle, rode into the interior through the virgin wilderness, spending some seven or eight weeks on the trip. He then returned to New Westminster and entered the employ of the

De Beck Brothers in what is now the Brunette Saw Mills, in which he operated a planer. In 1880 he purchased the interest of G. Ward De Beck in the mills, and from that time forward was a dominant factor in their management. He was one of the active spirits in the incorporation of the mills in 1884 as the Brunette Saw Mill Company, Limited, and was president of the corporation for several years, being connected with the company until the year 1910, when he sold his interests and has since lived retired from active business, enjoying the well earned fruits of his labor. During the thirty years of his association with the Brunette Saw Mill Company, Limited, and its predecessor, the Brunette Saw Mills, Mr. Kennedy was a prime factor in building up the mills to their present size and prosperous condition, these mills today being conceded to be the best paying mills, in ratio to the capital invested, in the province of British Columbia.

Though retired from the active pursuit of business Mr. Kennedy has made judicious investment of his competency, and is identified with a number of financial and business institutions, being a shareholder of the Westminster Trust Company and of the British Columbia Brass Company, Limited, of New Westminster.

On the 30th day of November, 1880, Mr. Kennedy married Miss Josephine Eugenie De Beck of New Westminster, a sister of Captain C. H. De Beck, extended mention of whom will be found on other pages of this work. To them was born one son, Clarence George Kennedy, who died at Vernon, British Columbia, at the age of twenty-six years. Mrs. Kennedy was called to her Maker in 1882, and in June, 1890, Mr. Kennedy was again wedded, leading to the altar Mrs. Mary A. (Smith) Lloyd, the widow of Dr. D. Lloyd, and a native of Ontario.

Mr. Kennedy has been a citizen of New Westminster and of the province of British Columbia in every sense that the word "citizen" implies. He has always been active in the support of measures pertaining to municipal welfare, and believing that it is the duty of a true citizen to give a measure of his time and energy to the duties of government, has done valuable service for his city in various capacities, including two years as a member of the city council and several years as a member of the school board, and has in many other ways given tangible evidence of his worth as a citizen. In 1904 he was appointed a member of the board of pilot commissioners for the pilotage district of New Westminster and has been continuously a member of the board to the present time. He is a liberal in politics and has been an important factor in the party and a tireless worker for its interests. In 1894 he was returned to the provincial parliament and represented New Westminster in the legislative assembly for four years. In 1904 higher political honors were accorded him and he was returned to the Dominion parliament, and until 1908 represented the New Westminster district in that body. It is worthy of record, as a source of inspiration to others, to state that Mr. Kennedy, while sitting in parliament, was accorded the pleasure of telling his colleagues that he had worked as a common laborer on the parliament buildings in which he was then sitting as a member.

Not only has Mr. Kennedy occupied an important place in the business and political life of his city, but he has, as well, borne his part in the social and moral uplift of the community. He is a member of the Royal Templars and the dean of Pythianism in New Westminster as a member of Royal Lodge, No. 6, Knights of Pythias, of New Westminster. He is a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, while Mrs. Kennedy is a member of the Young Women's Christian Association. They both hold membership in the Knox Presbyterian church of Sapperton, in which Mr. Kennedy is an elder and to which they are both liberal contributors to the various charitable and other funds, and in the general welfare of which they are earnest workers.

Coming to the great west in the first blush of his manhood he has remained for nearly forty years an essential factor in its development along business, political, intellectual and moral lines. Choosing as his place of residence a land where history is making, a country whose natural resources have not yet been developed to a tenth part of their full extent, he has taken a part in shaping

the destiny of the city with which he became identified and, as the years have passed, has reached a place of eminence in all walks of life. While his activities have been largely concentrated upon his business enterprises, his influence has ever been a steady, moving force for those interests which are vital to the best development of the individual and the country at large. No man in New Westminster is more highly respected or better deserves the honor and esteem in which he is held by his fellowmen than James Buckham Kennedy.

JOHN REID.

John Reid, proprietor of the Westminster Iron Works and one of the substantial and influential citizens of New Westminster, has for forty years been a resident of Canada and for thirty-six years of British Columbia. He was born at Carrickfergus, County Antrim, Ireland, March 28, 1852, and is a son of Ezekial and Mary (Neason) Reid, who were also natives of County Antrim, Ireland, where their entire lives were spent, the father passing away at the age of eighty-two years and the mother when seventy-six years of age.

John Reid was reared upon the home farm and had but limited educational opportunities for, being the eldest of the children, his services were needed in the fields, leaving him little time to attend school. He remained under the parental roof until he had attained his majority and in 1873 he came to Canada to start upon an independent business career. Settling in Ottawa he there apprenticed himself to the blacksmith's trade and was employed in the building of the machinery house of the Ottawa Waterworks and on the building of the Kenzie block of the parliament building. He completed his apprenticeship at blacksmithing in that connection and on the 6th of May, 1877, arrived in Victoria, British Columbia, in order to profit by and share in the opportunities furnished in the far west. A few weeks later he came to New Westminster and on the 6th of June he began work at his trade in the shop of W. R. Lewis. He was employed for two years by Mr. Lewis as a journeyman and then recognition of his ability won him the position of foreman, in which capacity he served for seven years. In 1886 he purchased the business from his employer and entered into a partnership with William Currie, conducting an enterprise under the name of the Reid & Currie Iron Works. This partnership continued until August, 1893, when the widespread financial panic of that year caused them to discontinue. The following year Mr. Reid engaged in business independently, establishing the Westminster Iron Works. At that time he was not only without capital but was in debt to the sum of several thousand dollars, and in the fire of 1898 his establishment was destroyed without any insurance upon it. Even this condition did not discourage him. With renewed energy he set to work to retrieve his lost possessions and win that success which then seemed far from his grasp. He immediately rebuilt and on Tuesday morning following the fire had two forges in his new building which was open for business. He was the first to resume operations in his line and was the only man in New Westminster who would undertake certain kinds of work such as steel beams and other heavy building iron work. The first year following the fire was a very successful one for him and from that start he developed his present extensive manufacturing business. He is now planning the erection of a large and modern plant on Lulu island in the near future. The output of the Westminster Iron Works includes all kinds of machine work and all kinds of iron work, making a specialty of ornamental work for which he has one of the best equipped plants in the province. Gradually the business has grown, its trade increasing year by year, and today his is one of the largest and most prosperous productive industries of the city. Mr. Reid is also the president of the British Columbia Brass Company at Sapperton, is a director of the British Pacific Coal Company, on Graham island, which has from eight to nine thousand acres of rich coal land, and valuable

timber and good farming lands. His success is indicated by his various investments, all of which have been judiciously placed. He resolved at the outset of his career that he would win success if industry and perseverance could accomplish it and his achievement shows that this can be done.

In 1883 Mr. Reid was united in marriage to Miss Jessie Irving, of Hammond, British Columbia, a daughter of Adam Irving, one of the pioneer farmers of this section. They have become parents of seven children: William Irving, who is now assistant manager of his father's business; Mary Elizabeth, the wife of James A. Blair, superintendent of the ornamental department of the business; Genevieve May, at home; Catherine, assistant bookkeeper in her father's office; John, a machinist in his father's shop; and James Sidney and Robert Stanley, both in school.

Mr. Reid belongs to Royal Lodge, K. P., and to the Woodmen of the World. In more strictly social lines he is connected with the Burnaby Country Club and the Westminster Progressive Club. He served for some years in the city council and on the school board and is a member of the Board of Trade. His military record is that of a member of the One Hundred and Fourth Regiment of the Canada Militia. He probably is the oldest service man in British Columbia, holding the long service medal, having for thirty-five years been an active member of that and other commands. He refused a commission on account of not having time to devote to the duties connected therewith, but is now serving as pay sergeant. In politics he is a liberal. He contributes to the support of the Methodist church, of which his wife is a member. Mr. Reid is one of the foremost business men and public-spirited citizens of New Westminster, being numbered among the leaders in the promotion of any enterprise and project looking to the welfare of his home city. For several years past he has held the appointment of justice of the peace. What he has undertaken he has accomplished and though difficulties and obstacles have arisen, he has overcome these and today is one of the leading residents of New Westminster, capably controlling extensive and important business affairs. He deserves much credit for what he has done and his record should serve to inspire and encourage others, showing what can be accomplished by diligence and determination.

ALFRED WILLIAMS.

Alfred Williams, one of the foremost consulting engineers of the Pacific coast and a man who has left traces of his work in various parts of the Dominion, is considered one of the authorities on engineering in the Dominion. Of late he has made his home in Vancouver, where he has been connected with some of the most important building projects and has also done work of paramount importance in neighboring cities. His wide experience in all kinds of municipal and private work and railway construction has prepared him especially for investigating work and for acting as arbitrator upon important cases, and he has become recognized so widely that his opinions and reports are in great demand and highly valued, his whole time of late being given to important investigations which often involve hundreds of thousands of dollars. Mr. Williams is a native of England, being born in Worcester on October 6, 1865, and is a son of John and Sarah Ann (Dudley) Williams, both natives of that city. The father was for many years inspector of public works in London and passed away in October, 1912. The mother now makes her home in Birmingham, England.

Alfred Williams was reared amid the refining influences of a well-to-do home and received his professional education at the Birmingham School of Arts and the London City Guilds, graduating from the latter in 1887 with the degree of C. E. When only nineteen years of age he was already supervising engineer for the erection of the municipal buildings and the Grand Theatre of



ALFRED WILLIAMS

Birmingham. Upon completing his course he became an assistant engineer for the city of Manchester and the borough of Salford, holding this office for several years. He was chief engineer on the construction of the Manchester sewer system, doing important and original work along that line—a system which is at present being practically duplicated in Vancouver. He then engaged with the Lancashire & Yorkshire Railway as engineer in the department of bridges and stations and was engaged in the building of signal cabins. He put in the entire block system and signal service on that road, installing signal cabins with as many as three hundred levers. In June, 1903, Mr. Williams came to Toronto and engaged in private practice as consulting engineer, at that time having important contracts in Toronto, Ontario, and Montreal, spending seven years in the east. He built three of the largest exhibition buildings for Toronto, the nine-story reinforced concrete Darling building of that city, the first of this kind of construction to be built in Canada, and the Bell Telephone building at Toronto, beside many other important public and municipal structures in Ontario. He was also retained for the Canadian H. W. Johns-Manville Company and while associated with this concern was engineer in the installation of the St. Thomas (Ont.) municipal heating plant, the St. Thomas Packing Company's cold storage plant, the William Davis Cold Storage Company's plant, the Toronto University heating plant and the heat distributing and power plant at McGill University, Montreal. He is a member of the Engineers Club of Toronto, which is connected with the faculty of the university of that city. He has since written and read many articles on engineering problems for the university and the public.

In May, 1910, Mr. Williams came to Vancouver, his first work being the large Metropolitan building, which includes the beautiful Terminal City Club. It is one of Vancouver's largest and finest office buildings. He has had entire charge of the construction of this building from beginning to end, and since, has erected many other large office and apartment buildings in this city. He has now finished projects for two fine ten-story buildings which will probably be erected within the coming year and has just completed the Grauer block at Eburne, which is the largest and most modern building in that town. He is the owner for Canada of the Jester fireproof partitions, which are patented and, being only two inches thick, are a great space saver while strictly fire and sound proof. These partitions are now being installed in the new, beautiful apartment house, Grace Court, at the corner of Comox and Cardero streets, and several other large buildings in Vancouver. For the past year Mr. Williams' whole efforts have been given to his consulting practice and to supervising, investigating and arbitrations. His wide experience makes him an authority upon all subjects that have to do with engineering and his opinions are accepted as definite by the profession. He has given decisions in most important cases where large sums of money have been involved, and his opinions have always satisfied both contending parties. Moreover, Mr. Williams is president of the Colonial Sash & Door Company at Huntington, British Columbia, a young and growing enterprise.

In Manchester, England, on March 29, 1885, Mr. Williams was married to Miss Elizabeth Sanders, a daughter of William Sanders, a prominent stone contractor of Manchester. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are the parents of two children: Annie, the wife of Shadrack Jones, of Vancouver, formerly of Toronto; and Alfred Thomas Pearson, attending Langara private school.

In his political affiliations Mr. Williams is a conservative, staunchly upholding the principles of that organization, and a member of the Conservative Association of Vancouver. As member of the Commercial Club of this city he often finds occasion to break a lance for progressive measures that will open new avenues of trade for the city. His religious faith is that of the Church of England. He is a member of the Sons of England Society of Vancouver, a member of the blue lodge of Masons and, along professional lines, of the Engineers Club of Toronto. He has made most valuable contributions to the up-

building of Vancouver and the surrounding district and his success is such that his methods are of interest to the profession. An analyzation of his life record shows that he has based his actions upon the rules which govern strict and unswerving integrity and unflagging industry. Besides being one of the foremost engineers, he is a business man of the modern type, shrewd, able, progressive and straightforward, careful of his own interests, considerate of those of others and influenced at all times by the thought of the broader effect which his work has upon the growth of his community. Vancouver has immeasurably grown under his stimulating activities and as his valuable work goes on, his loyalty and love for his adopted city grows in him, bearing rich fruit in realizing valuable public projects.

THOMAS R. PEARSON.

From the time when New Westminster was a mere village the well directed activities of Thomas R. Pearson have been factors in its upbuilding, and his initiative spirit, his energy and keen business discrimination are today counted among the most important of its municipal assets. He is local manager for the Dominion Trust Company, Ltd., and by virtue of this position and the force of his ability and personality a power in financial circles. He is, moreover, keenly interested in music, in literature and athletics, interests which have developed and expanded through the years, making him today a broad and liberally cultured man. He was born at Oshawa, Ontario, on the 21st of May, 1858, and is a son of Rev. Thomas D. and Isabella Pearson, the former a Methodist minister and a descendant through many generations of a line of prominent Methodist clergymen. The maternal branch of this family embraced some very prominent representatives, notably Hon. John Robson, at one time premier of British Columbia; Rev. Ebenezer Robson, a pioneer missionary, and David Robson, editor of the *British Columbian*.

Thomas R. Pearson acquired his education in the public schools of his native town and at Ontario College in Guelph, from which he was graduated at the age of eighteen. He was one of the early settlers in British Columbia, arriving in the province in 1877 and in Victoria in the 5th of May of that year. He obtained employment first in the paymaster's office of the Dominion government survey department and after about five months' service assumed the position of chief accountant, which office he retained until the department was abolished and the work taken over by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The head office of the department was removed from Victoria to New Westminster in August, 1879, at which time Mr. Pearson came to the latter city. Almost immediately after severing his connection with the Dominion service he turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, establishing a book and stationery business, which he conducted successfully for some time, later disposing of his interests in order to enter into partnership with Charles G. Major. Under the firm name of Major & Pearson the partners opened a real-estate business and gradually secured a large and representative patronage, handling a great deal of valuable property and becoming powerful factors in business circles. Shortly after the Dominion Trust Company was formed in 1906 the real-estate and insurance department of Major & Pearson's business became incorporated with it and Mr. Pearson was appointed to the directorate and was made local manager of the company's affairs at New Westminster. He is also a member of the advisory board of the same corporation. He has proved able and efficient in the conduct of the important affairs under his charge and much of the rapid growth of the concern in this city is due to his resourceful business discrimination and enterprising spirit. In addition to his connection with the Dominion Trust Company he is a director in the Pacific Loan Company; in the Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society, of which he was for several years secretary; in the Pretty



THOMAS R. PEARSON

Timber Exchange and the Vancouver Harbor & Dock Company; and is president of Pearson's Ltd. and of Western Canada City Properties, Ltd. He has invested extensively in local real estate and has also a three hundred and thirty acre farm at Port Hammond, whereon he raises prize stock such as thoroughbred Holsteins, Yorkshire and Shropshire pigs, and fancy poultry. He has exhibited in all portions of the province and has taken a great many prizes. All of his business interests are carefully and conservatively conducted and their extent and importance place him among the leaders in business circles of the city.

Mr. Pearson married, in 1887, Miss Edith Eleanor Major, a daughter of Charles George and Mary E. Major, of New Westminster. Mr. and Mrs. Pearson have three children: Thomas Roy, of Los Angeles, California; Charles Leslie, who lives upon a farm at Port Hammond; and Jeoffrey Carmen, who is attending school. The family occupy an attractive and comfortable residence at No. 715 Royal avenue.

Politically Mr. Pearson gives his allegiance to the conservative party but votes independently when he feels that the best interests of the community demand such action. Although not an office seeker, he has served as notary public and was for two years an alderman, discharging his official duties in an able and conscientious way. In religion he is a devout Methodist and has always been active in church affairs, holding today many important church offices, such as trustee and leader of the choir. He is a musician of considerable ability and for many years has been well known in musical circles, where he today occupies a prominent and honored place. For the past thirty-three years he has been leader of the Methodist choir, which is recognized as one of the best in this locality. He became identified with its affairs when he was twenty years of age and has given a great deal of time to improving its work. For ten years he was also secretary of the old Choral Union, conducted by the late Rt. Rev. Bishop Silitoe, and he was the first honorary president of the choral society founded by Herbert D. Mackness. His wife also possesses great musical talent and for twenty years was organist of the Methodist church in New Westminster. Mr. Pearson counts his labors in raising the standards of musical appreciation in this vicinity and in the promotion of a more general love of good music not the least of his many achievements for New Westminster, which owes to him a great deal of its rapid advancement along many lines.

FREDERICK GEORGE TANNER LUCAS.

Frederick George Tanner Lucas, an active practitioner at the Vancouver bar, is specializing in corporation and marine law. He is senior partner in the firm of Lucas & Lucas, which during the six years of its existence has steadily progressed and is now accorded a gratifying and distinctively representative clientage. F. G. T. Lucas was born in Alvinston, Ontario, September 29, 1878, a son of Alexander and Jane Frances Lucas, both of whom were representatives of pioneer families of Lambton county, Ontario. Following his removal to the west, the father figured prominently in the public life of Calgary, serving as first mayor of the city and the first president of its Board of Trade.

Frederick G. T. Lucas pursued his education in the public schools of that city until he had mastered the branches of learning therein taught, while his more specifically literary course was pursued in the University of Toronto, in which he won the Bachelor of Arts degree upon graduation with the class of 1901. The same year he came to British Columbia and has since been identified with the northwest. He was articled for one year with J. A. Harvey, K. C., at Fort Steele, and in 1902 came to Vancouver, where he finished his articles with Harris & Bull and later with Joseph Martin, K. C., of Vancouver. Having been called to the bar, he began practice in 1905, remaining alone until 1907, when he was

joined by his brother, E. A. Lucas, in the organization of the firm of Lucas & Lucas, which has now had an existence of six years.

F. G. T. Lucas gives his political allegiance to the conservative party and is prominent as one of its local workers, having served as president of the Young Conservative Association for three years. He belongs to North Star Lodge, F. & A. M., of Fort Steele, British Columbia, and has also taken the degree of capitular Masonry in the Royal Arch Chapter. He belongs to the Terminal City Club, the Royal Vancouver Yacht Club and the Vancouver Athletic Club.

JOHN JAMES JONES.

A power in financial circles as managing director of the Westminster Trust Company and a man who stands for civic righteousness as do few of the most public-spirited citizens, John James Jones is one of the foremost and most useful of New Westminster's men. The more credit is due him as his success has been achieved unaided and entirely by his own efforts. He advanced from a humble position to the paramount place which he now holds among the bankers of this city. He is a native of north Wales, being born in Carnarvonshire, November 9, 1854, and a son of John and Anna (Ellis) Jones, both natives of the same part of the rock-ribbed principality of Britain's west coast. There the mother passed away, having spent all her life among the story-haunted hills of her birthland, but the father still lives, enjoying fair health at the advanced age of eighty-eight years and spends the evening of his existence in contemplation and retirement.

John James Jones was reared under the parental roof and was early taught modesty, industry and honesty by his worthy parents. He acquired his education in the schools of his native district and also in the Liverpool Institute, although he had worked in the slate quarries in north Wales before entering the latter institution. After completing his studies he was offered and accepted the position of assistant manager of one of the quarries, in which capacity he remained for about five years, thriftily providing for a rainy day and laying aside his earnings in order to embrace opportunities that the future might offer. During these years Mr. Jones married Miss Ellen Owen, a daughter of Captain Owen of Bangor, north Wales. In 1881 he undertook the most eventful step in his life by crossing the ocean to the Dominion, and upon his arrival in Canada was made slate inspector at New Rockland, Quebec. There he subsequently engaged in slate roofing and contracting until in 1891 he followed the call of the west in order to profit by the opportunities waiting the courageous and enterprising. Coming to British Columbia, he located in New Westminster, to which place he had been called as manager of the slate quarries at Jarvis Inlet, and remained in that position for four years or until the time of the financial depression which affected all of the American continent. Operations were then suspended and Mr. Jones was made by the courts liquidator of the firm's affairs, whose operations he had largely guided. After the closing of these transactions and settlements had been made Mr. Jones engaged in the timber business, along which line he was very successful. Five years ago, however, he disposed of his important lumber holdings and has since given his time to the management of his financial and property interests, which are very extensive. In 1911 he was made managing director of the Westminster Trust Company, in which capacity he is now serving. Earnest, able, conscientious, shrewd and progressive, he has done much toward promoting and extending the interests of this financial institution whose late growth has been largely due to his able direction. His long and extensive experience along various lines and his insight into human nature and the springs of human conduct enable him to judge conditions and situations correctly and there is practically no error which could be laid at his door as regards



JOHN J. JONES

the administration of the bank's affairs. Careful and conservative in directing the investments of the institution, he is ever watchful of the interests of his depositors, while on the other hand he shows a progressive tendency in extending credit to new worthy industrial enterprises which may contribute to the growth of the city. There is no detail of operation in his business which he does not consider worthy of his attention and he is ever ready to receive suggestions, from even the humblest of his employes, while his office is as accessible to debtor as it is to creditor.

As is but natural, the aid and assistance of Mr. Jones have been solicited along other lines and he has also made judicious investments in such directions, helping along new industries and extending public facilities to new or struggling municipalities. He is president and managing director of the Elk Creek Water Company at Chilliwack and holds the same positions in regard to the Okanagan Telephone Company.

The home life of Mr. and Mrs. Jones is an ideal one and both of them are ever active in promoting worthy enterprises which will be of permanent value to their city. Both are members of the Church of England and for the past fourteen years Mr. Jones has been warden of the cathedral here. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have five children: Mary Elizabeth, the widow of the late W. H. Edmonds, formerly registrar of Kamloops; Elizabeth Catherine, at home; Jane Ann, who married Sydney C. Burton, manager of the Kamloops Trust Company of Kamloops; Hugh L.; and Frederick Edwin, who in connection with the Loyal Order of Moose holds the position of secretary.

As member of the Westminster Club, Mr. Jones finds occasion to cooperate with those men who are ever considerate of the future of the city. Progress is his watchword and he does apply it not only to his private interests but as eagerly takes up any measure that may benefit the public welfare if it promises to be of permanent value. His success lies not so much in the powerful position which he has attained as one of the wealthy men of New Westminster but in the beneficial effect his actions and his success have had and yet have upon the growth of the city. From that point of view his life proves of the greatest value and his actions highly merit the esteem, respect and confidence which are readily conceded to one whose loyalty to general interests may be said to be proverbial.

JOSEPH EDWARD GAYNOR.

It has often been said that death loves a shining mark, and the truth of this adage found verification when Joseph Edward Gaynor was suddenly called away. The news of his demise was a shock to all New Westminster, where he engaged in the practice of law and later occupied the position of registrar. He was born in January, 1862, at Tullywood, near Moate, West Meath, Ireland, where his father was a large landowner. The father is now deceased but the mother still survives. The son was educated by private tutors and in Dublin University, and following the completion of his studies he sought the opportunities of the new world, making his way direct to New Westminster, after crossing the Atlantic in 1888. Having qualified for the bar, he here entered upon the practice of law, becoming a member of the law firm of Armstrong, Extine & Gaynor. After following his profession for some time, however, he ceased to practice in order to accept the position of registrar at New Westminster, to which he had been appointed. He continued to serve in that office most acceptably to the time of his death, which occurred while he was on his way home to his little family on the 5th of June, 1900. He was a man of excellent ability and great promise. He had been the gold medalist of his class and his native powers and talents were being developed along lines that promised to make his life one of great usefulness.

It was on the 4th of May, 1891, that Mr. Gaynor had married Miss Florence Mary O'Connor, a daughter of Dr. Morris and Minnie O'Connor, of Ontario. They became the parents of four children: George Charles, who is studying for the medical profession in Dublin; Maurice, who is at Bangie in the Malay states, in charge of a rubber plantation; Gertrude in school at New Westminster; and John, who died in infancy. Mr. Gaynor was a Catholic in religious belief and was a member of the New Westminster Club. His sudden death ended what promised to be a brilliant career. He was highly respected and died just as his worth was being recognized, for he was still a young man when called to his final rest. He was devoted to his family, was faithful in friendship and loyal in citizenship, and his many good qualities had gained for him the esteem, confidence and respect of all who knew him.

DONALD MALCOLM STEWART.

One of the foremost men of Vancouver, prominent in business as well as in the semi-public life of the city and deeply interested in a number of charitable institutions,—one whose life has been of real value to his city, is Donald Malcolm Stewart, proprietor of the Pioneer Steam Laundry, one of the most modern and best equipped enterprises of this kind in the province. Mr. Stewart is a native of Glengarry county, Ontario, where he was born March 1, 1862, a son of Norman and Annie (McKercher) Stewart, the former of Scotch extraction. The father was a member of a large family which emigrated from the isle of Skye, Scotland, to Ontario, where they became pioneers.

Donald Malcolm Stewart acquired a public-school education in his native province and upon laying aside his text-books became a clerk in a general store at Dunvegan, Ontario, there serving an apprenticeship of two and a half years, until 1886. He then went to Vankleek Hill, Ontario, clerking for a time. His next place of abode and field of work was St. Thomas, that province, where for eighteen months he was in the employ of Stacy & Son, hardware merchants. Coming to British Columbia in 1889 he left shortly afterwards for Seattle, Washington, where he was connected with a laundry for one and a half years, becoming acquainted with business methods and the details of operation. In March, 1892, he again crossed the border to British Columbia and came to Vancouver, purchasing his present business which had been established in 1890. Since taking charge of the enterprise rapid advancement has been made, its healthy growth being largely due to the progressive methods and innate business ability of Mr. Stewart. The laundry, which occupies a fireproof building, is equipped with the latest machinery, which assures its patrons the highest class of work while the processes of operation are such as to guarantee least harm to the goods intrusted to its care. An idea as to the extent of their business is given in the fact that thirty delivery wagons are needed continuously in the delivery of their goods.

The marriage of Mr. Stewart to Miss Mary E. Brown, a daughter of J. T. and Elizabeth Brown, occurred on June 17, 1896. Her father was for many years a license inspector in Vancouver, coming originally to this city from Scarborough, Ontario. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart have three children, Norman, Donald and Isabel.

For many years Mr. Stewart has actively participated in the public life of his adopted city and from 1903 until 1908 gave official service as alderman of Vancouver. His political affiliations are with the liberal party, the candidates of which he staunchly supports. He is a member and an elder of St. Andrews Presbyterian church and is deeply interested in its work. For one term he served as chairman of the house committee of the Vancouver General Hospital, and has been for five years and is at present vice president of the board of Alexander Orphanage, these two latter connections giving evidence of his deep love for mankind, to whom he always stands ready to extend a helping hand when in need



DONALD M. STEWART

or distress. He is also president of the board of the City Central Mission, an organization founded for the purpose of furnishing beds to the downtrodden and poverty-stricken and assisting them to useful positions in life. Fraternally he is a member of Mount Hermon Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Vancouver, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, exemplifying the brotherly spirit of these lodges in his daily life. He has no club associations in a social sense, finding his truest happiness at his own fireside. Every force that goes forth to make Vancouver an ideal city, every opportunity to raise its intellectual and moral standard, receives the indorsement of Mr. Stewart, who seeks his truest success not only in promoting his individual prosperity but in contributing towards the general welfare. His sterling qualities are such as ever command the respect, confidence and good will of all with whom he comes in contact and as the years have passed he has become intrenched in the affection of the general public.

FREDERICK JOSEPH LYNCH.

One of the most popular and widely known men in British Columbia is Frederick Joseph Lynch, who for the past ten years has been engaged as cigar manufacturer in New Westminster and has built up a business of far-reaching proportions. His trade extends practically all over the province and his business has increased from year to year, assuring him of a substantial income. Moreover, he has been connected in various other ways with the community life and has been an important factor in promoting progress and advancement. Born in Peterboro, Ontario, on December 31, 1877, he is a son of James and Mary (Haban) Lynch, both natives of Bedford, Pennsylvania. They removed to Peterboro, Ontario, with their respective parents when both were yet in their teens, and in the latter city they were married, the father there engaging in the timber business, being associated with Theodore Ludgate, now of Vancouver. He was accidentally killed in 1882, while superintending some work at the timber camps. The mother is still living and makes her home in Peterboro. She reared a family of eight children after her husband's demise and has had the satisfaction of seeing all of them attain to substantial positions.

Frederick J. Lynch was educated in the public schools of Peterboro and at St. Michael's College of Toronto. In 1893 he removed to Rochester, New York, where he spent three years but subsequently returned to Peterboro, where he was employed in the clothing business until 1898, when he sought the greater opportunities of the west, coming to Nelson, British Columbia. At that point he entered the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, making shortly after his arrival an extended trip with the Nelson team to the various coast cities, and after his return to Nelson came to New Westminster, accepting a position with the British Columbia Cigar Manufacturing Company, representing this concern on the road for three years. At the end of that period, in 1903, he engaged in the manufacture of cigars and in the intervening ten years has built up one of the largest cigar manufacturing enterprises in British Columbia. A man of shrewd judgment, remarkable business ability and a genial and pleasant personality, he is widely known throughout the province, his trade connections extending to the remotest part of British Columbia.

In 1905 Mr. Lynch was united in marriage to Miss Levina Bilodeau, a native of New Westminster and a daughter of Peter O. Bilodeau, the popular and well known proprietor of the Windsor Hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Lynch have three children: Frances, Frederick and Roy.

Although his business interests are large, Mr. Lynch has always found time to devote to other matters which round out his life and make his activities of importance in various connections. He is now serving in his third term as a member of the board of aldermen of New Westminster and during his service has done important work in constructive municipal legislation, promoting many

measures which have turned out to be of utmost benefit to the city. He believes that play takes as important a part in man's life as does his work, as one is needed to supplement the other, and is well and widely known as one of the foremost sportsmen in the province, taking a deep interest in all clean athletics. For ten years he played on the New Westminster lacrosse team and managed the team for one year when it held the world's championship. In the last nine years they have lost this honor but one year. While Mr. Lynch held membership in this organization he made two trips to the east and each time the team returned undefeated, the nearest of being loser coming about when a draw game was played with Toronto. Mr. Lynch is also very prominent in the Order of Eagles, being a member of New Westminster Aerie, No. 20. He was elected at the convention held in St. Louis, in 1910, deputy grand worthy president of western Canada and in 1909 was elected to represent his home lodge at the grand lodge. The following year he was chosen to represent the grand lodge in western Canada. Moreover, Mr. Lynch is a member of the Westminster Club, taking active part in all movements promoted by that organization in the interest of further expansion along commercial and moral lines. He is justly accounted one of the leading men of his city, and while he has attained personal prosperity which none can begrudge him, is a serviceable factor in the growth of the city, which has no more loyal advocate than Frederick Joseph Lynch.

FREDERICK BERNARD PEMBERTON.

A power of initiative, an enterprising and progressive spirit, an instinct for seizing and utilizing present opportunity have been the dominating elements in the success of Frederick Bernard Pemberton, capitalist and man of affairs, whose resultant activities have influenced the financial and general business growth of Victoria for the past quarter of a century. The city numbers him among her successful and prominent native sons, for his birth occurred here April 26, 1865, his parents being Joseph D. and Theresa J. D. Pemberton, the former one of the early settlers in Victoria, having come to the city as surveyor general for the Hudson's Bay Company.

Mr. Pemberton was sent to England to be educated and there, after completing the usual public-school course, he entered University College, London, from which he was graduated in 1885. He then returned to Canada, coming immediately to his home in Victoria, where two years later he began his independent business career, becoming interested in dealing in real estate and in promoting important financial projects. In these and allied lines of activity he has since been interested, and, being a resourceful, far-sighted and discriminating financier, he has been carried forward into important business relations, his name standing in Victoria for competence, for reliability, for business foresight and for well timed business aggressiveness. He today controls one of the largest real-estate and investment concerns in the city, his offices giving employment to from eighteen to twenty persons, and he handles a great deal of valuable property, his judgment on questions of land values being considered practically infallible. He has made some very judicious private investments and today is a large holder of city realty. Through investment or official service he is connected with a number of the important enterprises in Victoria, being a director in the Victoria Theater and in other local corporations. All of his business interests are carefully conducted along practical and conservative lines and success has naturally followed, his business achievements placing him among the leaders in the city's financial and commercial upbuilding.

In Toronto, Ontario, in 1893 Mr. Pemberton was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ann Dupont Bell, a daughter of P. W. and E. S. Bell, the former of whom was connected with the Hudson's Bay Company all during his active life, acting as chief factor in a number of places. Mr. and Mrs. Pemberton



FREDERICK B. PEMBERTON

have six children: Frederick Despard, Warren Colclough, Armine Morris, Philippa Despard, Mab Ahearn and Francis John Dupont. The family is well known in social circles of the city and the home is a center of hospitality for many friends.

Mr. Pemberton belongs to the Union and the Pacific Clubs and is prominent in the affairs of the Native Sons of British Columbia. He is president of the Victoria Hunt Club and he also holds membership in the British Columbia Land Surveyors. Eminently progressive and public-spirited in matters of citizenship, he is always ready to cooperate in movements for the community advancement and progress and he has done a great deal to promote development through official service and through identifying himself with progressive public and semi-public measures and movements. He is one of the councillors of Oak Bay and he has held this office for several years, proving an efficient, capable and far-sighted public servant. For several years past he has been connected with the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital as president of the board, and his interests though varied are alike in this—that he identifies himself with nothing which does not make for improvement in standards of citizenship, for progress in business or for the betterment or amelioration of existing conditions. After recounting the things he has accomplished and the variety and importance of the movements to which he has lent his aid and support it is perhaps superfluous to add that he is one of the city's most tireless men of affairs, modern in his views, progressive in his standards, telling in action—a native son whose life record is a credit to the community in which he has always lived.

RUSSELL HARRY PALMER.

Russell Harry Palmer, of Palmer Brothers & Henning, contractors, whose work, of a most important character, places them in a notable position in their field of labor, was born at Prince Edward Island, on the 31st of December, 1866, a son of Donald W. and Jean Palmer. The father was a merchant and farmer of Prince Edward Island, and both are now deceased. The son attended the public schools and afterward St. Peters Boys School at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. The year 1889 witnessed Mr. Palmer's arrival in Vancouver, although he remained but a short time, going from this city to Seattle, Washington, where he engaged in railroad construction and in merchandising until 1897. At the time of the discovery of gold and consequent excitement in the Yukon country he went to Dawson, where he carried on merchandising and mining, continuing a resident of that district until 1905, in which year he again came to Vancouver, where he engaged in the contracting business. The firm of Palmer Brothers & Henning is accorded a liberal patronage and their work has been of an important character. Mr. Palmer is familiar with the great scientific principles which underlie construction as well as with all the practical phases and details of the business, and as the years have gone by is developing powers have brought him to a prominent position. He is likewise the secretary of the Palmer Land Investment Company, an American corporation located at Everett, Washington. Among the many notable contracts executed by Palmer Brothers & Henning was the building of the grade for the British Columbia Electric Railroad into Chilwack. The company were also builders of the Connaught bridge, also called the Cambie Street bridge, which was solemnly dedicated and opened to traffic by the Duke of Connaught on his visit to Vancouver in 1912. This bridge is three-quarters of a mile long and its construction was a remarkable piece of engineering. It is built of concrete and steel throughout. The company has also had several important contracts for street paving and sewers, putting in the first unit of the Lea system of sewerage in Vancouver. They built the grade of the Canadian Northern Railroad between Hope and Yale and are

now engaged in the execution of a contract at Yellowhead Pass, also known as Tete Jaune Cache.

Mr. Palmer married Miss Claude Dalton, now deceased, and there are two sons, Russell A. and Donald D., attending school. Mr. Palmer is an Odd Fellow and also holds membership with the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen, the Arctic Brotherhood and the Terminal City Club. His religious belief is that of the Episcopalian church. He is fond of baseball, which constitutes one of the sources of his recreation and relieves him of the strain of an arduous growing business, maintaining that even balance which is so necessary as a forceful factor in the attainment of success.

JOSEPH ANDREW GODDARD.

Joseph Andrew Goddard is actively connected with the wholesale fruit and commission business in Vancouver as senior partner of the firm of Goddard & Witter. A typical spirit of enterprise and progress such as has been the dominant factor in the upbuilding of the northwest has manifested itself in his business activities, resulting in his continuous advancement in commercial circles. He was born in Toronto, Ontario, March 11, 1880, and is a son of Andrew and Sarah Goddard, the former for a number of years an engineer on the Canadian Pacific Railroad. With the removal of the family to the west Joseph Andrew Goddard became a pupil in the public schools of British Columbia but afterward returned to the east and attended the Canada Business College at Hamilton, Ontario. On his return to Vancouver, after the completion of his college course, he was employed by F. R. Stewart & Company, wholesale commission merchants, with whom he remained for about eight years, acquainting himself with every phase of the business and gaining valuable knowledge and experience that qualified him for the conduct of his individual interests at a later day. In 1908 he started in business on his own account, forming a partnership with J. W. Little, under the firm name of Goddard & Little, which continued until the death of Mr. Little in October, 1912, after which H. J. Witter was admitted to a partnership under the firm style of Goddard & Witter, which still continues. To some extent Mr. Goddard has invested in real estate but his attention is largely concentrated upon his wholesale fruit and commission interests, in which connection his trade is constantly growing, resulting from his enterprise, diligence, clear application and reliable business methods.

On the 14th of October, 1909, in Toronto, Ontario, Mr. Goddard was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Pargeter, a daughter of James and Helen Pargeter, and they have one son, James Andrew. The parents hold membership in St. Mark's church and Mr. Goddard belongs also to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while his political allegiance is given to the conservative party. He takes little active interest in politics, however, aside from exercising his right of franchise, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs, with the result that industry, wise direction and executive control are winning for him growing prosperity.

CHARLES GEORGE MAJOR.

All honor is due to the pioneer settlers who, penetrating into the western wilderness in order to enjoy the natural resources of the country and establish homes, laid the foundation for the present prosperity and greatness of the province. Of this class Charles George Major of New Westminster is a representative. His name, however, figures in connection with historic events in various sec-



CHARLES G. MAJOR

tions and he relates many interesting incidents of the early days and of pioneer conditions as well as of later-day progress. More than a half century has come and gone since he arrived in New Westminster and traveled with pack animals through the mountains from the mines to the market. There was at that time little to break the silence which brooded over the country between camp and settlement and little indication that this district was soon to become a populous and prosperous region. His youth had been passed in the east but in early manhood he arrived in British Columbia, which has since been the scene of his labors. His birth occurred in Ontario, in 1839, his parents being Richard and A. M. (Johnson) Major, both of whom were natives of England. Attracted by the opportunities of the new world, they crossed the Atlantic to America in 1830 and took up their abode upon a tract of land five miles from Sarnia, Ontario. The father followed both farming and blacksmithing and a life of intense and well directed activity brought him a substantial measure of success. Both he and his wife were members of the Church of England and their lives were in consistent harmony with their professions. The father died at the age of forty-nine years, while the mother, long surviving him, reached the age of seventy-six. Their family numbered eight children, of whom only two are now living.

At the usual age Charles G. Major entered the public schools, which afforded him his entire educational opportunities save that in the school of experience he has learned many valuable lessons. He was quite young when he began earning his own living and he has justly won the right to be called a self-made man. For four years he was an apprentice in a dry-goods business under the late Hon. John Robson and his brother. His contract called for forty dollars in compensation for his first year's service, sixty dollars for the second and one hundred dollars for the third year, in addition to his board, but his employers recognized the fact that his unfaltering industry, his close application and his thorough reliability merited a higher wage, which was accordingly given him. In fact, the year following the completion of his apprenticeship brought him a larger salary than that of any other clerk in the store. With the discovery of gold along the Fraser river in 1858 attention was drawn to this section of the country and many men, young and old, flocked to the west, hoping to rapidly win a fortune in search for the precious metal. Mr. Major was among the number and on the 1st of June, 1859, reached New Westminster, coming here by way of the isthmus of Panama. In 1860, in company with the late Hon. John Robson, he cleared a great part of the New Westminster townsite. Two years later, or in 1862, he went to the Cariboo mines, remaining in that district during the years 1862-3-4. He was employed by the express company, traveling with pack horses, which carried gold to the markets, and in March, 1864, drove the first four-horse stage through the canyons on the Yale-Cariboo road. In 1864 he returned to New Westminster, where he embarked in merchandising in connection with John S. Clute, and when his partner left British Columbia for Missouri in 1870 Mr. Major became sole proprietor of the business and so continued until 1887, when he retired from merchandising and invested his capital in real estate. His operations in that field have proven very profitable, for his purchases have been judiciously made, after which he has awaited favorable opportunity for sale. Before it was known that Vancouver was to be the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Mr. Major purchased considerable real estate there and the rapid growth of the city has been the source of its continuous rise in value. He sold much property there at a very gratifying figure and he still owns considerable real estate in Vancouver as well as in New Westminster. He makes insurance a branch of his business and besides he is the government administrator for the district of New Westminster, extending as far as North Bend. Among other interests Mr. Major is a director of the New Westminster & Southern Railroad and of the Canadian Pacific Lumber Company. His judgment in business matters is sound, his discrimination keen and his enterprise unfaltering, and thus he has advanced year by year until his position in business circles is a most creditable one.

Mr. Major was married in 1867 to Miss Mary Elizabeth Clarkson, a daughter of William Clarkson, a pioneer settler of this province, and a sister of Mrs. J. S. Clute and Mrs. John C. Brown, pioneer women of British Columbia. Mr. and Mrs. Major became the parents of four children: Edith Eleanor, the wife of Thomas Robson Pearson; Mildred Jane, who married John A. Lee; Harry Clarkson; and Frank. In 1903 Mr. Major was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, whose death was also deeply deplored by her many friends. Her salient characteristics were such as endeared her to all with whom she came in contact, for she was charitable in her opinions, kindly in action and generous in spirit. She was a faithful member of the Methodist church, to which Mr. Major also belongs and in which he has been an active working member and officer for half a century.

Mr. Major is a charter member of the Board of Trade of New Westminster and in that connection has done far-reaching and beneficial work toward opening new channels of commercial expansion. For the past thirty-five years he has been a member of the Vancouver Pilot Board, doing much toward improving shipping facilities and creating a safe system of pilotage for the port. He served for a number of years as a member of the city council of New Westminster, ever giving his support to progressive measures such as were the foundation upon which the present greatness of the city rests. He has also held for twenty years the position of justice of the peace. His love toward mankind and his compassion with the unfortunate or those afflicted with illness is ever present with him and expressed in a visible way by the diligent and effective work which he accomplishes as a member of the board of the Royal City Hospital.

His life has been actuated by high and honorable principles and he has never deviated from a course that he has believed to be right in all of his relations with his fellowmen. He values his own self-respect more than wealth, fame or position and the merited regard of his fellowmen is more to him than political advancement or honors.

CHARLES CAIR KNIGHT.

Charles Cair Knight is the president and general manager of the Western Pacific Development Company, Ltd., of Vancouver. In this connection his efforts are an element in general progress and upbuilding in the province. His ability in business affairs is widely acknowledged and his enterprise is continually opening before him broader fields of activity and usefulness. He was born at St. John's Newfoundland, in November, 1871, a son of Allan C. and Jessie E. (Facey) Knight, also natives of Newfoundland. After acquiring his education in the schools of his native city, Charles C. Knight became connected with general merchandising as a representative of the firm of Ayre & Sons, of St. John's with whom he remained for seven years. He then joined the St. John's branch of the Glasgow firm of J. & W. Stewart, with whom he remained for a little more than a year. In 1894 he went west to Montreal and joined the staff of the head office of the Sun Life Insurance Company, remaining there for four years. He was then appointed cashier of the company, but before assuming the duties of that office was tendered the field management for the province of Quebec and was stationed at Sherbrooke, Quebec.

On the expiration of that period Mr. Knight came to the west and opened the work for the company in the province of Saskatchewan, with the head provincial office at Regina. He also established many branch offices in the province and continued in charge there for nearly four years. In the spring of 1909 he came to Vancouver and organized the Western Pacific Development Company, Ltd., with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars. In the spring of 1911 he succeeded their first president, E. W. MacLean, Esq., as president and general manager. This company deals in the natural resources of the western provinces



CHARLES C. KNIGHT

—in the lands, the timber, the mines and in the investments which are based upon these natural resources, including stocks, bonds, mortgages and business and residential property. They also have a permanent branch office in London, England. Well devised plans constitute the basis upon which has been builded the success of the company. The superstructure has been constructed of energy, determination and a thorough understanding of conditions and resources in the west. Mr. Knight is a man of indomitable industry and gradually has worked his way upward until he ranks today with the leading business men of Vancouver.

In Montreal, in 1895, occurred the marriage of Mr. Knight and Miss Florence R. Spence and they have one daughter, Elsie Florence. Mr. and Mrs. Knight are members of the Grand View Methodist church, in the work of which they take a most active and helpful part. Mr. Knight is serving on the quarterly board, the board of trustees and is superintendent of the Sunday school. His wife also has a class in the Sunday school and she is a provincial officer in the Woman's Mission Society, and also in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Both take an active interest in promoting all those offices which contribute to moral progress and to the upbuilding of the individual, and their influence is of no restricted order. Mr. Knight is also well known in political circles as a supporter of the liberal party. He contested the constituency of Sherbrooke for the Dominion parliament, but was defeated by a small majority. While in Saskatchewan he was president of the Regina Liberal Association. He is a member of the Commercial and Progress Clubs and of the Young Men's Christian Association. He regards business as but a single phase of life and not as the end and aim of existence, ever finding time to devote to public affairs of moment, his labors being an element in progress, and his practical efforts resulting in the attainment of high ideals.

EDGAR H. BUCKLIN.

The term captain of industry finds its justification in the life record of Edgar H. Bucklin, a man who by the sheer force of his will, his ability, his foresight and his initiative has built up a mammoth enterprise which has been one of the chief foundations upon which rests New Westminster's industrial greatness. Capable of judging his own capacities and the people and circumstances that make up his life contacts and experiences, he is preeminently a man of business sense, easily avoiding the mistakes and disasters that come to those who, although possessing remarkable faculties in some respects, are liable to erratic movements that result in unwarranted risk and failure. Possessing sufficient courage to venture where favoring opportunities lead the way, his judgment and energy have carried him forward to notable success, a success which is represented by the important position he occupies in the business life of the province as president and manager of The Small & Bucklin Lumber Company, Ltd., manufacturers of fir, cedar and spruce. The enterprise furnishes employment to about two hundred and fifty men and its annual output averages twenty million feet of lumber. The company owns and controls about thirty thousand acres of land, and the quantity of timber available is estimated at one billion feet. These statements give but an indication of the importance of the business transacted and its effect upon the general growth and advancement of the province and city.

Edgar H. Bucklin was born April 6, 1860, in Illinois, and is a son of George F. and Esther Jane (Hammond) Bucklin, both deceased. The former was well known in the industrial life of New Hampshire, in which state he was engaged as a pail and lumber manufacturer. Both parents were of English ancestry. The father, in 1849, made his way to California with the host of gold seekers in company with a Mr. Holbrook, a member of the firm of Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson, of San Francisco, but subsequently returned eastward, locating in Swanzy, New Hampshire, where he engaged in the manufacture of wooden pails

and lumber. The mother, who before her marriage was Miss Esther Jane Hammond, was born March 17, 1838, and comes of a long line of distinguished ancestors who gained fame in military service. Colonel Allan Hammond, her father, was successively commissioned captain, major and colonel and the papers of these commissions have been in the family for over one hundred years. The earliest information in regard to the name of Hammond dates back about three hundred and fifty years to Thomas Hammond, of Tavenham, in the county of Suffolk, England, who was born about 1550. Other members of the family later made historic records both in civil and military life. On September 14, 1645, Oliver Cromwell, the lord protector, made an honorable mention of the military achievements of Colonel Robert Hammond, speaking of the important services which the latter rendered in the English army. This Colonel Robert Hammond in 1647 was governor of the Isle of Wight. Another Thomas Hammond, aide of Colonel Robert Hammond, became later lieutenant general of ordnance and also sat as the king's judge, being in good repute with King Charles I. In a letter from Oliver Cromwell to Robert Hammond, dated April 6, 1648, the lord protector expresses himself highly satisfied with the labors which the Colonel had performed and in a half humorous way informs him that his services at the rate of ten pounds per week are closed but that he is reengaged at the rate of twenty pounds and that a salary of one thousand pounds per annum is given him. Oliver Cromwell also informs Mr. Hammond that an order has been given to Mr. Lilse to draw up an ordinance providing for five hundred pounds per year to be settled upon him and his heirs. In taking into consideration the much greater value of money at that time, it is evident from these figures that the services of Colonel Hammond must have been of an extraordinarily valuable kind. Senator James Bucklin, of Colorado, who now makes his home at Grand Junction, that state, is an uncle of our subject, and was one of those appointed to investigate the Australian ballot, which on his recommendation was adopted. It was also interesting to record that all the characters in the play "The Old Homestead," by Denman Thompson, are members of the Bucklin family and relatives of our subject, and Otis Whitcomb, the leading character in the play, is portrayed after his cousin.

Edgar H. Bucklin enjoyed the advantages of a thorough and specialized education and preparing in 1877 at Buchtel College of Akron, Ohio, he graduated in 1882 from the College of Law of Chicago University. For several years he was a member of the Cook county (Ill.) bar, practicing in Chicago as a partner of the firm of Hutchinson & Partridge. He engaged later in the manufacture of salt, building plants in Warsaw, Pavilion and Ithaca, New York, and Hutchinson, Kansas, having a combined capacity of eighteen hundred barrels per day. These various concerns were known as the Hawley Salt Company of Warsaw, the Ithaca Salt Company of Ithaca and the Pavilion Salt Company of Pavilion, all of New York, and the Wyoming Salt Company of Hutchinson, Kansas, the first enterprise of that kind in the state. All of these factories were subsequently, in 1899, purchased by the National Salt Company. While residing in New York Mr. Bucklin also took interest in affairs of public importance and was chosen as member of the committee to advocate a barge canal throughout the state before the governor and the legislature; also serving as member of the board of health at Ithaca.

The year 1903 marks the advent of Mr. Bucklin in British Columbia, where he engaged in the lumber industry, being instrumental in forming The Small & Bucklin Lumber Company, Ltd., which is largely composed of his former associates in the salt manufacturing business. Mr. Bucklin is one of the principal owners of this concern and president and manager, and such is his success that his methods are of interest to the commercial world. He also is Canadian director of the Lumbermen's Indemnity Exchange of Seattle, Washington, a lumbermen's mutual insurance company, with one hundred and sixty members, carrying the insurance of the principal lumber plants in California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho and British Columbia. In 1904, after acquiring about thirty thou-

sand acres of timber land, the available quantity being about one billion feet, Mr. Bucklin selected a site for a sawmill in New Westminster, on Dock Square, which was then a swamp. He immediately began there the erection of the present plant of The Small & Bucklin Lumber Company, which in their mill and camps now employ about two hundred and fifty men, with an annual pay roll of about two hundred thousand dollars, cutting about twenty million feet of lumber per year.

In 1882 Mr. Bucklin married Miss Carrie H. Hawley, of Warsaw, New York, and their children are Waldo F. H., Esther H. and Lucy H. The son is now ably assisting his father in his extensive business interests, holding the position of secretary-treasurer of The Small & Bucklin Lumber Company and also acting as assistant manager. The fraternal affiliations of Mr. Bucklin are confined to the Masons, in which order he holds membership with Ithaca Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Ithaca, New York.

Every force that has gone to make New Westminster an ideal city, every movement for its commercial expansion, every effort to uphold its intellectual and moral standards has received the indorsement of Mr. Bucklin, all of whose actions bespeak a sincerely purposeful, public-spirited citizenship. To make his native talents subserve the demands of the social and business conditions of the day is the ambition of his life and the ultimate purpose of his work and he stands today as a splendid representative of the business man to whom personal prosperity is but one aim, secondary in importance to the public growth and development and less vital than many other elements which go to make up human existence.

WILLIAM THOMPSON HUNTER.

A valuable element was added to the productive enterprise of Vancouver in the establishment of the Empress Manufacturing Company, Ltd., of which William Thompson Hunter is president. He belongs to that class of representative men whose success is attributable to their own labors, for since leaving school and starting out in life practically empty-handed, he has gradually worked his way upward and is now at the head of one of the important business interests of Vancouver. He was born in Woodstock, Ontario, November 27, 1860, and is a son of John B. and Deborah Hunter, the former of Scotch and the latter of English descent. Both are deceased.

In the public and high schools of his native city William Thompson Hunter pursued his education and on leaving school went to the United States, where he was engaged in merchandising from 1883 until 1898. He was also connected with agricultural interests at Wheatland, North Dakota, and through the careful direction of his farming and commercial interests met with substantial success. In 1898 he arrived in British Columbia and followed general merchandising in Greenwood for eleven years or until 1909, when he sought the broader field of labor offered in Vancouver and came to this city. Here he purchased the Empress Manufacturing Company, Ltd., of which he has since been the president. This company are importers of tea, coffee and spices and are also extensively engaged in the manufacture of jams, jellies, jelly powders, extracts, pickles, sauces, catsup, etc. The business has grown continuously from the outset, owing to the excellence of its products, its reliable business methods and the promptness with which orders are filled. Its trade relations are reaching out along ramifying lines and the business of the house now covers a wide territory.

In 1881, in Fargo, North Dakota, Mr. Hunter was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Anderson, a daughter of Robert Anderson, and they have six sons, one of whom is now married. Mr. Hunter enjoys hunting as a recreation and when leisure allows indulges in that sport. He votes with the conservative party, is a believer in the faith of the Presbyterian church and is a member of the Ter-

minal City Club. Public opinion places him with the representative business men and manufacturers of Vancouver and accords him the respect which is ever given those whose success has been honorably and worthily won.

ARTHUR CANBY BRYDON JACK.

An eminent representative of the profession which has ever been regarded as the conservator of human rights and liberty and the safeguard of organized government, Arthur Canby Brydon Jack has practiced continuously in British Columbia since 1889. Other interests as well have profited by his activity and sound business judgment, his name being especially well known in financial circles. Mr. Brydon Jack was born at Fredericton, New Brunswick, September 10, 1864, a son of Dr. William and Caroline (Disbrow) Brydon Jack. The former, a native of Scotland, became a resident of New Brunswick in early manhood and figured prominently for many decades in connection with the educational progress of the province, being for forty years president of the University at Fredericton. He retired a few months prior to his death, which occurred in 1886 when he was sixty-seven years of age. His wife, who was descended from United Empire Loyalist ancestry, died at St. John in 1910.

After attending the public schools of Fredericton, Arthur Canby Brydon Jack matriculated in the University of New Brunswick, from which he was graduated B. A. in 1883, while in 1884 he received the honorary degree of M. A. He also received a scholarship for leading his classes in mathematics and French. He then studied law at Fredericton and also spent a year in the Boston Law School. In 1888 he was called to the bar of New Brunswick and immediately afterward came to British Columbia. The following year, or in July, 1889, he was admitted in practice here and was an active representative of the bar at New Westminster until 1895, when he came to Vancouver, where he has since followed his profession. For the past four years he has been associated with Mr. Woods under the name of Brydon Jack & Woods. Aside from his private practice, in the years 1899 and 1900 he had charge of the prosecution of all criminal cases in Vancouver for the crown except the assizes trials. In 1903 he organized the Dominion Trust Company, which was incorporated in 1904 with a capital of twenty thousand dollars, and something of the success of this important financial enterprise is indicated by the fact that the present capital is five millions, of which two million, five hundred thousand dollars are fully subscribed and two millions paid up. Since the organization of this company Mr. Brydon Jack has been its solicitor. His brother, Dr. W. D. Brydon Jack, is vice president of the company and his nephew, C. B. Brydon Jack, is manager of the Vancouver office, which is the head office of this company. Branches, however, have been established in British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, London, England, and Antwerp, Belgium.

His practice and his connection with the Dominion Trust Company do not comprise the extent of Mr. Brydon Jack's activities. Important as they are he finds opportunity for cooperation along other lines. He secured the charter for and is a life member of the Vancouver Exhibition Association, which was organized in 1908 for the advancement of agricultural and horticultural interests in the county of Vancouver and now has two hundred and thirty life members and eight hundred annual members. It has been a potent force in accomplishing the object for which it was formed, stimulating ambition among the farmers and fruit-growers of the northwest.

On the 3d of September, 1899, in Vancouver, Mr. Brydon Jack was married to Miss Vera H. Vaughan, a daughter of William Vaughan, who, now retired, is residing in Vancouver, but was formerly engaged in the ship-building business in New Brunswick. The two children of this marriage are Muriel and Vaughan, twins. Mr. Brydon Jack is a liberal in politics and has served on many committees of his party, seeking ever to promote its success and development, but he has never



ARTHUR C. BRYDON JACK

been a candidate for office. While in college he was most successful in athletics, winning many prizes at running and jumping. The principal source of his recreation now is motoring and yachting. He is prominent and popular in various clubs, holding membership in the Vancouver Auto, the Royal Vancouver Yacht, the Chess and the Press Clubs, and he is also a member of St. John's Presbyterian church. His life work in its various phases may be summed up in the term "successful accomplishment." He never stopped short of the achievement of his purpose, whether in the path of his profession, in his business affairs or in the projects for the public good, if the result could be achieved by persistent and honorable effort. With him to see an opportunity for advancement is to utilize it and thus he has reached the position which he now occupies as one of Vancouver's leading barristers.

JAMES MACAULAY.

The history of any country is but an epitome of the lives of the citizens who have made it. The influence of a life is felt, if not openly manifested, for generations after the life itself has ended. Indelibly imprinted on the business, civic and social growth of British Columbia is the progressive, stalwart character of the older business men, that intrepid band of hardy pioneers who bravely endured countless privations, carried civilization further westward and laid so well on the Pacific slope, the foundation of this, destined to be, greatest of the Canadian provinces.

Of all the various nationalities represented in the cosmopolitan growth of British Columbia none has left its imprint for general good, beneficent laws and upright living, more clearly defined than has the sturdy Scot. Prominent among the latter is the family of which the subject of this sketch is the head.

James Macaulay was born at Colombo, Ceylon, on the 10th day of January, 1853, a son of Daniel and Mary (McFarlane) Macaulay, residents of Glasgow, Scotland, to which city they later returned. The father died when James was but fourteen years of age and nine years later the mother passed from earth. They were the parents of two children. By the death of his father the immediate need of self-support was forced upon James Macaulay and he entered the employ of Hewitt & Wingate, calico printers with whom he began learning the business of calico printing, beginning to work in December, 1867, at their Glasgow plant. His first compensation was but ten pounds per year, a sum quite in contrast with the pay of the youth of today. At the end of seven years, having proved proficient at the work, he was transferred to Manchester, England, where the company had a branch business. After some time in Manchester he left the employ of Hewitt & Wingate and became connected with the firm of George & R. Dewhurst, extensive manufacturers and exporters, and remained with them until August, 1882. On August 10th of that year he sailed for the new world with a party of nine acquaintances. Landing at Montreal they came, via Detroit, Chicago and St. Paul, to Winnipeg. The little band of friends soon moved on to Brandon, Manitoba, where each took up a homestead some distance south of the town of Whitewood. Not long after arriving there Mr. Macaulay, with several others, formed a partnership to conduct a general merchandise business under the name of Charles Marshallsay & Company, but as the severe Manitoba weather had come on, they could not successfully start the business and, resolving to await the coming of spring, they returned to Brandon.

The need of money was ever present and Mr. Macaulay, with his natural resourcefulness and keenness to see and grasp an opportunity, earned his first money in Canada by compiling and publishing a directory of Brandon, the first it had ever had. The venture was a success for the people welcomed the new publication and readily purchased it. A copy of this book is still in the possession of Mr. Macaulay, there being few, if any, other copies in existence, and a glance at its pages shows many names of the then Brandon citizens who are

today prominent business men of Vancouver. The following spring he returned to Whitewood where, with his partners, he established the general store and the business was successfully conducted until 1890.

A series of bad years and general crop failures had fallen upon that section of Canada which prompted a desire to cross the mountains into the newer, milder and much talked of country of British Columbia and Mr. Macaulay reached Vancouver in 1890. Immediately after his arrival here he engaged in the wholesale provision and general commission business in partnership with W. E. Knowler under the firm name of Knowler & Macaulay which association has continued uninterruptedly to the present time. It may be remarked that this is the only firm in Vancouver, engaged in that line of business, that has, at this date, 1913, been so long continued without change. The business changed in some details and enlarged, as the years went by, a feature dropped here and another added there until it has expanded into the big business of today. The firm became contractors for the Canadian Pacific Railway under the name of Knowler & Macaulay C. P. R. Boarding Masters and they supply the equipment and cooked foods for the maintenance of the gangs of laborers along the line of road. At the present time this branch of their business employs more than one hundred stewards and cooks. They maintain offices at Nelson and Revelstoke as well as at Vancouver. Of the original wholesale grocery and candy business there now remains but the agency for the wholesale handling and distribution for all of British Columbia of the high-class chocolates of Ganong Brothers, of St. Stephens, New Brunswick, in which small town the latter firm has a large factory.

Mr. Macaulay was united in marriage at Cheshire, England, with Miss Catherine Higginbottom, a daughter of Bradford Higginbottom of the Stines Printing Company of England. Of this union but one child, a daughter, Dorothy, has been born.

Mr. and Mrs. Macaulay have both been active in the upbuilding of British Columbia, not only along business lines, but as well in those things which have made for the social and physical uplift of the community and the advancement of art and science. Mrs. Macaulay has been an earnest and constant worker in the various women's societies of the province and Mr. Macaulay, while active with the affairs of business, has always extended his sympathy, encouragement and aid to the various causes in which she may have been laboring. The moan of the sick and the plaintive cry of the orphan always found a responsive chord in their hearts and Mrs. Macaulay may be mentioned as one of the founders of the Victorian Order of Nurses and the present president of that society, in the work of which she is ably assisted by her daughter, Dorothy. She has also been one of the directors of the Alexandra Orphanage since its inception. She is vice president of the National Council of Women for British Columbia, is greatly interested in the Needlework Guild and has been a member of the board of the Art Historical Society since its organization.

Mr. Macaulay is a lover of home and home life. He belongs to no clubs, his evenings are spent by his own fireside with his loved ones. A member of the Congregational church, his influence has always been on the side of better morals, better laws and a better people. Such lives may be called successful for success is not measured alone by the balance of a ledger but by the example which lives and puts its imprint on the generations yet to be.

THOMAS ELLIS LADNER.

A detailed record of the life of Thomas Ellis Ladner would present an accurate and comprehensive picture of many phases of pioneer life in the west, for he has been closely associated with the development, improvement and transformation of this section of the country from early pioneer times. He has now reached the ripe old age of seventy-seven years but is still hale and active and relates in



THOMAS E. LADNER

interesting manner many anecdotes of the early days. He was born at Trenant Park, Cornwall, England, September 8, 1836, a son of Edward and Sarah (Ellis) Ladner, who were also natives of Cornwall. The father was a farmer by occupation and in 1847 came to America with his eldest son, William H. Ladner, and a daughter. They made their way to the state of Wisconsin, where the father spent his remaining days. In 1851 the son William returned to England to bring over the mother and remainder of the family. Owing to a condition of English law which would prevent the wife and mother drawing an annuity which was hers and which she would lose by leaving England, she decided to remain for a time, while the sons, William and Thomas, started for America. There were six children in the family and the others were: Mrs. Hugh Phillips, of Mineral Point, Wisconsin; Mrs. W. J. Armstrong, of New Westminster; and Mrs. James Phillips, deceased; and Salina, deceased. The brother William, who for many years resided at Ladner, has also passed away.

The two brothers, William and Thomas Ladner, started with a party of emigrants from Wisconsin across the plains, making the journey with ox teams and prairie schooners, the trip covering the period from March to September, 1852. The Indians occasioned them considerable trouble by stealing all of their stock save their horses. Other emigrants met them en route, joined the party and trailed the Indians to the Platte river in western Nebraska, where they found the stock, while the Indians fled. The city of Omaha, Nebraska, was then but a Catholic mission. There was so much traffic for the ferry at that point that they waited a month for their turn to cross the Missouri river and when they had reached the other side they found an Indian with a pole across the road, collecting five dollars from each party for the privilege of letting them pass through his country. The journey was resumed and at length they arrived at Salt Lake City, where they remained for eleven days to recruit, camping out eleven miles from the city. While there they helped the Mormon farmers to put up their grain, for which service they would not receive pay, but instead were given a ball and entertainment. They then pressed on to the coast. Mr. Ladner and his brother engaged in mining in Grass Valley, California, with good results, remaining there until gold was discovered on the Fraser river in British Columbia, at which time they came to the province. This was in 1858. They remained at Fort Hope for a time and in 1861 secured a pack train of mules and packed goods for the miners at Cariboo in that and the following year. It took two days to make the trip from Yale to North Bend, a distance of twenty miles over the mountains. The government then built a mule trail through the canyon and later a wagon road and erected the suspension bridge at Chapman Bar, near Spuzzum. At length the brothers sold their pack trains and went to the delta of the Fraser, settling about six miles above the mouth of the river, where they began farming. There was not an inhabitant of that district up to that time, the Ladners being the first white settlers in that region. Every evidence of pioneer life was to be found there, the country being entirely wild and undeveloped. John Clute, a well known resident of New Westminster, would jokingly tell that "the sturgeon used to come up into the fields and eat the cabbage." The brothers engaged in farming in pioneer times, there carrying on agricultural pursuits extensively as time passed on, having acquired twelve hundred acres of prairie land and upon this place Mr. Ladner had large herds of thoroughbred cattle, which he imported into this country from Oregon. Eventually, however, Mr. Ladner became interested in the fish canning business. As settlement was made in the district, attention of enterprising men was drawn to the fact that a profitable business of that kind might be conducted and canneries were established on the Fraser river, on the Skeena river and also on Rivers Inlet. The first cannery on the lower Fraser river was built at Ladner by the Delta Canning Company, of which Mr. Ladner was the owner. Later the company acquired the Harlock, Standard, Wellington, Laidlaw, and three other fisheries, all of which were merged into one company, which afterward became The Victoria Canning Company, of which Mr. Ladner was general manager, operating all the canneries. It was in 1887 that he entered into partnership with J. A.

Laidlaw, Donald Chisholm, Frank Page and Joseph Lyon, all now deceased, to build the Delta cannery at Ladner's Landing, now called Ladner. This was the first important cannery below New Westminster and had a capacity of thirty thousand cases of salmon per season. He also became a partner with F. Page and others in the purchase of the cannery of the Wellington Packing Company at Canoe Pass on the Fraser river, of which he was made manager and which had a capacity of twenty-five thousand cases per season. For a long period Mr. Ladner figured prominently in connection with the canning industry. The business done amounted to several million dollars annually. At one time while he was manager of the Delta cannery he had seventy-five thousand salmon on the dock and in scows as a single night's catch. In those days the work of handling and preserving was all done by hand, for the "iron chink" had not yet been invented. To preserve this unusual catch, they had to be partly salted. He hired every available thing into which to pack them, even getting Indian canoes. The great catches of salmon of those early days are seen no more, as the modern traps are depleting the supply, and unless prompt action is taken, the salmon in the Fraser will be like the buffalo—extinct. When the amalgamation of the canneries into the British Columbia Packers Association was consummated, Mr. Ladner withdrew from the business, on account of ill health and had to retire, and for fifteen years he was a sufferer, when an operation eventually restored him to health. He has been interested in many other industries, throughout British Columbia aside from canning and from agricultural pursuits. He is a director in the British Columbia Life Insurance Company and now its vice president. He is also president of the Ladner Trust & Investment Company; a director of the Coast Shale Brick Company; and president of Lantzius & Ladner, Limited, wholesale importers and exporters.

In 1865 Mr. Ladner was united in marriage to Miss Edna Booth, a daughter of William Booth, Esq., of Victoria. Mrs. Ladner passed away in January, 1882. They became the parents of three children: Mary, the widow of Frank L. Lord, of Vancouver; Edward, of Ladner; and Thomas Ellis, of Vancouver. In 1884 Mr. Ladner wedded Miss Minnie E. Parr, a daughter of William Johnson Parr, of Los Gatos, California, and of this marriage were born three children: Leon J., a barrister and solicitor of Vancouver, practicing as a member of the firm of Ladner & Cantalon; Alice P., the wife of Dr. G. C. Draeseke, of Vancouver; and Violet, the wife of Dr. S. B. Peele, of Vancouver. There is also an adopted daughter, Pearl, who has made her home with them from infancy.

Mr. Ladner is a conservative in his political views, supporting the men and measures of the party through the exercise of his right of franchise, but he never seeks office. He is a man five feet and eight inches in height and his weight is about one hundred and eighty pounds. He is fond of riding, driving and fishing, which constitute his principal sources of recreation. He gave evidence of his patriotic spirit by serving as lieutenant of the home guards in New Westminster during the Fenian raid. The west knows him as one of its worthy and honored pioneer settlers and one who has taken active and helpful part in promoting public progress, especially along the line of material development. He has lived to see remarkable changes in this section of the country as pioneer conditions have given way before advancing civilization, and his name is inseparably linked with the history of this region.

A. EDWARD TULK.

A. Edward Tulk, barrister and capitalist, and having extensive commercial interests in Vancouver and throughout British Columbia, and who is also widely known in connection with the leading sports which most engross public interest, has had a most interesting and successful career.

Born in Hamilton, Ontario, on Christmas, December 25, 1879, second son of John J. and Mary Margaret (McAndrew) Tulk, natives of England and



A. EDWARD TULK

Ontario respectively, Mr. Tulk at the usual age became a pupil in the public schools of Hamilton, passing through the consecutive grades until he became a high school student, having the option of a collegiate institute training or entering upon the commercial course instituted by the provincial government of Ontario. Mr. Tulk selected the latter, and in 1891, at the age of twelve years, received the highest diploma for general proficiency in commercial training.

The next two years were spent by Mr. Tulk in the office of the Standard Life Assurance Company, and the following five years in the grocery and liquor firm of the Charles Bremner Company.

In the spring of 1898 Mr. Tulk became identified with Vancouver and British Columbia, engaging in general trading on Stikine river and in the Cassiar district in the northern part of the province, first in Glenora under the firm name of Curtis & Tulk, which was succeeded by Tulk & Forrest and in Telegraph Creek in the winter of 1899, and in the spring of 1899 we find Mr. Tulk the only member of his firm.

In the summer of 1899 Mr. Tulk purchased the controlling interest in the Excelsior Steam Laundry in Vancouver, disposing of this interest in the fall. On November 1, 1899, he organized the Gold Seal Liquor Company, Limited, becoming president of that and associated companies engaged in a general importation and distribution of the products of Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy and California, building up and conducting one of the most extensive distributing businesses in Canada.

Retiring from the management and control of his commercial interests in June, 1907, in Vancouver Mr. Tulk passed the matriculation examination of McGill University, and in September of the same year in Montreal became a student in law, graduating with first-class honors as a Bachelor of Civil Law in April, 1910. In the fall of 1907 Mr. Tulk was articled to and entered the office of Hon. C. J. Doherty, K. C., M. P., now Dominion minister of justice, where he remained three years, and during which time in April, 1910, at Quebec city he was admitted to the practice of law in the courts of the province of Quebec. Returning to Vancouver in March, 1911, Mr. Tulk passed the British Columbia provincial examinations and was called to the bar and admitted as solicitor of the supreme court, rapidly acquiring an extensive practice and demonstrating his vast commercial experience in his handling of some important civil cases wherein a wide knowledge of commercial law was essential. The following year Mr. Tulk became a member of the firm of Henderson, Tulk & Bray.

Mr. Tulk has many claims upon his time and energies, being a director and large shareholder in the Graham Island Settlement Company, Limited, who own twenty thousand acres on Graham island, and who for the past two years have been actively engaged in developing and colonizing the tract. Mr. Tulk is also a director of a large number of commercial and financial corporations, as well as a large realty holder of central business property, and enjoys the unique experience of never yet having sold any property which he has purchased, and investments having been judiciously made, his property holdings are continually increasing in value.

Associated with Harold C. Clarke, A. J. Mayo and Fred Schofield, Mr. Tulk organized and operated the first independent league base ball in Vancouver, and built the first base ball park in this city, the old Powell Street grounds, which were acquired by the city for city park purposes. When Vancouver took over these grounds, Mr. Tulk obtained a franchise in the North Western League, and associated with Messrs. W. H. Armstrong, C. M. Marpole, George E. MacDonald, W. D. Haywood and others and built and operated Recreation Park on Homer street, which will be remembered by players and fans of all sports for many years to come. This land has just been taken back by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and is being cut up and sold for warehouse sites. Mr. Tulk has always been active in lacrosse and football, and was vice president of the West-End Lacrosse Club for many years. He was also the founder and organizer of

the present Vancouver Athletic Club, was vice president on its first board, and was a director for many years.

In June, 1902, Mr. Tulk was united in marriage to Miss Marie Josephine Nett of Hamilton, Ontario, and they have one son, Alexander Edward.

In politics Mr. Tulk is a staunch conservative and very active in the ranks of the party. Being a young man and possessing in a marked degree that splendid foresight and skilful diplomacy which make for thorough, broad statesmanship, Mr. Tulk will, in all probability, find in the political arena a still wider scope for his talents. Mr. Tulk is a member of the Masonic order, and also of the Loyal Orange Association. That he is appreciative of the social amenities of life is indicated in his memberships in the University Club, the Terminal City Club and the Commercial Club. He is a member of the Church of England.

Mr. Tulk is one of a group of remarkable and notable men who are helping to build up Vancouver and who are leaving their impress upon it. Mr. Tulk's hospitality is proverbial and he is generous to a fault. No one who goes to him for assistance is ever turned away disappointed—he is scrupulously honest and upright, is a devoted friend, and possesses social qualities of a rare type which render him an exceedingly enjoyable companion. Mr. Tulk has the reputation of being an excellent speaker and keen debater, and beneath a serene countenance and patient temperament he has a wonderful gift of organization and magnetic influence which has crowned his life with successful accomplishments. He is possessed of the typical western spirit of progress and enterprise, but has never regarded business as the sole end and aim of existence, but rather as an important feature of a life which has also been devoted to various other affairs, which constitute important elements in the life and activity of a nation.

SAMUEL JOHN CASTLEMAN.

Samuel John Castleman, financial and mining broker, has been engaged in his present business in Vancouver since 1905. Since his school days he has made continuous progress and each forward step in his career has brought him a broader outlook and wider opportunities. He early recognized the fact that industry and determination spell success and in the cultivation and utilization of those qualities he has gained the creditable position that he now fills in the business circles of his adopted city. He is of Canadian birth, having first opened his eyes to the light of day at Dickinsons Landing, Ontario, October 16, 1866. His parents were Ralph A. and Caroline Elizabeth (Hanes) Castleman. The father was one of the pioneers of eastern Ontario and the town of Casselman was founded by his family. The son pursued his education in the public schools of Stormont county, Ontario, and in the Ottawa Business College in the city of Ottawa. On leaving school in 1884 he was taken into partnership by his father, who was then operating a large lumber and milling business, the firm being styled R. A. Castleman & Son. That partnership continued until 1887, when Mr. Castleman engaged in the brick and tile manufacturing business, in which he remained until 1894. He then joined the accounting staff of the Canada-Atlantic Railway and was accountant and cashier with that company for ten years. In 1905 he came to Vancouver, British Columbia, and engaged in his present business, handling mining properties and stocks. He is thoroughly conversant concerning the value of commercial paper, and his comprehensive knowledge enables him to so place investments for his clients that excellent returns are secured. He has himself been a large and judicious investor in mining properties, bank paper and other stocks, and has large holdings in British Columbia. In fact he is extensively connected with corporate interests and is past president of the Kitsilano Improvement Association; the promoter of the Irkeda Mines, Limited, and the Island Valley Railway Company; a director in the Amalgamated Gold Mines of British Columbia, and vice president of the



SAMUEL J. CASTLEMAN

Grand Trunk Lands Company, Ltd. His judgment is sound; his discrimination keen, and his business activity always follows careful consideration of the different points of the questions at issue.

On the 8th of March, 1893, in Ottawa, Ontario, Mr. Castleman was united in marriage to Miss Jean Elizabeth Cameron, a daughter of a prominent family of Pembroke, Ontario. They have two children, Gordon and Gladys. Mr. Castleman has ever been interested in matters of public moment and has cooperated in various projects which have resulted beneficially to the communities in which he has lived. While residing at Casselman, Ontario, he served as school trustee from 1888 until 1890 and was councilor there from 1891 until 1893. His political allegiance has always been given to the liberal party, and his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. He is a Scottish Rite Mason and he belongs to the Terminal City, the Royal Vancouver Yacht and the Vancouver Athletic Clubs. He is interested in marine sports and derives considerable pleasure from motor-boating. Progress has been the keynote of his character, and throughout the years since he completed his education he has continuously advanced, winning his success through the utilization of measures and methods which neither seek nor require disguise.

FINLEY ROBERT McDONALD RUSSELL.

Finley Robert McDonald Russell, barrister of Vancouver and one who is equally well known in connection with benevolent work and also in social and athletic circles of the city, was born at Newcastle, New Brunswick, October 13, 1870, a son of Matthew and Sarah (Ingram) Russell, both of whom were natives of New Brunswick. The father was engaged in the manufacturing business, was interested in steamboat lines and had various other business connections which made him a prominent factor in connection with public interests of Newcastle, where his entire life was passed. His death there occurred in 1908 and his widow now resides in Victoria, British Columbia.

In the attainment of his education Finley Robert McDonald Russell attended Harkin's Academy at Newcastle and later was employed by his father until he reached the age of nineteen years. In 1889 he came to Vancouver and in the fall of that year was articled to his elder brother, J. A. Russell, a barrister of this city. In 1896 he was called to the bar of British Columbia and entered upon active practice as a member of the firm of Russell & Russell, remaining in association with his brother in the practice of the profession until January 1, 1913, when he became senior partner in the firms of Russell, Macdonald & Hancox and Russell, Mowat, Hancox & Farris. His practice is now large and of an important character, connecting him with much notable litigation. His knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence is comprehensive and exact and he is seldom if ever at fault in their application.

In Acton, Ontario, in 1898, Mr. Russell was united in marriage to Miss Agnes Isabel Macpherson, a daughter of the late Archibald Macpherson, who was a prominent educator in Galt, Ontario. They have four children, Alan Macpherson, Hugh McLaren, Isabel Macpherson and Jean Macpherson. The parents are adherents of St. John's Presbyterian church. In politics Mr. Russell is a liberal, working untiringly in the interests of his party yet never seeking office, and he is a director of The Sun, the liberal organ of Vancouver. He is a past master of Western Gate Lodge, No. 48, A. F. & A. M., has taken the degrees of the Royal Arch Chapter and has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He is ever loyal to the benevolent principles of the fraternity which is based upon mutual helpfulness and brotherly kindness and he is interested in various charitable and humanitarian projects, being a life governor of the Vancouver General Hospital and for years was a director of the Children's Aid Society. His name is also a familiar one in athletic and club circles. He was

the first president elected to office at the organization of the Vancouver Athletic Club, of which he is a life member, and served for four years in the presidency. He was also for a number of years the vice president of the Vancouver Rowing Club and in 1913 was elected president of the North Pacific Association of Amateur Oarsmen, which is made up of clubs from Vancouver, Victoria, Portland and Seattle. The association has held a regatta every year for the past twenty years and that for 1913 will be held in Vancouver. Mr. Russell is now serving for a second term as president of the association and he is a past president of the Vancouver Auto Club. He is also solicitor for the Vancouver Horse Show Association and the vice president for British Columbia of the Pacific Highway Association, under whose auspices the Mexico-Alaskan highway is being constructed. The Brocton Point Athletic Club numbers him among its directors and he belongs also to the Vancouver, Vancouver Hunt, Commercial, Jericho Country, Vancouver Tennis, Shaughnessy Heights and Vancouver Golf and Country Clubs. His interests are wide and varied. His social qualities make him popular in the different organizations with which he is connected and yet he never allows club affairs to interfere with his professional duties and his devotion to his clients' interests has become proverbial.

GORDON DRYSDALE.

Under the style of Gordon Drysdale, Limited, is conducted the leading retail dry-goods house of Vancouver. It is the Marshall Field establishment of this city, setting the standard for similar enterprises, and its steady growth results from progressive methods that introduce all that is novel and attractive in the line of goods handled. Gordon Drysdale has notable ability in coordinating forces and combining seemingly diverse elements into a unified and harmonious whole, and possesses in large measure the genius for devising and executing the right thing at the right time.

A native of Colchester, Nova Scotia, he was born April 8, 1859, a son of George and Margaret (Shearer) Drysdale. The paternal grandfather came from Scotland and settled in Tatamagouche mountain district of Colchester county, Nova Scotia, where he engaged in farming. His son, George Drysdale, was born and reared on his father's farm in Colchester county, and on reaching his maturity began farming on his own account, following that occupation until his death. His wife, Margaret Shearer, was also descended from a Scotch family that settled in Colchester county.

In the public schools of his native county Gordon Drysdale pursued his education and in 1874, when a youth of fifteen years, was apprenticed to the mercantile firm of J. F. Blanchard & Company at Truro, Nova Scotia, where he remained until 1881. He was then sent to New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, where he managed a branch store for the house until 1884. Ambitious, however, to engage in business on his own account, he then began dealing in general merchandise in partnership with his brother, Daniel Drysdale, under the firm style of Drysdale Brothers. Success attended the new undertaking from the beginning and after a short time Mr. Drysdale purchased his brother's interest in the business, which he conducted alone, but under the same style, until 1892. The opportunities of the growing west proved an irresistible attraction to him and in that year he came to Vancouver, purchasing the general mercantile business conducted by Haley & Sutton on Cordova street. He continued the business under his own name and conducted it successfully at that location until 1899, when he removed to larger quarters at the corner of Cambie and Cordova streets, there remaining until 1903, when his interests were amalgamated with those of Charles E. Stevenson under the firm name of Drysdale-Stevenson, Ltd. They conducted business on Hastings street under that name until 1906, when the interest of Mr. Stevenson was purchased by David Spencer, who later in the year also



GORDON DRYSDALE

purchased the interest of Mr. Drysdale and the business became and is still conducted as David Spencer, Ltd. In 1907, on completion of the building now occupied by Mr. Drysdale, he again entered the mercantile field as Gordon Drysdale, Limited, and so continues to the present time. His is the finest exclusive store in Vancouver, or in all western Canada, an extensive stock of high-class goods being carried. The store is most attractive in all its equipments and appointments and courtesy on the part of all employes is demanded, patrons receiving every possible attention. The company was the first in Vancouver to inaugurate six o'clock closing, and in 1912 they introduced the plan of closing on Saturdays, during July and August, at one o'clock. They are practically the only firm in the city today who follow this practice and have naturally earned the thankfulness of their employes, whose loyalty to the house has been greatly increased by this measure. The store further enjoys the enviable reputation of employing only first-class help and paying therefor first-class salaries. The employes are well treated and many measures are undertaken to contribute to their welfare and comfort. The business is a general dry-goods, millinery, and ladies' and children's furnishings establishment and they also maintain a carpet and draperies department. The fundamental principle upon which it is built is to treat the public fairly, and their reputation is that their advertisements are always strictly confined to statements of facts, and the public accept these advertisements absolutely for what they say. It has been the motto of the firm "never to misrepresent," and that such conduct is appreciated is evident from their ever increasing patronage. The Gordon Drysdale, Limited, in every respect enjoys high confidence in the eyes of the public and the efficient upbuilding of the organization, supported by the unswerving loyalty of their employes, is largely the work of Gordon Drysdale, who by his fair methods of operation has brought it to its present success. It is now a business of mammoth proportions and stands as a monument to the business ability and progressive methods of the owner.

In politics Mr. Drysdale is a liberal but not an active party worker. On the 1st of December, 1887, he married Miss Maria MacGregor, a daughter of Robert MacGregor, of New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, and their children are George Rudolf, Janet Robertson and Norman MacGregor. Mr. Drysdale is a member of no clubs or societies, preferring home life when not occupied with the cares of management of an extensive business. Each step in his career has been a forward one. He has been watchful of all the details of his business, and all indications pointing toward prosperity from the beginning, and has had an abiding faith in the ultimate success of his enterprise. He has gained prosperity, yet that has not been alone the goal for which he is striving, for he belongs to that class of representative Canadian citizens who promote the general welfare while advancing their individual interests.

JOSEPH EDWARD OLIVER.

In July, 1880, following a varied and eventful career as a sailor, adventurer and gold seeker, Joseph Edward Oliver settled in British Columbia and became identified with passenger and freight navigation interests on the Fraser river and so continued for many years. He died in New Westminster in 1908 and the community was thus deprived of one of its leading and representative citizens and the province of one of the earliest and greatest of its pioneers.

Mr. Oliver was born in Newcastle-on-Tyne, January 1, 1846, and was a son of John Oliver, of that city. In the acquirement of an education he attended public school in London but his advantages along this line were limited, for while he was still in his teens he went to sea, making trips to China, Africa, South America, Norway, Sweden and Russia and enduring many hardships and privations incident to the life and the times. During the Civil war in the United

States he was on a blockade runner and was wounded by the bursting of a gun on the deck and was taken prisoner. After he was released he worked his way westward, running a construction engine on the Central Pacific Railway through the Sierra Nevada mountains, going as far as Sacramento, California, where he worked on a boat on the Sacramento river, afterward making trips between the isthmus of Panama and Portland, Oregon. He was later a member of the crew of a vessel which went north with the telegraph cable and thus aided in connecting the old world with the new. After spending a hard winter in the northern United States and Canada he went with his vessel back to San Francisco and from there again went north to New Westminster, making his first location in this city in very early pioneer times. From here he tramped to the Cariboo gold fields, but not meeting with success in prospecting, went to Moodyville, settling there about the year 1875. For a time he worked in a machine shop, of which the late James Lockhart was master mechanic for the Moodyville mills, and was afterward employed in the Hastings mill. Leaving Moodyville about the year 1879, he went to San Francisco, sailing from that point around the Horn to England, where in the following year he married Miss Elizabeth Wallis. In the same year he brought his bride to British Columbia, making his second permanent location in this province in 1880. He secured a position as engineer on the little steamer Maggie, with George Gilley as captain, and for several years he ran on small boats on the Fraser river. In 1884 he shipped as engineer on the first ferryboat, the K. de K., and about one year later held a similar position on the Gladys, then owned by the late W. B. Townsend, who sold her afterward to the late Captain Power. Mr. Oliver continued aboard this vessel for two years and then in company with three others bought the steamer Telephone and built up a large and lucrative freight navigation business on the lower Fraser river, their patronage extending so rapidly that they later built the steamer Edgar which ran between the important ports on the lower stream until she was burned in the fire of 1898. Afterward the same company bought the Ramona, but this venture not proving successful, Mr. Oliver became engineer on the dredge King Edward. This position he held until 1903, when he retired, ill health terminating the activities of an eventful, varied and useful career. He died in New Westminster on the 17th of May, 1908, and in his death the province lost one of the greatest individual forces in the early organization and later upbuilding of its inland navigation interests.

Mr. Oliver married in England, in 1880, Miss Elizabeth Wallis and they became the parents of three children: William Edward Wallis, chief engineer of the Princess May; Mildred Ruth, a stenographer; and Isabelle, who is engaged in teaching school. The family are members of the Church of England and are well known in New Westminster, where the name borne by an upright, honorable and worthy man has been well known since pioneer times.

REV. ROBERT JAMIESON.

Hand in hand with the work of material progress in the development of the northwest has been found the effort for the moral upbuilding of the province, and thus it is that high standards of manhood and citizenship have been maintained, for the people on the whole are actuated by a spirit of Christian teaching which constitutes the guiding force in their lives. Among the first to sow the seeds of Christian faith in the northwest was the Rev. Robert Jamieson, who became the pioneer minister of the Canada Presbyterian church in British Columbia. He was born in 1829 and was therefore a young man of twenty-four years when he entered upon the active work of the ministry at Belturbet, Ireland, in 1853. Three years later, or in 1856, he crossed the Atlantic to Canada and was called to the pastorate of the churches at Dunville and at York Mills. On the 10th of December, 1861, at Knox church in Toronto, he was designated as



REV. ROBERT JAMIESON

the first missionary of his denomination to British Columbia. The work of progress and development seemed scarcely begun in this section of the country. There was no railroad connection with the east and comparatively few steamships carried their passengers and their freight to this section of the new world. Early in 1862, however, the Rev. Robert Jamieson arrived in Victoria, where he found the Rev. John Hall, of the Irish Presbyterian church, who extended to him a most hearty and cordial welcome. He proceeded on his way to New Westminster and there was most gladly and cordially welcomed by the Presbyterians of the district, who were anxious again to hear the teachings of the gospel according to the tenets in which they believed. He at once proceeded to organize the congregation of St. Andrew's and a manse and a church were soon erected, his parishioners subscribing three thousand dollars to the work the first year. For four years Mr. Jamieson labored untiringly in the interests of his congregation and of the community. He not only undertook the moral development of the district but also consented to establish and conduct a school, which was the first one of that locality. He obtained a grant of five hundred dollars from the government to supplement the fees and he remained in charge of the school until he was able to secure another teacher. One, writing of this period of his life, said: "It can easily be imagined that a population of adventurous men, ebbing and flowing almost with the frequency, but by no means with the regularity, of the tides, was not the best from which to build up a settled congregation. For many years there was no session, and the board of management was chosen from those who could be induced to serve. Whether it was the patching of a roof or the education of the children—for the church preceded the public school—the pastor was the leader, the organizer; often, as in the school, the worker; nothing was too laborious to be attempted, nothing too trivial to be attended to, if it contributed to the success of the work he had set himself to do." After four years spent in New Westminster Mr. Jamieson, having obtained a successor for the work there, went to Nanaimo, where he again met the experiences of the pioneer preacher in the establishment and development of a church at that place. His efforts were crowned with notable success at Nanaimo during the three years or more of his residence there. He then returned to St. Andrew's, heartily welcomed by his first parishioners of the northwest. Still his services as a pioneer preacher were not ended, for he traveled up and down the Fraser valley, establishing churches at Langley, Maple Ridge and Richmond, continuing to give to them such aid as he could, preaching for them when opportunity offered. Summer and winter, rain or shine, he continued in this self-imposed task, in which connection it has been written: "Three services a day, with fifteen to twenty miles travel in a canoe, under a cold drizzle, or a scorching sun, as an interlude, coupled with all the usual hardships of work in an isolated field, and the special trial of constantly facing the question of duty—to go on where progress was so slow or to seek a wider sphere of usefulness—small wonder if these broke down a constitution never robust, so that Mr. Jamieson found himself an old man before his fiftieth year!" Soon after the Confederation in 1871 the condition of the church as well as of the country improved, for the Church of Scotland took up the work in the province and Mr. Jamieson then concentrated his efforts upon the church of St. Andrew's in New Westminster. When a controversy arose concerning the route of the Canadian Pacific Railway, many of the new ministers who had been sent to the west left the province and again Mr. Jamieson continued his efforts almost alone. There is no one man to whom Presbyterianism in British Columbia is so greatly indebted. He lived to see substantial growth and improvement in the church as well as the country. Early in 1884 the congregation decided that it could be self-supporting and not depend upon funds from outside sources. Just at this time Mr. Jamieson was prostrated by an illness so severe that his friends did not believe he could recover. Compelled to resign, his congregation voted him a liberal retiring allowance and in every way strove to mark its appreciation of his life work. He recovered sufficiently to be able

to act as chaplain of the penitentiary and when his health permitted he was always ready to supply a vacant pulpit, but death called him in September, 1893, when he was but sixty-four years of age. The Presbyterian Record, writing of him, said: "Mr. Jamieson was emphatically a strong man. With natural abilities of a high order, a well-stored mind, a humor that was a quaint mixture of the racy Irish and the dry Scotch, a restless energy and dauntless courage, he was one to be reckoned with in any matter in which he had a part. He preached the old gospel of salvation through a crucified and risen Saviour, and as a preacher he has had but few equals in the province. On the platform, too, while health permitted him to take part in the discussion of public questions, he was a power. In one respect he was intolerant: he had a quick, fierce contempt for falsehood and lies. A sentence from a commemorative sermon preached by the Rev. A. Dunn, himself a pioneer, might be taken as Mr. Jamieson's epitaph: 'He spared no man's sin or unbelief, he courted no man's favor, and he feared no man's face.' Not until the pioneers and their children have passed away will the memory of Mr. Jamieson and of the work he did for his Master and his church fade in British Columbia."

JAMES FINDLAY.

In James Findlay Vancouver has a citizen who sways men with the force of his example, for he has come to be recognized as a man of sound judgment, of capability and unquestioned loyalty to the public good. He has always been a student of vital and significant problems relating to the public welfare and to his continually broadening opportunities he has brought to bear a clear understanding. His personal characteristics and personal qualities are pronounced and he is an acceptable companion in any society in which intelligence and worth are necessary attributes to agreeableness.

A native of Montreal, Quebec, Mr. Findlay was born October 5, 1854, a son of Captain Jonathan Duncan Glegg and Mary (Mercer) Findlay, the former a contractor of Montreal, born in Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1808. The grandfather, Captain James Findlay, of the Royal Navy, served as a lieutenant in 1797 in the North Sea, under Admiral Duncan, and participated in the engagement which won the first decided victory over the Dutch fleet. He later was promoted to the rank of captain in the Royal Navy, serving at a period when sailing vessels were the only means of defense. They were the old-time wooden craft and their equipment in cannon and firearms was as primitive and cumbersome as was the vessel upon which they were loaded. Nothing shows more clearly the development and progress of the times than the changes in methods of warfare when today the great dreadnoughts and superdreadnoughts of steel construction hurl their death-dealing weapons for miles across the sea with almost absolute accuracy of aim. The same spirit of courage, however, has always animated the breast of the defender of British interests whether upon land or sea or whether in wooden hulls or in armor-plate battleships. It was ability, merit and courage that won for James Findlay his promotion to a captaincy in the navy. His wife was Ellen Rudiman, a niece of Professor Thomas Rudiman, the celebrated scholar and Latin author.

Their son, Captain J. D. G. Findlay, received a practical education in the schools of his native land. He entered the East India Company's naval service as midshipman in 1822, when but fourteen years of age, and later became connected directly with the Royal Navy. He participated in the taking of Rangoon on the Irrawaddy and distinguished himself during the whole of the Burmese war, passing through many dangers and receiving at different times wounds at the hands of the pirates. In 1838 Captain Findlay resigned from the service of the East India Company and later was honored by royal appointment to the commission of chief officer of the frigate *Trident*, which carried Her Most



JAMES FINDLAY

Gracious Majesty, the late Queen Victoria, from Granton Pier to Woolwich, in 1842, on the return of Her Majesty from her first visit to Scotland. Mr. Findlay came to Canada in 1843, settling in the city of Montreal. He was first employed in building locks on the Lachine canal and afterward was a contractor for the St. Lawrence & Atlantic Railway. He was also the contractor who built the entrance lock on the old Lachine canal, the Hon. Alexander MacKenzie being the foreman at the time, and Mr. Findlay often recalled that he at one time had to discharge him for disobeying orders of the board of works, Mr. MacKenzie believing he knew—as he undoubtedly did—the best manner of doing the work. Mr. Findlay was also employed by the Canadian Pacific in building the road from St. Therese to St. Jerome and from St. Rose to St. Scholastique. He also did important work for the Canadian Pacific in connection with the building of the wharfs at Montreal and was employed by the Dominion government in building the canal and bridges from Montreal to Cote St. Paul. His ability as a contractor is clearly evident from the many large undertakings which he successfully completed. In 1848 Mr. Findlay married, in Montreal, Mary, daughter of John Mercer. He was by religion a Congregationalist and in politics a conservative.

James Findlay, whose name introduces this review, pursued his early education in the public schools of Montreal and the high school of Bowmanville, and afterward went to Scotland, where he was apprenticed to the trade of marine engineer. Upon completing his course he returned to Canada and in 1882 went to Idaho, where he engaged in the mining and machinery business, continuing there until June, 1887, when he came to British Columbia, settling in Vancouver. Here he continued in mining and in the machinery business, acting as manager and superintendent of various mines throughout the province. He thus reached a prominent place in business circles, bringing him at length to the position where his success enabled him to retire. He is still the president of the Art Metal Works, but his connection therewith is one of financial investment and not of active management.

Important and extensive as have been the business interests and responsibilities which have devolved upon him, Mr. Findlay has yet found opportunity for cooperation in various measures and projects which have to do with the welfare and progress of the city and its people. He efficiently served as mayor of Vancouver, giving the city a beneficial, businesslike administration, and during his term had the honor, as the official head of the city government, of meeting and greeting, in the name of the municipality, their Royal Highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who were then on a visit to the city. He was for two years a director of the Vancouver General Hospital and for four years was a member of the License Board of Vancouver. His political allegiance has always been given to the conservative party, and in 1911 he was president of the Vancouver Conservative Association. He has labored effectively and earnestly in support of various measures of civic virtue and civic pride and as mayor of Vancouver in 1912 he gave to the city a public-spirited and progressive administration, conducted along businesslike lines and resulting in various needed reforms and improvements. In 1909 and 1910 he was president of the United Service Club and in the present year, 1913, had the honor of being chosen president of the Progress Club. He is likewise president of the Caledonian Society. He has always taken a very active interest in athletics and manly outdoor sports, is an ex-president of the Vancouver Athletic Club and also of the Vancouver Amateur Lacrosse Club, of which he is now honorary president. This club is the holder of the Mann cup. His military experience covers service with the Victoria Volunteer Rifles of Montreal, which he joined as a bugler in 1870, and while in Scotland he served in the Coast Artillery.

Mr. Findlay was married in Montreal in 1880 to Miss Ellen Georgina Scott, of Dublin, Ireland, and they became the parents of eight children, of whom five are living: Duncan Bruce, a wholesale hardware and manufacturers' agent of Vancouver; Margaret M., the wife of W. T. Woodroffe, superintendent of

the Edmonton Electric Railway Company; Ellen May, the wife of Mathew Virtue, electrical engineer, of Vancouver; James, who is with the Edmonton Electric & Power Company; and Angus C., with the British Columbia Packers Association. The parents hold membership in St. John's Presbyterian church and Mr. Findlay belongs to St. Andrews Society. The principles which govern his conduct are furthermore indicated in the fact that he is an exemplary representative of Western Gate Lodge, No. 48, A. F. & A. M. He belongs to the Commercial, United Service and Imperial Clubs, and these associations indicate his interest in matters relating to the welfare, progress and upbuilding of the city. He has never allowed personal interest or ambition to dwarf his public spirit or activities. His is a record of a strong individuality, sure of itself, stable in purpose, quick in perception, swift in decision, energetic and persistent in action, and the high ideals which he has cherished have found an embodiment in practical effort for their adoption.

CHARLES FENN PRETTY.

Charles Fenn Pretty, as president of Pretty's Timber Exchange, Ltd., occupies a position of leadership in connection with the development of the timber interests of the country. Laudable ambition has prompted him in his undertakings and his labors have been of a character that have contributed to public progress and prosperity, as well as to his individual success. He is today connected with various important corporate interests and his judgment has come to be relied upon as sound, while his powers of organization, combined with unabating industry and energy, have enabled him to achieve success wherever men of less resolute purpose would have met failure. He was born in Belleville, Ontario, August 31, 1865, and is a son of Charles and Ann (Hyke) Pretty. The father, a native of Wingfield, Suffolk county, England, came to the new world about 1850, settling at Belleville, Ontario, where he engaged in farming until 1891. He then went to New Westminster, British Columbia, where he lived retired until his death in 1908.

Charles Fenn Pretty spent his youthful days in the usual manner of farm lads, with a fair measure of opportunity and advantages. He acquired a good public-school education in Belleville and Goderich, Ontario, and subsequently engaged in farming at Goderich until 1889. The following year he arrived in British Columbia, settling on the Harrison river, where he again gave his time and attention to agricultural pursuits. Although he now has extensive financial interests he still maintains his home at Harrison River and operates his farm, having a real love for agricultural life.

In 1897 Mr. Pretty became interested in the timber situation in British Columbia and began to invest on a small scale in timber lands. His operations gradually grew more extensive as his financial resources increased and in 1903 he organized the present business of which he became the head and which was incorporated in 1911 as Pretty's Timber Exchange, Ltd., and capitalized for five million dollars with Mr. Pretty as the president. The company makes investments in large tracts of timber land, consolidates smaller holdings and negotiates sales, employing a staff of timber experts and many other workmen. They also make all necessary investigation as to the possibilities of the land, transportation facilities and other problems relating to the business. Their possessions in timber lands cover an extensive acreage in various parts of British Columbia and their holdings also include numerous mills where they are engaged in timber manufacturing in every form, making a specialty of ties, bridge timbers and spars. Associated with Mr. Pretty is Thomas T. Dauphinee, who is now general manager of the company. Mr. Pretty showed notable realization and appreciation of the value of the undeveloped resources of British Columbia, especially in connection with the timber situation and, acting according to the



CHARLES F. PRETTY

dictates of his faith and judgment, he has so directed his labors and his investments as to reap the full benefit thereof. Moreover, in this connection he has done much for the development of the great timber resources of the country, adding much to the wealth of British Columbia through shipments, trade interests and employment furnished to many workmen. The timber industry has become one of the foremost of the northwest and in that connection the name of C. F. Pretty figures prominently. He also has other very extensive interests, being president and managing director of the Vancouver Harbor & Dock Extension Company, Ltd., with a capitalization of ten million dollars. He is the president of the Greater Vancouver Company, Ltd., capitalized for two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; is president of the Canadian Borneo Company, Ltd., which holds extensive concessions from the Dutch government in Dutch Borneo; a director of the Canadian Timber & Investment Company, Ltd., of London, England; a director of the Anglo-Canadian Timber Company, Ltd., of London, and also has other corporate interests besides being a large owner of real estate and farm lands.

On the 24th of December, 1889, Mr. Pretty was united in marriage to Miss Charlotte May Sylvester, daughter of Thomas Sylvester, of the Imperial Gas Works of London, England. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Pretty have been born three sons, Charles Nelson, Harry Robinson and Leonard Fenn. Mr. Pretty votes with the conservative party and his religious belief is that of the Anglican church. Signal success has come to him as the result of an active, well spent life. He has achieved what he has undertaken, ever carrying forward to successful completion any work which he has entered upon. In his vocabulary there is no such word as fail, and the business methods he has employed are such as any might cultivate. His position is due to the fact that he has made good use of time, talent and opportunities, has maintained an unassailable reputation for business integrity and has followed the lead of a laudable ambition.

FREDERICK SMITH.

One of the important commercial enterprises of Vancouver is Smith, Davidson & Wright, Limited, a wholesale paper house whose trade interests are of an extensive character. It is the foremost business of its kind in the province.

Frederick Smith, its president, was born on June 12, 1874, at Toronto, Ontario, and is a son of Henry and Anna Smith, the former a pioneer of Toronto, where he now lives retired. Frederick Smith attended public school in his native city and after completing his education entered the employ of W. J. Gage & Company, Limited, wholesale and manufacturing stationers, as traveling salesman, remaining in that connection for about twenty years, gathering a varied and valuable experience during that time. Upon his business trips he came numerous times to the west and perceiving the opportunities a waiting aggressive young men, he decided to launch forth independently in this new country and in 1907 incorporated in Vancouver the firm of Smith, Davidson & Wright, Limited, of which he was elected president, an office which he has held ever since. The firm can now look back upon six years of prosperous existence, its business increasing annually in volume and profits.

Mr. Smith was united in marriage, at Cypress River, Manitoba, to Miss Jessie Farquharson, a daughter of James and Elizabeth Farquharson. Of this marriage were born three sons: Harry Farquharson, Norman Frederick and Francis Arthur.

The vim and the vigor of the west are second nature to Mr. Smith, who ever stands ready to participate in any public movement undertaken in the interests of the city. Not only is he concerned in commercial expansion but is interested as much in the moral and intellectual development of his community. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church and in club life he is a

member of the Terminal City Club, the Progress Club and the Canadian Club, these connections giving evidence of his seriousness in wanting to promote the welfare of Vancouver. Yet a young man, he has scaled the heights of ambition and has already secured a position which entitles him to be numbered with the commercial leaders of the city, and his success is the more remarkable and commendable as it has been attained through personal effort.

REV. COVERDALE WATSON.

The contributions which the Rev. Coverdale Watson made to the upbuilding of Christian citizenship in British Columbia and other parts of the Dominion can hardly be estimated, for the words which he uttered from the pulpit were words of wisdom that sank deep into many hearts and bore fruit in the lives of those who came under his instruction. It is well known that "the boy is father to the man," and the qualities which Coverdale Watson displayed in his youth foreshadowed not only the strength of his character and his intellectual power but also the kindly spirit and hearty sympathy which made him popular and loved wherever known. His character was Christian in a sense rarely met with. Of a gentle, unselfish and sympathetic disposition, he was much loved. He leaves a memory fragrant with goodness—a memory that becomes sweeter with the rolling years.

Born near Whitby, Yorkshire, England, March 16, 1847, Mr. Watson came with his parents to Canada when but ten years of age, settling in the township of Walpole, Haldimand county, Ontario, where, with his only brother, Joseph Watson, he grew to manhood. He was from infancy surrounded by intensely religious and Methodist influences and early gave his heart to God. Being endowed with natural gifts of a high order and possessing a studious disposition and a fervent religious temperament, it was not surprising that he was led by his own convictions, confirmed by the advice of judicious friends, to devote himself to the Christian ministry. For his chosen life work he prepared himself with conscientious care, laying the foundation of a broad and liberal education in the Scotland high school and at Victoria University, in Coburg.

Rev. Watson entered the ministry in 1869 and was stationed successively at Teeswater, Londesborough, Holmesville and Mitchell. After a year at college he was sent to the old St. John church at Hamilton, Ontario, as the colleague of the late Rev. William Stevenson, being received into the full connection and ordained in 1874. From the commencement of his ministerial life he was recognized as a man of unusual promise and rapidly rose in the confidence and esteem of the church. Following his ordination he was sent to Yorkville, then to Peterboro and later to the Spadina Avenue church, Toronto. In the year of his marriage he was appointed to succeed the late Rev. R. H. Smith as chairman of the then British Columbia district, which position he retained until the organization of the British Columbia Conference in 1887, filling in the meantime successful pastorates at the Pandora Avenue church, Victoria, and at New Westminster. In response to a hearty invitation from Central church, Toronto, he then returned to Ontario, where he spent three years. But his heart was in the west and he gladly acceded to the warm request of the people of his old charge in Victoria who were about to open their magnificent new church, of which he became the first pastor. Of his work in the Metropolitan church, Homer street, Vancouver, and in a second appointment to New Westminster, it is needless to write. Thousands can testify to his power as a preacher, his fidelity as a pastor and his love and sympathy as a friend.

For several years it had been apparent to all that Rev. Watson's health was seriously impaired, but he maintained his labors with wonderful persistency and courage. Indeed, for a time his strength appeared to increase, when appendicitis ensued. An operation was performed but his enfeebled body could not



REV. COVERDALE WATSON

withstand the shock. He sank rapidly and three days later, on February 21, 1898, his sanctified spirit was released from its earthly tabernacle and mortality was changed for life.

Rev. Watson was united in marriage in 1881 to Miss Mary Nichols, daughter of the late Rev. Matthew Nichols, of Brampton. The marriage was a most happy one and his widow, with three children, survives to mourn her irreparable loss.

Coverdale Watson was a man of large and varied gifts. His life as a student was marked by thoroughness and his reading, especially along theological lines, was extensive and discriminating. He was naturally an investigator and possessed a decidedly metaphysical mind which delighted in pursuing a subject to its ultimate analysis. No man was more keen in detecting or more merciless in exposing a fallacy. He could be severe in denouncing the specious and false maxims by which current evils are defended or wrong principles maintained. His preaching was intellectual and his sermons were marked by powerful appeals to the conscience, delivered in a manner and with a tone that rendered them peculiarly impressive. Intense spirituality, fearlessness and faithfulness characterized his pulpit efforts. He recognized vividly the high standard of scriptural holiness which Christianity demands and earnestly pressed believers to its attainment. As a man he was upright, as a Christian saintly, strong in faith and mighty in intercession, as a friend tender, faithful and charitable, as a minister dignified, earnest and successful. He held a very warm place in the affection and esteem of his brethren, by whom his memory will long be cherished. The conference was bereaved of one of its most beloved and honored members and the Methodist church of one of its foremost preachers and pastors by his death. There was something unique about his friendships and one of the choicest spirits animating those days and pulsing so winsomely through those associations was the beautiful spirit of Brother Watson. "We sorrow not as those who have no hope." "He was not, for God took him." One more of the militant host whose ranks are multiplying in every land has joined the disembodied throngs who unceasingly celebrate the praises of the Lamb in the anthems of the skies.

"Oh, may we triumph so
When all our warfare's past,
And dying find our latest foe
Under our feet at last."

MALCOLM McBEATH.

Malcolm McBeath has the distinction of being the youngest man ever elected to the city council of Vancouver. He is, moreover, a very successful business man and has risen to his present position of prosperity and prominence through his own labors and native ability, for he had few advantages in his early youth. He was born in Allenford, Bruce county, Ontario, December 2, 1880, a son of Thomas and Lena (Foisie) McBeath, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of Ontario. The father was a farmer by profession and for many years lived near Allenford, but in 1892 removed to Manitoba, settling at Portage la Prairie, where he engaged in farming until 1907.

Malcolm McBeath was not yet twelve years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Portage la Prairie, and he there entered upon his business career, being apprenticed to the printer's trade in 1894, when fourteen years of age. He was articed to James Hooper, now king's printer for Manitoba. After he had served for about two years of that time the late John Cornyn bought out Mr. Hooper. Mr. McBeath completed his apprenticeship and a little later acquired an interest in the business, with which he was continuously connected in partnership with Mr. Cornyn until June, 1905, when they sold out, Mr. Cornyn

coming to Vancouver, while Mr. McBeath went to Winnipeg. The latter there entered the real-estate business, in which he continued in that city until August, 1907, when he came to Vancouver. In the meantime Mr. Cornyn had been quite successful here and had acquired a gratifying fortune. Mr. McBeath again became his partner, but six weeks later, while diving at English Bay, Mr. Cornyn was killed. The whole responsibility of the extensive business of the firm therefore devolved upon Mr. McBeath. He became very active in the real-estate business, in which he has since continued, and is today a foremost factor in real-estate circles in Vancouver. While residing in Winnipeg Mr. McBeath bought a tract of one hundred acres in the Hastings Townsite (Vancouver) which he subdivided and sold in lots in 1907-8. In 1904 the Pacific Loan Company was organized by Mr. Cornyn and in 1907, upon his death, Mr. McBeath became president and managing director, which dual position he still fills. At the same time he became connected with the Northern Securities, Ltd., of which he is the secretary. He thus figures prominently in business and financial circles and his name is an honored one on commercial paper. He has gained for himself recognition as a man of sound judgment and indefatigable enterprise and each year finds him in advance of the position which he occupied the previous year.

Not only has Mr. McBeath made a splendid record in business, but has also become a recognized factor in local political circles. In 1911 he was elected a member of the city council as an alderman from the seventh ward, which is the Hastings Townsite addition, and it was in that year that the section was annexed to the city. In 1913 Mr. McBeath was appointed chairman of the Associated Charities committee. This committee has charge of the building of the Old People's Home, which is situated on a fourteen-acre tract in the Hastings Townsite, which in 1912 was acquired from the government for city purposes. The committee also has under its supervision the erection of the creche in the west end of the city, on Hero street, which will be a day nursery and a home for foundlings. Mr. McBeath is also chairman of the annexation committee and is a prominent working member of the council.

In September, 1903, in Winnipeg, Manitoba, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. McBeath and Miss Bessie McFarlane of that city, and unto them have been born two children, Hazel and Morris. In his fraternal relations Mr. McBeath is a Mason, holding membership in Acacia Lodge. This in brief is the life history of one of Vancouver's prominent and rising young men, who has already attained to a notable position for one of his years. There is no esoteric phase in his life history, and his record indicates what can be accomplished when one is enterprising, determined and cognizant of his own capacities and powers.

MAJOR CHARLES McMILLAN.

Major Charles McMillan, who since 1906 has been engaged in the real-estate and investment business in Vancouver, was born in Toronto, Ontario, February 14, 1865, his parents being Robert and Annie (Roy) McMillan, both of whom were natives of Scotland. Coming to America, they resided for an extended period in Toronto, where for some years the father engaged in the banking business, but both he and his wife are now deceased.

In the acquirement of his education Major Charles McMillan attended the public and high schools of Toronto and in 1882, when a youth of seventeen years, started westward with Winnipeg as his destination. His initial step in the business world was made in Manitoba and later he engaged with the Canada Northwest Land Company as town site clerk, while subsequently he became agent for the Calgary town site trustees and sold all of that town site for them. With the early development and upbuilding of Calgary he was thus closely associated and for twelve years he filled the positions of city clerk and treasurer of Calgary, making a most commendable record in office by reason of his capability and faith-



MAJOR CHARLES McMULLAN

fulness. In 1906 he came to Vancouver, where he has since confined his attention to real-estate and investments, building up a gratifying business in this connection. He has thoroughly acquainted himself with property values and aside from handling real-estate has made large investments for clients, knowing fully the value of commercial paper or financial brokerage interests.

On the 24th of April, 1889, in Winnipeg, Mr. McMillan was united in marriage to Miss May Agnes McGuire, of that city, and they have one daughter, Clyde Irene, the wife of Pervis E. Ritchie, of the Ritchie Construction & Supply Company of Vancouver. During their residence in Vancouver Major McMillan and his wife have gained many warm friends and the hospitality of a large number of the best homes of the city is freely accorded them. Major McMillan was with the Ninetieth Regiment of Winnipeg Rifles for five years and at Calgary was major of A squadron in the Fifteenth Regiment of Light Horse for five years, and during the Riel rebellion and holds a medal for services there. His fraternal relations are with the Masons, in Perfection Lodge of Calgary, and the Odd Fellows, and his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. He belongs to that class which stands for all that is progressive in citizenship, and his support can be counted upon for any movement which is a matter of civic virtue or civic pride.

CHARLES A. SLANEY.

The rapid progress and ever changing conditions of modern life have brought about specialization in many branches, and many ordinary fields of labor have been lifted to the dignity of sciences. Charles A. Slaney is one of those who has attained prominence in one special line of work and as auditor of the British Columbia Electric Company, of Vancouver, occupies a foremost position in his profession. Born on February 8, 1881, at Oakengates, England, he is a son of Ambrose John and Amy Slaney, both of whom still make their home in the mother country, the father living retired.

Charles A. Slaney received his education at Newport College in Shropshire, England, and at the age of sixteen engaged with the Lilleshall Company as junior accountant, remaining in that connection for two years. His next position was with the Northwestern Railway of England, in which connection he was assistant freight accountant for a period of two years. He then was employed by the Birmingham corporation as auditor, remaining thus for five years, at the end of which time, in 1906, he decided to test the opportunities of the new world and, coming to British Columbia, entered upon a position with the Canadian Pacific Railroad as accountant on the third Pacific division. He so remained until 1910, when he was appointed accountant of the Vancouver Power Company, becoming subsequently district auditor for the British Columbia Electric Company and then general accountant for the same firm. The position is now that of auditor. Having gathered wide and varied experience, Mr. Slaney is a young man who readily makes himself master of new conditions and with his ready mind easily penetrates the most problematical business situations. He is not only an auditor and accountant in the ordinary meaning of the word but has learned to understand business procedures and business growth to such an extent that he readily sees where remedies ought to be applied or improvements ought to be made. His services in connection with the British Columbia Electric Company are invaluable to that concern and he has received many tokens of high commendation from the officers of his firm.

In 1901 Mr. Slaney was united in marriage to Miss Theresa Hall, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Hall, of Birmingham, England. In their family are three children, Charles, Reginald and Allan, the oldest of whom is attending public school. The family residence is located at Strathcona place, and there Mr. and Mrs. Slaney often entertain a charming circle of friends. The former

gives his allegiance in political matters to the conservative party and in religious faith adheres to the Congregational church. He seeks recreation from his onerous and confining duties in gardening, shooting and fishing. An aggressive young man who deeply interests himself in his surroundings and the growth of his home city, he takes laudable interest in all enterprises promoted for the public welfare and is never lagging behind if time or money are needed in the advancement of a public cause.

THOMAS T. DAUPHINEE.

Thomas T. Dauphinee, of Vancouver, was one of the incorporators in 1911 of Pretty's Timber Exchange, Ltd., a company second to none in the extent and importance of its operations as timber merchants of the northwest. Since 1901 he has been a resident of British Columbia and since 1908 of Vancouver. He was born in Petite Riviere, Lunenburg county, Nova Scotia, September 14, 1879, a son of Captain Thomas and Alice A. (Drew) Dauphinee. The father was a native of Bedford, Nova Scotia, but in early life went to Petite Riviere, where he resided until 1883, when he removed to Liverpool, Nova Scotia, where his death occurred in 1899. He was a deep sea captain, spending the greater part of his life upon the water.

In graded and high schools of Liverpool, Nova Scotia, Thomas T. Dauphinee pursued his education and after his graduation from the high school made his initial step in the business world as a clerk in the Union Bank of Halifax, where he continued for a year. He then resumed his education in 1898 by entering Dalhousie University at Halifax, where he spent a year. In 1901 he arrived in British Columbia, attracted by what he believed to be broader business opportunities and better advantages on the Pacific coast. He entered the employ of the John A. Lee Furniture Company at New Westminster, continuing in that business connection until 1904, when he became associated with Thomas R. Pearson, in the real-estate and insurance business in New Westminster. When that business was merged into the newly organized Dominion Trust Company he remained with the latter and was so engaged until 1908, when he became associated with Charles F. Pretty in the timber business. This business was founded by Mr. Pretty in 1903 and was incorporated in 1911 under the name of Pretty's Timber Exchange, Ltd., with a capital of five million dollars, Mr. Dauphinee becoming managing director. The company makes investments in large tracts of timber land, is interested also in the consolidation of small holdings and in the sale of the same. They employ a large force of men and a staff of experts, and make all necessary investigation as to the possibilities of the land, transportation facilities and other questions and problems arising in connection with this business in all of its ramifying and varied trade relations. They own an extensive acreage of limits throughout the province of British Columbia. Mr. Dauphinee as managing director of the company is probably as well versed concerning the timber situation of the province as any man within its borders. He also has other extensive financial interests, being a director of Pearson's Ltd.; a director of the Northwest Canada Trust Company, Ltd.; president of the Capilano Rock & Gravel Company, Ltd.; secretary of the Vancouver Dock & Harbor Extension Company, Ltd.; secretary-treasurer of the Hardscrabble Hydraulic Gold Mines, Ltd.; director of the Greater Vancouver Company, Ltd., and has connection with various other interests.

On the 8th of April, 1912, Mr. Dauphinee was married to Miss Eva B. McCaul, a daughter of John McCaul, of Vancouver. In politics he is independent and his fraternal relations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is preeminently a business man, one capable of organizing and controlling important interests. He has given proof of his power to coordinate seemingly diverse and complex interests into a unified and harmonious whole.



THOMAS T. DAUPHINEE

His rise in the business world has been notably rapid for he is now only thirty-four years of age, yet he is at the head or connected with some of the most important commercial and financial enterprises of the province. Moreover, his work is constituting an important element in the development of the resources of British Columbia, bringing about splendid growth and progress and placing this section of the country on a par with the older east in all of its advantages and opportunities. One can scarcely measure the importance of his life work. There have been no esoteric chapters in his history; on the contrary, the record is an open book which all may read, and the lessons therein contained may be profitably followed showing what may be accomplished when one has the will to dare and to do and is not afraid to venture where favoring opportunity leads the way.

THOMAS S. ANNANDALE.

For twenty years Thomas S. Annandale was prominently connected with mercantile circles in New Westminster, conducting with rare ability extensive grocery establishments, which he disposed of in December, 1911, and is now giving his time to the management of his extensive interests, including city realty, farm holdings and investments in other enterprises. He was born in Forfarshire, Scotland, on March 9, 1864, his parents being Robert B. and Ellen (Sturch) Annandale, both natives of that country. In the late '60s they removed to England, where the father passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring on January 30, 1913, at the age of eighty-three years, the mother having preceded him in death on May 24, 1908, at the age of seventy-three. Robert B. Annandale was for many years manager of the estates of the duke of Westminster and various other large properties.

Thomas S. Annandale was reared amid the influences of a cultured home, acquiring his education in the grammar schools of Market Drayton and Chester, England. Upon reaching young manhood he became an assistant in his father's office, where he remained until 1891, when the opportunities offered in the Canadian west decided him to come to Vancouver, British Columbia, which was then but a small town. The enterprises in the town were yet in their infancy and there seemed little to do for an ambitious young man, Mr. Annandale having to content himself with playing "boss" over three Chinamen who were set to assorting potatoes. Seeing no immediate prospects in Vancouver, he remained but four months and then came to New Westminster, where he bought a part interest in the grocery business of William and George Wolfenden and in 1893 acquired his partner's share, becoming sole owner. From that time he conducted the business independently but in 1898 suffered a severe reverse when his store was destroyed by fire, it being the first building to burn on the main street during the conflagration. Undaunted by his misfortune, however, Mr. Annandale gave a splendid demonstration of his aggressive spirit and enterprise by opening business the following morning on the street without a roof over his head, ordering a special car to be brought from Vancouver loaded with a new stock of goods. He soon had established himself on a vacant lot, on the site which is now occupied by the city library, and here he later built a small shack and continued in business for several months until he could secure store room in the Begbie block. As his sales increased he made several removals and continued successfully in the grocery business until December 7, 1911, when he disposed of his two stores to good advantage, his years of activity having brought him prosperity. His success must largely be attributed to his honorable and fair methods, his understanding of the business and his earnest efforts to please his customers. In April, 1912, Mr. Annandale and his family realized a long-cherished dream by making an extended trip to England, remaining for six months in the mother country and visiting places of old associations and historic interest. Since his return he has given his attention to the management of his various holdings, being also

engaged in the loan and mortgage business. He owns a valuable farm at Chilliwack, in which he takes a great interest and from which he derives great pleasure. To its cultivation he gives much of his attention and substantial rewards have come to him as the result of his labors. Moreover, he is a director of the New Westminster Trust Company, with which the family has been connected for many years, it being the oldest company of that kind in the province.

In 1887 Mr. Annandale married Miss Sarah Crowder, of Shropshire, England, and her death occurred in 1905. To this union were born four children: Beatrice, at home; Lindsay, of Stewart Lake, British Columbia; and Thomas and Arthur, also at home. In August, 1907, Mr. Annandale married Miss Violet Pyne, of Devonshire, England, who bore him two children, Mary and Kenneth.

Public-spirited and progressive, Mr. Annandale interests himself in all movements undertaken to promote the betterment of the people along material or intellectual lines. For many years he has served as justice of the peace, rendering impartial and fair decisions which have established his reputation as one of the most just men in his city. As president of the Westminster Club he guides and cherishes the spirit of expansion in the city, standing ever ready to bear his share in time and money in promoting any worthy enterprise. He and his family are devout members of the Church of England, in which they take an active and helpful interest. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masons, being a member of Lewis Lodge, A. F. & A. M. As the years have passed Mr. Annandale has attained to a foremost position in his community and has become recognized as one of its forceful elements, his sterling traits of character having won for him the high regard and confidence of all who have come into contact with him.

ALEXANDER MORRISON.

Among the real upbuilders and promoters of British Columbia, among the men whose initiative spirit, organizing power, industry and unfaltering determination have constituted forceful factors in provincial growth, among the promoters of business enterprises and the founders of industrial institutions is numbered Alexander Morrison, of Armstrong, Morrison & Company, Limited, general contractors of Vancouver. Through a period of activity in this line of work, extending from 1881 to the present time, he has become identified with some of the most important engineering and contracting work in the Dominion, has built public institutions, industrial plants, bridges and railroads and in so doing has gained prominence and success, standing today among the leading men of affairs in Vancouver, where he makes his home.

Mr. Morrison was born in Motherwell, Scotland, on the 19th of June, 1852, and is a son of Donald and Margaret (Ralston) Morrison, the former a native of Argyshire and the latter of Lanark county, Scotland. The father resided at Motherwell for many years, acting as a mine manager, and in that city his death occurred. His wife afterward, in 1875, came to Canada, and died at Ottawa when she was eighty-five years of age.

Alexander Morrison acquired his education in the public schools of his native community and there he afterward served a five years' apprenticeship to the builder's and millwright's trades, mastering these occupations in principle and detail and thus early laying the foundation of his future great success. After serving the required term he went to Govan, on the Clyde, and there followed shipbuilding from 1869 to 1871, after which he turned his attention to general contracting. He came to Canada in 1871 and resumed his occupation as a contractor, a business in which he has been active and successful since that time. At first he devoted his time mainly to the erection of industrial plants and many of the buildings which house the most important business concerns in eastern Canada are the products of his skill and labor, prominent among these being the Magog Textile Mills at Magog, Quebec. In 1891 Mr. Morrison came west



ALEXANDER MORRISON

to British Columbia and in New Westminster became associated with Dan McGillivray and W. H. Armstrong in the building of the city waterworks system, Mr. Morrison being superintendent of their steel pipe department. In the following year he formed a partnership with Mr. Armstrong and they thus began an association which has been productive of excellent results to the present time. The partners purchased the McGillivray plant at New Westminster and moved it to Vancouver, upon the old site of the Vancouver foundry, where they conducted an immense machine shop and pipe manufacturing plant. Both being well known in industrial circles as men of unusual ability and enterprise, they rapidly became identified with a great deal of important work, their first contract being for the construction of a huge water main from Main street to the reservoir in Stanley Park, and they later completed the system from the narrows to the dam. In October, 1897, they began the construction of the railroad from Moyie lake to Kootenay Landing, including a long trestle at the head of Kootenay lake and a transfer slip. This was completed within a year and is known as Crow's Nest division of the Canadian Pacific Railway. With the expansion of their business they began the manufacture of mining machinery and they made and installed some of the largest hydraulic mining plants ever used in British Columbia, among them being the equipment for the Horse Fly gold mines on the Horse Fly river, the Bullion mines at Quesnel and many others of lesser importance. In 1901 they sold this plant to the Vancouver Engineering Company and started in the street building and paving business in Vancouver, this enterprise proving as important and profitable as their previous business. They have paved many of the principal thoroughfares in the city with creosote blocks and bituminous rock and following the completion of this work in 1902 they turned their attention to bridge building, a special line of work in which they have attained great distinction, the company's name being coupled with the successful completion of important bridge construction work throughout the province. They built the bridge across the Fraser river at New Westminster for the provincial government and the partners count this among their most distinguished accomplishments since their association because of the remarkable feats of engineering which were necessary before all the difficulties could be overcome and the work completed. Against two diverse currents they were obliged to sink some of the deepest piers in the world, one measuring one hundred and forty feet below water surface, a pier in Australia one hundred and forty-one feet deep being its only rival. They have since built the Canadian Northern Railway bridge across False creek, the Granville street and Main street bridges in Vancouver, a government bridge across the Columbia river at Trail, British Columbia, five across the Thompson river for the Canadian Northern Railway and two across the Fraser for the same corporation. These seven last mentioned bridges were begun at the same time, in August, 1912, and all were completed early in May, 1913, the rapidity with which the work was accomplished requiring the maintenance of a large plant in the building of each structure. From the importance of the work with which Armstrong, Morrison & Company, Limited, have been entrusted may be judged to some extent its standing in industrial circles, the prominence of its members, the prestige of its name. Its continued success has been founded on the harmony which exists between its members—a harmony which since 1892 has made the life of one of the partners virtually the life of the other, so closely have they been associated and with such success have they worked together. In 1897 W. C. Ditmars entered their employ and in 1903 was admitted to a partnership and in the same year Robert Armstrong also joined the firm. The activities of these four men have been of such a nature that they have been inseparably connected with provincial upbuilding, their names standing among the makers of provincial history and their work forming one of the elements in the greatness and growth of the city of Vancouver. Naturally a man of Mr. Morrison's force of personality, ability and high position has been carried forward in the course of years into important relations with the general business life and he has become connected with a great many representative business institutions,

being a director in the Clayburn Company, of Clayburn, British Columbia, the Vancouver Granite Company and the Keremeos Land Company. He belongs to the Vancouver Board of Trade and is always to be found among the leaders in the promotion of projects of civic development and growth.

On the 9th of June, 1876, Mr. Morrison was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Birnie, of Glasgow, Scotland, and they have one son, Donald R., who is in business in Vancouver. Mr. Morrison is a member of St. John's Presbyterian church and from 1910 to 1912 served as president of both the Caledonian and the Gaelic Societies. He has sought and found much recreation in extensive travel. In Montreal he served for nine years with the Royal Scots of that city. He gives his political allegiance to the conservative party and in 1910 was defeated for the office of mayor of Vancouver, the large vote which he polled, however, evidencing his popularity and prominence. In the course of a business career in this city covering twenty-one years his contributions to municipal development have been many and substantial and his name stands as a synonym for progress, advancement and growth. He is numbered among the real builders of the city, among those who build for all time, making their work of inestimable present value and setting a high standard for those who follow after.

STUART LIVINGSTON.

Stuart Livingston who was called to the bar in 1889, has been in practice in Vancouver since 1899. He is the son of Thomas C. and Belvidera (Warner) Livingston, both of whom were natives of Ontario, and received his early education in the public schools in Hamilton and was later graduated from Toronto University with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1889. The same year he was called to the bar and immediately afterwards entered upon active practice in Hamilton in which he continued until 1899, when he removed to Vancouver and was called to the bar of British Columbia, his firm at the present time being known as Livingston, Garrett King & O'Dell. In his early years Mr. Livingston devoted some time to art and literature.

Mr. Livingston was married to Miss Maud Chrysler of Hamilton and they have three children, Garrett, Eleanor and David. He is a member of the Vancouver, Terminal City, Jockey and Jericho Country Clubs. He is a member of the Masonic order and a conservative in politics.

F. THOMAS COPE.

The growth of Vancouver is one of the miracles of the west. Results have been accomplished in an astonishingly short space of time, making this one of the metropolitan cities of the coast, with its ramifying trade and business interests reaching out in all directions. Every line of activity, almost, is here represented and at the head of business enterprises are men of marked energy and determination who are making use of their opportunities and are contributing to the growth and upbuilding of the city as well as to individual success. Such a man is found in F. T. Cope, president of the firm of Cope & Son, Ltd., dealers in electrical supplies. He was born in Oxford, England, July 9, 1860, and is a son of Thomas and Amelia Cope, the former an officer in the English army. At the usual age the son entered the public schools of his native city and continued his education until he had mastered the high-school branches. His arrival in Canada occurred in the year 1879, at which time he took up his abode in Manitoba. He was engaged in general contracting in Winnipeg and Brandon and built a large number of the more prominent buildings in the latter city. For eighteen years he was identified with that province, but in 1897 continued his



F. THOMAS COPE

westward journey until he reached Vancouver, where he has since made his home. Here he established his present business as a dealer in electrical supplies and in 1905 his sons, Bert F. and Frank R., were admitted to a partnership, the business being continued under the firm name of Cope & Son until 1909, when it was incorporated as Cope & Son, Ltd., the father becoming president of the company. The sons are both still interested in the business, to which they devote their time and energies, and the enterprise, determination, close application and reliable business methods of the partners have brought them a large degree of success, which is continuously increasing. The father has also been a director in a number of local concerns, but at the present time is concentrating his energies upon the electrical supply business.

On the 1st of December, 1884, in Gladstone, Manitoba, Mr. Cope was united in marriage to Miss Margery West, a daughter of W. H. and Isabella West, the former an extensive farmer and landowner of Gladstone. The children of this marriage are the two sons previously mentioned as associates of their father in business. Mr. and Mrs. Cope hold membership in the English church. His political allegiance is given to the conservative party and his fraternal relations are with the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The hope that led him to seek a home in the new world has been here realized, for in the freedom and appreciation of this great and growing western country he has found the opportunities he sought and in their utilization has gained a substantial position among the representative, practical and progressive business men of his adopted city.

CHARLES J. LOEWEN.

Charles J. Loewen, financial, real-estate, loan and insurance agent, and now senior partner of the firm of Loewen, Harvey & Preston, Ltd., has gained, through the exercise of opportunity and the possession of supreme and well developed ability, an enviable place in financial circles in Vancouver. He is a western man, possessed of the spirit of enterprise and progressiveness which is characteristic of the Pacific coast country. He was born in Victoria, February 22, 1867, and is a son of Joseph and Eva (Laumeister) Loewen. The father, a native of Ediger, Prussia, born in 1832, sailed for the United States in 1850, and settled first in New York city. In 1856 he removed to California, where for two years he engaged in mining, and in 1858 came to British Columbia, arriving in Victoria on the 4th of July of that year. He followed various occupations until 1870, when in association with Mr. Erb he founded the Victoria Brewery, Loewen & Erb, proprietors. He was active in the management of the business under that name until 1892, when a reorganization was effected under the name of the Victoria Phoenix Brewery, Ltd., of which Mr. Loewen remained as president until his death in 1906. Under his guidance the business grew and developed as the standard of excellence of its product became known and as his firm established its reputation for progressive methods and reliable dealing. Mr. Loewen was, moreover, widely known as a pioneer settler of this section of the country, witnessing its entire growth and development and taking active and helpful part in the work of general progress and improvement.

Charles J. Loewen was reared in Victoria and was educated in the public schools there, after which he attended Trinity College School at Port Hope, Ontario. He next entered Trinity University at Toronto and was graduated in 1887 with the degree of B. A. He then pursued a post-graduate course and won the Master of Arts degree from his alma mater in 1889. At the same time he was pursuing the study of law at Osgoode College, from which he was graduated in 1890. He did not take up the practice of law, but his knowledge thereof has been of immense value to him in the conduct of his present business. On returning to Victoria he entered the real-estate and financial brokerage field in

1891 with the firm of H. E. Croasdaile & Company, with whom he remained until 1893, when he came to Vancouver, where he embarked in the same line of business, but this time on his own account. He has since become well known as a financial, real-estate, loan and insurance agent of this city, being now senior partner of the firm of Loewen, Harvey & Preston, Ltd. The business was organized in its present partnership relation in 1905, no change occurring save that a Mr. Humble, one of the early partners, has been succeeded by Sir Jacob Preston, of England. Mr. Loewen is the president of this company, which is conducting business as financial agents and real-estate, insurance and stock brokers, their specialty being the negotiation of first mortgage loans on city property. They also undertake investments in new buildings, the erection and management of business and office buildings, and they carry on a general rental business in that class of property. The firm has membership in the Vancouver and Victoria Stock Exchanges and is an extensive dealer in all classes of listed stocks and shares, government and municipal bonds. Aside from this Mr. Loewen has various financial interests and is a director and officer in a number of corporations. He is recognized as a man of notably sound judgment and remarkably keen insight and discrimination. A study of the business situation has given him comprehensive knowledge of investment values, enabling him to carefully protect the interests of his clients and at the same time manage business affairs to the satisfaction of patrons and purchasers alike.

On the 27th of June, 1898, in Vancouver, Mr. Loewen was united in marriage to Miss Edith Warren, a daughter of Colonel Falkland George Warren, C. B., C. M. G., R. H. A. Their children are Eva Maud and Charles Falkland.

Mr. Loewen served as a private in the Queen's Own Rifles at Toronto from 1885 until 1887. He is a prominent clubman, identified with various organizations of this character on the coast including the Vancouver, Royal Vancouver Yacht, Vancouver Hunt and Jericho Country Clubs of Vancouver; the Union Club of Victoria, and the Royal Automobile Club of London, England. He is also a member of the Society of Native Sons of British Columbia, and is a devotee of rod and gun, while among indoor sports he is an expert billiard player. His recreation maintains an even balance with strenuous business activity, and he has learned to play hard as well as work hard, entering into everything with zest and a contagious enthusiasm.

JOSEPH DIXON.

Joseph Dixon, a well known manufacturer of Vancouver, owning as a member of the firm of Dixon & Murray a large and well equipped plant for the manufacture of a general line of office and store fixtures, has developed a large and gratifying business as the direct result of methods which neither seek nor require disguise. In fact, there is no esoteric chapter in his life history and careful analysis brings to light the fact that industry, laudable ambition and energy have been the salient forces in placing him among those who are foremost in business circles in Vancouver today. Moreover, as a citizen he is ever progressive and he has been a witness of almost the entire growth and progress of Vancouver since it rose Phoenix-like from the ashes in 1886. He was born in Cumberland county, England, October 2, 1860, and is a son of James and Martha (Watson) Dixon. The father, who was a farmer of Cumberland county, died several months prior to the birth of his son, Joseph.

The boy was educated in the common schools of Newbiggin, England, and as a youth was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade at Brampton, near Gaesland, England. After serving his apprenticeship he worked at carpentering at Durham, England, until 1880, when the opportunities of the new world proved an irresistible attraction and he came to Canada, settling in Winnipeg, where he followed carpentering until 1883. In that year he came to British Columbia, locat-



JOSEPH DIXON

ing at Victoria, where he worked at his trade until 1886—the year of his arrival in Granville, now Vancouver—where he has since remained. He reached this city just prior to the great fire of June 13th which completely destroyed this village and all of Mr. Dixon's effects. With the rebuilding of the city he had no difficulty in finding work at his trade and was thus engaged until 1890, when he began operating as a carpenter-contractor on a small scale, the fourteen-by-twenty-feet, one-story building in which he started still standing in the rear of No. 136 Water street, forming a striking contrast to their present handsome and valuable structure. He was successful from the first, and soon built up a fine business, his expert workmanship, his fidelity to the terms of a contract and his honorable dealing on all occasions being the elements in his growing success. He operated alone until 1905, when he entered into partnership with E. O. Lyte under the firm name of Dixon & Lyte and at the same time began the manufacture of store and office fixtures, establishing a mill on Pender street in this city. This partnership was continued until 1907, in which year their plant was destroyed by fire. Soon afterward Mr. Dixon entered into partnership with George Murray under the firm name of Dixon & Murray, which association is still maintained. They erected a new plant at Dunsmuir street, in which they manufacture all kinds of office and store fixtures, conducting a growing and satisfactory business. Their plant is modern in its equipment, displaying the latest improved machinery needed in their line, and year by year their patronage has increased, for they ever recognize the fact that satisfied patrons are the best advertisement and thus they have endeavored to please the public in every possible way commensurate with a high sense of business honor and integrity. In connection with their manufacturing interests they conduct a general carpentering, contracting and jobbing business which has also extensive proportions and returns to them a gratifying income. In addition Mr. Dixon has other business and financial interests.

On the 15th of May, 1892, was celebrated the marriage of Joseph Dixon and Katherine Cottier, a daughter of Robert C. Cottier, of Liverpool, England. She came to British Columbia with her family after the death of her father and her marriage to Mr. Dixon was solemnized in Vancouver. Living in this city for twenty-seven years, Mr. Dixon has witnessed almost its entire growth and development. In fact, he has seen Vancouver rise from the ashes of Granville, has watched its transformation and has borne his full part in the work of general progress and improvement, being at all times a public-spirited and progressive citizen whose labors have been productive of much good.

WILLIAM JOHN HADDOCK.

Commercial activity finds a worthy representative in William John Haddock, of the wholesale produce firm of Parsons-Haddock Company, Ltd. He was born in Drayton, Ontario, February 12, 1878, a son of Thomas and Mary (Mannell) Haddock. The father, leaving his old home in the vicinity of Dublin, Ireland, in 1840, came to Canada when a young man, settling near Holland, Ontario, in the Queen's Bush, where he took up wild land, which he cleared and developed, converting it into an excellent farm. He there carried on general agricultural pursuits for a quarter of a century, when he retired and removed to Drayton, Ontario, where he made his home until his death, which occurred in 1902. Mrs. Haddock survives her husband and is now a resident of Vancouver.

In the public schools of Palmerston, Ontario, William John Haddock pursued his early education and afterward attended high school at Listowel, Ontario. In 1894 he entered the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway Company in the ticket office at Palmerston, where he continued until 1898, when he went to the Cariboo district of British Columbia and entered the employ of Veith & Borland, general merchants, at 150 Mile House, there remaining until 1903, when he came to Van-

couver and formed a partnership with John R. Parsons in the wholesale produce business, organizing the firm of Parsons-Haddock Company, Ltd., under which style the business has since been continued. The beginning was small, but the enterprise has been developed until they are now prominent factors in their line, conducting a large business extending over the entire province. Their methods are progressive and their enterprise unflinching. For a number of years Mr. Haddock traveled on the road in the interests of the firm, but now gives his undivided attention to the general management of the business in Vancouver, its growth rendering this a necessity.

On the 14th of September, 1904, Mr. Haddock was united in marriage to Miss Gertrude Hall, a daughter of S. F. Hall, of 150 Mile House, formerly postmaster there and now living in Vancouver. They have one child, Mary Gertrude. In politics Mr. Haddock is a conservative, but the honors and emoluments of office have no attraction for him. He belongs to the Canadian Order of Foresters and to the United Commercial Travelers of America. Something more of the nature of the diversity of his interests is indicated in the fact that he holds membership in the Terminal City Club and in the Church of England. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to seek a home in the new and growing west, with its broader opportunities, for here he has found full scope for his energy and perseverance—his dominant qualities—whereby he has worked his way upward from a comparatively humble position to a recognized place of prominence in commercial circles.

WILLIAM HENRY ARMSTRONG.

So prominent a part has William Henry Armstrong played in the development of the northwest, that no history of Vancouver or of British Columbia would be complete were there failure to make mention of his life record. He is today one of the prominent and highly esteemed residents of Vancouver, carrying on with his other partners, an extensive and important contracting business under the firm name of Armstrong, Morrison & Company, Limited. He was born at Stratford, Ontario, September 18, 1857, and is a son of James and Martha (Cargill) Armstrong, the former a native of Darlington, England, and the latter of the north of Ireland. They were married in Ontario, where the father conducted business as a contractor and railroad builder to the time of his death, which occurred when he was sixty-five years of age. His widow is still active, retaining all her faculties at the age of eighty years, and resides in Vancouver, where she has made her home for the past twenty-two years.

In the little school at Granton, a small town west of Stratford, Mr. Armstrong received his early education. At the age of sixteen years he became a switchman on the old Grand Trunk Railway. In 1875, when eighteen years of age, he engaged with the bridge construction department of the Ontario division of that railway, and after several years of service, he decided to leave home and start for the then little known west. In March, 1877, he arrived in Winnipeg, and shortly afterwards entered the employ of the late Joseph Whitehead, who was just entering upon the construction of that very difficult portion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, known as section 15. He remained with Mr. Whitehead as master mechanic until the completion of the work in 1883. In that year he decided to go still further west, following the Canadian Pacific Railway construction, and he, with M. J. Haney, who was manager of construction for Mr. Whitehead, left that part of the country and arrived in Victoria on the 15th of March. From there he went to Yale and entered the service of Andrew Onderdonk, who was carrying out the construction of the British Columbia section of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which work was completed in the fall of 1885. Mr. Armstrong then continued with Mr. Onderdonk who operated the road for nearly a year, running trains from Port Moody



WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG

to Kamloops. In 1886 he entered the service of the Canadian Pacific Railway as train master and general road master, which position he held for about two years. A publication some years later, wrote of him in connection with the Pioneer Canadian Pacific Railway train arriving in Vancouver on June 6, 1886, as follows: "In charge of that epoch-making train that arrived even ahead of the train despatchers, or before train schedules were made out, was 'Big Bill,' now more decorously referred to as Mr. William H. Armstrong, head of the well known local contracting firm of Armstrong, Morrison & Company, Limited. His title in those early days was manager of construction. He has charge of track-laying and the completion of that portion of the line between Port Moody, which had been used as a temporary terminus, and Vancouver which had some time previous been decided on as the actual terminus."

In 1887 Mr. Armstrong turned his attention to the general contracting business, which he carried on independently. Later he became associated with Dan McGillivray in the construction of the New Westminster water system. In 1892 he formed a partnership with Alexander Morrison, which exists to the present day, and they are recognized as Vancouver's pioneer firm of contractors. They purchased the McGillivray plant at New Westminster and removed it to Vancouver upon the site of the old Vancouver foundry, conducting a large machine shop and pipe manufacturing plant. Important contracts were quickly awarded them, their first being for the construction of a huge water main on Main street, Vancouver, to the reservoir in Stanley Park, and they later completed the system from the narrows to the dam. Gradually they extended the scope of their business to include the manufacture of mining machinery, and in this connection made and installed some of the machinery in the largest hydraulic mining plants of British Columbia, including the equipment for the Horse Fly gold mines on the Horse Fly river, the Bullion mines at Quesnel and many others of lesser importance. In 1901 they sold this plant to the Vancouver Engineering Works Company and turned their attention to the street paving and general contracting business in Vancouver, in which they again met with notable and well merited success. They have paved many of the principal thoroughfares of the city with creosoted wood blocks and bituminous rock. In 1897 Mr. Armstrong undertook and successfully completed the construction of a large section of the western end of the Crow's Nest branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway. This work included the tunnel at the head of Moyie lake and extended to and included the long trestle and transfer slip at Kootenay Landing, comprising in all about seventy miles of railway, which was completed in the record time of twelve months. In 1902 they took up the work of bridge building and have since attained great distinction in that connection, the firm name being coupled with the successful completion of important bridge building contracts throughout the province. They built the bridge across the Fraser river at New Westminster for the provincial government in which there were accomplished some remarkable feats of engineering. Against two diverse currents they were obliged to sink some of the deepest piers in the world, one extending one hundred and forty feet below the surface of the water; its only rival being a pier in Australia, which is one hundred and forty-one feet below the surface. They have since built the Great Northern Railway bridge across False creek, the Granville and Main street bridges in Vancouver, a bridge across the Columbia river at Trail, British Columbia, five across the Thompson river for the Canadian Northern Railway, and two across the Fraser for the same corporation. These seven last mentioned bridges were begun at the same time, in August, 1912, and were all completed in May, 1913, the rapidity with which the work was accomplished requiring the maintenance of a large plant in the vicinity of each structure. Much more might be written concerning the extent and importance of the business of Messrs. Armstrong, Morrison & Company, Limited, but their reputation is too well known to need extensive mention here. They rank with the ablest contractors of the northwest and their success has been builded upon the personal ability and business integrity and enterprise

of the principals. In 1897 W. C. Ditmars entered their employ and in 1903 was admitted to a partnership. In the same year Robert Armstrong also joined the firm. No company in the history of the province has had a more active part in the actual upbuilding of this great country. The builders of the railroads, the bridges and the machinery for the development of the mines must in any country be classed among its chief promoters, their labors proving a most vital and valuable element in the work of general progress and improvement.

Aside from his connection with the contracting business, Mr. Armstrong has various other interests, being a British Columbia director of the Graham Island Coal & Timber Syndicate, Ltd., and president of the Clayburn Company, Ltd. The latter was organized in 1905 as the Vancouver Fire Clay Company, Ltd., and was incorporated in 1909 under its present title. They have the largest plant of its kind in British Columbia, around which they have built the town of Clayburn, having all modern facilities. There is a private railroad line extending through the town to the plant and they manufacture all kinds of building and fire brick. Mr. Armstrong is also president of the Keremeos Land Company, which was organized in 1907 and which owns more than two thousand acres of valuable fruit land in the Keremeos district of the Similkumeen. During the last few years in which the company has been operating they have brought this land to a high state of cultivation. Mr. Armstrong is now building a beautiful home in the heart of that attractive district, in which he owns a very extensive fruit ranch. On this place he grows apples, peaches, pears and many other varieties of fruit that are unsurpassed on this continent. He is likewise managing director of the Nicola Valley Coal & Coke Company, Ltd., one of the large coal mining companies of British Columbia. He is likewise vice president and director of the Pacific Marine Insurance Company of Vancouver, which is composed of a number of Vancouver's most representative citizens, Mr. Armstrong being one of the original shareholders. His connection with any business enterprise is to his fellow citizens a guaranty of its solidity and reliability, and moreover, his connection with its management seems to be a sure guaranty of its success.

In Victoria, British Columbia, on the 1st of June, 1885, Mr. Armstrong was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Mildred Ward, of England. They are members of St. Paul's Anglican church, and Mr. Armstrong is also a life member of Ancient Landmark Lodge, No. 3, A. F. & A. M. of Winnipeg, and a member of the Vancouver Club since its incorporation. He is a life governor of the Vancouver General Hospital and is interested in many projects to promote the welfare of the individual of the community at large. In politics he is a conservative, but not an active party worker. He owned the first automobile in British Columbia, a Stanley Steamer, which he purchased in Boston and brought to this province in 1899. There is today a no more enthusiastic motorist in British Columbia than Mr. Armstrong. It is characteristic of him that he enters into everything with which he becomes connected, whether it be pleasure, benevolent projects, church work or business, with an enthusiasm that is contagious. His course and courage inspire confidence, for it is well known that he is ever on the side of progress and that his business activity is guided by sound principles.

FRANK NOBLE TRITES.

The name of Trites, Ltd., is a synonym for progressive real-estate activity. It indicates large business controlled by him whose name introduces this review, for to his credit stand various record sales of the city. There was a time when a prospective purchaser would hunt out the owner of property and between them would be concluded the transaction. Today practically all real-estate transfers go through the hands of enterprising men who have made a close study of the

business which at the present time is as carefully systematized and as wisely directed as that of any commercial, manufacturing or industrial concern. The consensus of public opinion names Frank Noble Trites as one of the foremost factors in real-estate circles not only in Vancouver but in all British Columbia. He was born in the province of New Brunswick, April 8, 1872, and is a son of Isaiah and Mary E. (Steeves) Trites, both of whose ancestors were members of a colony who settled in the vicinity of what is now Moncton, New Brunswick, about 1700, coming to the new world from Germany. They were among the first settlers in that section of the American continent. Three or four families made the voyage, the Trites being represented by a father and seven sons. They landed in the fall of the year, expecting their provision ship to follow, but it never arrived, and the colonists had a hard winter, living as best they could on such food as they could obtain from the Indians until they could plant and raise a crop the following year. The Trites family is today a very large and influential one in Canada, the descendants of the original settlers being widely scattered over the Dominion.

The ancestral home was maintained in the vicinity of Moncton for many years, and in the public schools of that place Frank Noble Trites pursued his education. His people were connected with agricultural interests and he remained upon the home farm until seventeen years of age. When it came time for him to enter business circles he considered the question of a favorable location and determined to try his fortune in the west. Accordingly in 1889 he left home—then a young man of seventeen years—and went to Seattle, Washington, where he engaged on a milk ranch for a short time until he became familiar with the country. He then, in 1890, crossed the border and became a resident of British Columbia, settling at Steveston, where he built and conducted a boarding house, continuing in that business for a year. He next became associated with George Blake in the publication of the *Steveston Enterprise*, a weekly paper, which was later removed to Wellington. Mr. Trites then embarked in merchandising, conducting a general store at Steveston, and later he joined the gold rush to the Atlin district, where he prospected for several months. On his return to Steveston he engaged in the hotel business and at the same time began acquiring farm lands which he developed and cultivated. He gradually increased his investments in farm lands in that neighborhood and still has large and valuable holdings in that vicinity.

Mr. Trites' active connection with Vancouver dates from 1905, in which year he established a real-estate office, operating alone until 1909, when he formed the firm of Trites & Leslie. After a few months, however, he purchased his partner's interest and organized the firm of F. N. Trites & Company, Ltd., which company was afterward recapitalized and became the present firm of Trites, Ltd. As president Mr. Trites is now the executive head of the business. The company is conducting a general real-estate and financial brokerage business, handling subdivisions and acreage property, and they are very large operators in the real-estate field, having controlled many important deals. Mr. Trites is thoroughly conversant with realty values not only in this city but in other sections of the province, is an expert valuator, and his progressive methods have carried him far beyond the ranks of the majority. Many of his extensive real-estate operations have attracted attention throughout Canada, the United States and even abroad. One such was the sale, in 1909, of the Point Grey lands, owned by the government, a record sale, in which the firm disposed of six hundred and sixty acres for the sum of two million, six hundred and fourteen thousand dollars. At the time the tract was absolutely wild land and the prices obtained were unheard of for such land. Mr. Trites has always advertised extensively in Canada, the United States and abroad, and during the sale of the Point Grey lands he himself bought property to the value of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This land is now subdivided and constitutes one of Vancouver's most beautiful suburbs, the lots bringing a high figure. All this indicates the keen discernment and foresight of Mr. Trites whose judgment in matters of business, especially real estate, is seldom

ever at fault. He made a personal investigation of prices all over the United States and Canada and so promoted his knowledge that he became recognized as an expert valuator, being thus able to satisfy himself that when he was discussing property he was giving correct information which the most thorough investigation would bear out. Beside his important and growing real-estate business he also has other financial interests, being secretary and director of the Alexander Land Company and the Arcadia Land Company and president of the recently organized Gilford Fish Company, Ltd., which is building a large cannery at Kingcome inlet. Aside from any company connection Mr. Trites is an extensive owner of both city and suburban realty and farm lands and his holdings bring him a most gratifying annual return.

In 1900 Mr. Trites was married to Miss Mamie Pitts and following her demise he was married in 1906 to Miss Frances L. Ferris, who was born near Amherstburg, Ontario. They had two children, but one is now deceased. The daughter, Helen, is with her parents. Mr. Trites is a conservative in politics. He was a councilman of Richmond from 1906 to 1911, and was the first to propose the establishment of a water supply for the island from the New Westminster plant for the township of Richmond. His labors were instrumental in securing the adoption of this plan, and today the farmers and in fact all residents of the island are supplied with pure water. His service in this and other connections has been actuated by a public-spirited devotion to the general good. He belongs to the Vancouver Commercial Club, and there is no man in the city who is more loyal to the public welfare or has firmer faith in what the future has in store for Vancouver. He never heedlessly passed by an opportunity to advance municipal interests and his cooperation is heartily and zealously given to many measures which have had direct bearing upon its welfare and upbuilding. He crossed the continent when a youth of seventeen years, dependent upon his own resources for whatever the world was to bring him of enjoyment or success. He has reached a high position and is now the possessor of almost all things that men covet as of value, and best of all, he has won it by his unaided exertions and his enterprise. His career is perhaps too near for its significance to be appraised at its true value, but the future will be able to trace the tremendous effect of his labors upon the best interests and upbuilding of the city which he makes his home.

CECIL GOWER McLEAN.

Cecil Gower McLean is president of the Traders Trust Company, Limited, of Vancouver and secretary and treasurer of the Western Union Fire Insurance Company, and by virtue of these connections and the commanding ability and force of personality which have made them possible one of the representative young business men of the city. He was born in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, in 1885 and is a son of A. A. McLean, who has represented that city in the Dominion parliament for seven years.

Cecil Gower McLean acquired his later education in Prince of Wales College at Charlottetown, from which he was graduated in 1903. Immediately afterward he moved to Edmonton, Alberta, where he entered the local branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia as a clerk. After four years in this capacity he established himself in the real-estate and brokerage business in Calgary, remaining in this connection for a year and a half, after which he came to Vancouver and here organized the Western Union Fire Insurance Company, the stockholders of which comprise five hundred of Western Canada's most prominent business and professional men. This is purely a western company and has become an important business factor in this part of the Dominion, for its growth has been rapid and its influence has increased yearly, much of the credit for this gratifying result being due to the energy, business acumen and enterprise of its founder, who since 1910 has acted as secretary and treasurer. The concern is now about to



CECIL G. McLEAN

amalgamate with the Ontario Fire Insurance Company. Mr. McLean has given a great deal of time and attention to the affairs of the Western Union Fire Insurance Company but has been active in other fields also, being a man of wide interests and resourceful ability. In June, 1912 he organized the Traders Trust Company, Limited, capitalized at two hundred and fifty thousand dollars and conducted entirely by Vancouver business men. Mr. McLean is president of this concern and in this position, calling for administrative ability and organizing power of a high order, has accomplished a great deal of constructive and far-sighted work.

In Calgary, Alberta, in the spring of 1907, Mr. McLean was united in marriage to Miss Ida Locke, of Summerside, Prince Edward Island, and they have become the parents of two children, Ola Millicent and Rex. Mr. McLean is a conservative in his political beliefs and a member of the Presbyterian church. He belongs to the Vancouver Commercial Club and is interested in the growth of the city, cooperating heartily in movements to promote its permanent interest. Although still a young man he has made important contributions to business development, two of the largest concerns in Vancouver owing their organization to his initiative spirit and their continued progress to his energy and enterprise. The future undoubtedly holds for him continued advancement along business lines and notable accomplishments in this field, for he possesses in his energy, integrity and progressive spirit the qualities which command success.

HUGH B. GILMOUR.

No history of the business or political development of British Columbia would be complete without mention of Hugh B. Gilmour, now manager of the Waterous Engine Company in Vancouver and one of the most active, able and progressive men in the city. Throughout a period of residence here dating from 1888 he has exerted a wide influence upon the development of some of its most important institutions and, being at all times high in his ideals and worthy in his standards, the influence has been a force for good in community advancement. He was born in Toronto, Ontario, in 1862, and is a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Bowie) Gilmour, natives of Barrhead, Renfrewshire, Scotland, whence they moved to Ontario about 1854. The father was master mechanic for the Grand Trunk Railroad for several years and had his headquarters in Montreal and in various parts of Ontario until 1883, when he went to Winnipeg as master mechanic for the Canadian Pacific line. He became well known in the line of work which claimed his attention during all of his active career and his prominence carried him forward into important relations with it, securing him a position as master mechanic for the Great Northern Railroad, his duties in that capacity bringing him to the United States. He died in Winnipeg in 1890, at the age of sixty-two, and was survived by his wife until 1911, her death occurring when she was eighty-one years of age.

Hugh B. Gilmour acquired his education in the public schools of his native province and afterward attended the Ottawa Collegiate Institute. After he had laid aside his books he began his independent career in Ottawa, securing a position as an apprenticed mechanical engineer for the Vulcan Iron Works of that city. After serving his apprenticeship he became connected with the John Abel Engine Works at Woodbridge, Ontario, and there remained until 1883, when he came west as master mechanic for the Canadian Pacific Railroad at Calgary, Alberta. He was identified with a great deal of important construction work through the mountains and in all parts of British Columbia and in 1898 resigned from the service, having in the fifteen years of his connection with it aided in the great work of progress and development which has made British Columbia one of the greatest of the Canadian provinces.

When he resigned from the Canadian Pacific Railroad Mr. Gilmour accepted the position of manager of the Waterous Engine Company, the main office and factory being located at Brantford, Ontario. He has control of the western branch covering Vancouver and the Yukon territory and he has given a great deal of his time, energy and attention to the development of the concern, the successful and rapid expansion of which is largely due to him.

It is not alone along business lines, however, that Mr. Gilmour has done splendid work for British Columbia. Unlike many men of wealth he has not left political service for others but has felt it a duty and an obligation to serve his fellowmen when they have indicated their desire for him to do so. In 1899 he was elected to the Vancouver city council, and during the time of his able and beneficial service served as chairman of the police and fire committee. From 1901 to 1903 he represented the district of Vancouver in the provincial parliament, his influence during that time being always on the side of right, reform and progress and his vote cast only for measures which he believed would promote the best interests of the province.

At Woodbridge, Ontario, in 1882, Mr. Gilmour was united in marriage to Miss Alfreda Nester, of Neustadt, Ontario, and they have three sons: Robert Noble, who is associated in business with his father; Frank Nester; and Stewart Hugh. Mr. Gilmour was president of the Imperial Trust Company during the existence of that concern and has had other important outside business connections. He gives his political allegiance to the liberal party and has important fraternal connection, being a member of Western Star Lodge, No. 10, I. O. O. F., and of Cascade Lodge, No. 12, A. F. & A. M. He has attained a position of distinction in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being past grand master of the grand lodge of British Columbia. He is a member of the Terminal City Club, and he and his wife are well known in social circles. Mr. Gilmour is a man of marked individuality, strong character and stalwart purpose, who in citizenship, in business relations and in private life commands the respect of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

RT. REV. ADAM URIAS DE PENCIER.

A spiritual leader and a man practical in the affairs of the world, one whose purity of purpose is acknowledged by all, Rt. Rev. Adam Urias de Pencier, bishop of New Westminster, exerts a vast influence over the people of his diocese—an influence even greater than that—over all the people of his province. An incessant worker in the ranks of the Anglican church, actively interested in civic affairs, his church is under his able guidance making great advances. He is one of those genial men readily understanding the springs of human conduct, one who reads deep in the lives of his fellow beings, understands them and gives readily his best efforts to help and guide them. Under his stimulating influence his diocese is growing fast and he manages its affairs with a strong hand and that kindly persuasion which ever exerts an influence upon human beings and brings them around the standard of a leader.

Born at Burritts Rapids, Ontario, on February 9, 1866, Adam U. de Pencier is a son of P. Theodore and Sarah de Pencier. The father was a mill owner and farmer and a grandson of another Theodore von Pencier, an officer in Baron of Riedesel's Dragoons, part of the Hessian contingent serving under the British crown in the American war of independence under Burgoyne. The father was born on the banks of the Rideau river, on land given by the government for services rendered. Bishop de Pencier's mother's people were Eastmans of Pennsylvania but originally from Kent, England, and of United Empire Loyalist stock. Both parents are deceased.

Bishop de Pencier was educated in the public and high schools of Kemptville, Ontario, and also had as a private tutor the late Rev. Canon Lowe of



RT. REV. ADAM U. DE PENCIER

Ottawa, Ontario. At the entrance examinations to the Kemptville high school in 1880 he won the gold medal, early distinguishing himself by his wide knowledge and his purposeful work. In the expectation of devoting himself to teaching he trained at the Ottawa Normal School under Dr. MacCabe and was at one time assistant to the first principal in the first county model school at Richmond, Ontario. He matriculated at Trinity University, Toronto, in 1885 but did not go into residence until 1893, in which year he took up the arts course. He graduated as Bachelor of Arts in 1895. Under the tuition of the late Canon R. L. M. Houston and the late Archdeacon Bedford Jones, of Ontario, he was prepared for Holy Orders and ordained deacon by the late Archbishop Lewis in 1890 and priested in the same year by that dignitary. After ordination he was appointed incumbent at Navan in the diocese of Ontario, remaining there from 1890 to 1893. In 1894 he went to St. Albans cathedral at Toronto as vicar and in 1897 became incumbent at Uxbridge, Ontario, so remaining from 1898 to 1900. He was senior curate to Canon Welsh at St. James cathedral in Toronto and afterward went to St. Matthew's at Brandon, Manitoba, as rector, succeeding the present bishop of Qu' Appelle (Dr. Harding) in 1900. While in charge two churches were built, St. George's and St. Mary's, and upon his resigning the rectorship two separate parishes were established. On leaving Brandon, Bishop de Pencier was offered the rectorship of St. Paul's at Vancouver by the late Bishop Dart through the good services of the late Archdeacon Pentreath. On the death of Bishop Dart, Bishop de Pencier was elected bishop of New Westminster at the synod held in Holy Trinity church in June, 1910. In 1911 the University of Trinity College conferred on him the degree of D. D. (*honoris causa*).

In 1895 Bishop de Pencier married Nina Frederick Wells, the only daughter of Lieutenant Fred Wells, of the First Royals. The father rendered distinguished service through the Crimean war. Bishop and Mrs. de Pencier are the parents of four sons and two daughters: Theodore Frederick Wells, attending McGill University; John Dartnell and Joseph Christian, at University School, Victoria; Nina Hortense and Sarah Elizabeth, at home; and Eric Andrew Edwin.

Bishop de Pencier is typical of the churchman of the times, one who readily participates in all the joys and sorrows of his fellow beings. It is this strong humane spirit which makes him the powerful influence in the moral advancement of his province and the strong factor in the growth of his church. From him radiates that smiling kindness which brings cheer to every heart. The Bishop is a commanding figure, standing over six feet high, and is familiar to every inhabitant of New Westminster. During the coronation of their majesties, the king and queen, Bishop de Pencier received a royal command to attend and in company with other over-seas bishops had the distinction of participating in the historic event at Westminster Abbey. He is as loyal to his country and his king as he is to the charge which has been given into his hands and all of his actions are permeated with that loyalty and guided by his strong character.

HENRY WILFRED MAYNARD.

Henry Wilfred Maynard, district manager for the Canadian Explosives, Ltd., was born at Rhyl, Wales, July 31, 1867, his parents being Colonel Edmond Gilling and Gertrude (Trevor-Roper) Maynard. The father was colonel of the Eighty-eighth Connaught Rangers, an Irish regiment, which he commanded through the Crimean war and also in the Indian mutiny.

The family came to America during the childhood days of Henry W. Maynard and established their home at San Jose, California, where he attended the public schools. He started in the business world in connection with the lumber trade of Puget Sound, being employed for a number of years in various capacities as a representative of lumber interests. In 1891 he came to Vancouver to take charge

of the business of the Hamilton Powder Company, which in 1911 was merged into the Canadian Explosives, Ltd., Mr. Maynard being retained as manager. The steps in his orderly progression are easily discernible. He has advanced steadily from one point to another and each point has had a broader outlook and wider opportunities. His worth and industry have constituted the rounds of the ladder on which he has climbed to his present enviable and responsible position. In addition to his connection with the Canadian Explosives, Ltd., he owns considerable real estate in Vancouver and is also a stockholder and one of the directors of the Vancouver & Nanaimo Coal Company, Ltd., of Vancouver.

On the 15th of May, 1894, in the city in which he makes his home, Mr. Maynard was married to Miss Emily Stewart, a daughter of Donald and Margaret Stewart, the former now deceased. As is indicated by the surname, she comes of an old Scotch family. By this marriage have been born three daughters, Gertrude Eva, Margaret Emily and Catherine Easterby.

In politics Mr. Maynard is a conservative, and his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. He is a member of the Terminal City Club and is thus connected with various interests and activities which feature in the life of Vancouver and are forces in its development and expansion. Mr. Maynard has never sought to figure prominently in any public relation, but his life history is not without its lessons to all who recognize the true worth and value of character.

JOHN JAMES MacKAY.

New Westminster has been signally favored in the class of men who have occupied her public offices, in which connection John James MacKay is well known, being the city treasurer. He was born at East River, Pictou county, Nova Scotia, July 4, 1852, his parents being Donald and Annie (McFarland) MacKay, who were also natives of Pictou county. Donald MacKay's grandfather, who was wounded at the capture of the city of Quebec, retired from the army and settled near New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, where he owned valuable coal lands. His son, Alexander MacKay, married a Miss Fraser and took up his abode on the East river, where his son, Donald, father of John J. MacKay, was born. Donald MacKay engaged in farming and stock-raising for a time and afterward removed to Sherbrooke, Guysborough county, where he was connected with a lumber mill, while afterward he engaged in quartz milling and gold amalgamating.

In the public schools of Sherbrooke, J. J. MacKay pursued his early education and later attended Eaton & Frazee's Business College in the city of Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1870 and 1871. His first position was that of clerk and bookkeeper with a shipbuilding, domestic and foreign shipping, importing and trading company in the town of Sherbrooke, with which he remained for ten years, spending a part of the years 1870 and 1871 in the city of Halifax as a student in the commercial college but afterward returning to his old employers.

In 1881 Mr. MacKay came to British Columbia and engaged in the government telegraph and postoffice service. He was also with the Canadian Pacific Railway for a time and in 1883 was appointed general agent and accountant of the British Columbia Express Company at Yale while steamboating was operated to that point. Afterward at Ashcroft he became the secretary, treasurer, auditor and one of the directors respectively of that company, but at length sold all his interests and resigned his position in 1898 preparatory to removal to Vancouver. In that city he became a shareholder and secretary-treasurer of a manufacturing confectionery and biscuit company but resigned from that position and removed to New Westminster, British Columbia, where he purchased a book and stationery store which he conducted for a few years, selling the business, however, in 1909.

Mr. MacKay has been more or less active in public life, performing service of a varied yet important character. He compiled the voters' lists in 1879, was clerk



JOHN J. MacKAY

of the county court of Sherbrooke, Nova Scotia, in 1880 and was made notary public in British Columbia in 1887. He was also school trustee and secretary of the school board in Ashcroft, British Columbia, from the time the school district was organized until his removal from the town in 1898. Seeing possibilities for the development of agricultural interests through organized effort, he was largely instrumental in instituting and organizing the Inland Agricultural Association of British Columbia, which was the first agricultural society in the province east of the Cascade mountains. He served as secretary and treasurer of that society until his removal from the town in 1898. In 1910 he was appointed treasurer and accountant of the city of New Westminster, which position he now fills, making a creditable record in office as the custodian of the public funds. He is very prompt and systematic in the discharge of his duties and his worth is widely acknowledged by all who know aught of public affairs in New Westminster.

Mr. MacKay is also a member of the Board of Trade of New Westminster. He votes with the conservative party and was government candidate in the district of Yale for provincial election in 1898, but was defeated by Charles A. Temlin, a leader of the opposition, who became premier.

On the 20th of August, 1891, at Hyde Park, Massachusetts, Mr. MacKay was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca S. Elliot, of Sherbrooke, Nova Scotia, a daughter of the late Henry Elliot, who was a son of Lieutenant Dr. Henry F. Elliot of the Minto branch of the Elliots and cousin of Sir Henry G. Elliot, K. C. M. G., C. B., who distinguished himself both in the army and as a British consul and representative. He died in South Africa in the year 1913. Her grandfather, Lieutenant Elliot, referred to above, was wounded in the battle of Waterloo while riding at the head of his company. Mr. and Mrs. MacKay became parents of three children: Elliot, born in 1893; Jean, who was born in 1899 and died in 1911; and Donna, born in 1903. The parents are Presbyterians and Mr. MacKay is a member of the session at St. Andrew's church at New Westminster. He is also a member of the board of managers of Westminster Hall, the Presbyterian Theological College at Vancouver. He was a member of Kamloops Lodge, I. O. O. F., and a charter member of Ashcroft Lodge, I. O. O. F., in which he held the office of treasurer. He has labored diligently in both business and official connections, accomplishing what he has undertaken and proving his right to rank with the representative citizens of the community in which he makes his home.

WALTER SOUSTER ROSE.

To have attained success before the age of thirty Walter Souster Rose must be a remarkable young man, and it can be but ascribed to a natural insight into conditions and circumstances which cannot be acquired but is to a large extent intuitive. Although not yet twenty-eight years of age, Mr. Rose is secretary of the Edmonds Development Company, Ltd., and managing director of the British North America Securities Corporation, Ltd., and in these connections represents two companies which play an important part in the upbuilding and growth of the province. Careful of his own interests and considerate of those of others, Mr. Rose ever controls his actions with a view toward civic improvement and must be truly counted as one of the forces that have made and are making New Westminster a town of metropolitan proportions. A native of England, he was born August 3, 1885, and is a son of M. and Julia (Souster) Rose. His birthplace is Burton-on-Trent, and there he attended grammar school. He commenced his career by becoming a member of the banking profession as an employee of Lloyd's Bank, Ltd., remaining with that well known institution until 1907. In 1908 we find him in New Westminster, British Columbia, where he established himself as a broker. His experience with Lloyd's and his natural ability soon brought him to the fore and he became an active factor in semi-financial and real-estate organizations, being instrumental in organizing the Edmonds Development Company,

Ltd., and the British North America Securities Corporation, Ltd. both of which institutions are holders of large tracts of real estate. With the former company he served in the capacity of secretary and of the latter he is managing director, doing as its head much in extending its useful scope of activity. Capable, earnest and conscientious, shrewd and modern in his tendencies, he is a business man typical of the Canadian northwest and well fitted for its exploitation and development. He has made his place in New Westminster as one of the foremost young business men of the town and is as ready to promote the general welfare as the interests of the two large corporations in which he is a stockholder.

On September 21, 1910, at Edmonds, British Columbia, Mr. Rose was united in marriage to Miss Ethel Mary Bradley, a member of an old Devonshire family, while his own, the Rose family, were of prominence in Devonshire, England. Mr. and Mrs. Rose have one son, Reginald Walter.

Although not aspiring to public office, Mr. Rose has ever taken a decided stand upon political questions and gives his support steadfastly to the conservative party. He is a member of the Church of England and interested in the extension work of that organization. In clubdom he is known as a member of the Westminster Club and there associates with men to whose hearts is dear the improvement of the city not only along material lines but also as regards intellectual and moral upbuilding. He is president of the Burnaby Lodge, Sons of England, and as such keeps fresh the ties that bind the colony to the mother country. Viewed from every point, the career of Mr. Rose thus far has been an entire success, for he has not only attained financial independence but has won honor and esteem by his accomplishments, and judging by what he has done thus far, it is safe to prophesy that a distinguished career is in store for him, a career that will not only bring to him wealth and fame but will have a decided and stimulating influence upon the further advancement of New Westminster and British Columbia.

EVERT L. KINMAN.

Evert L. Kinman is the president of the Imperial Timber & Trading Company, Ltd., of Vancouver. For twenty-two years he has been connected with lumber and mining interests in this province, and as the years have passed on has made continuous progress, while his success has always been an element in the general business development as well as in individual prosperity. He was born in Novelty, Knox county, Missouri, March 9, 1870, his parents being Anderson and Sarah (Hinman) Kinman, the former a native of Indiana and the latter of Illinois. In 1859 they became residents of Missouri, where the father carried on farming throughout the remainder of his life, passing away in 1892, while his wife survived until 1902. They were the parents of nine children, Evert being the only one residing in Canada.

After mastering the branches of learning taught in the public schools of his native county, Evert L. Kinman there attended Oak Lawn College, and then thinking to find better and broader business opportunities on the Pacific coast he made his way from Missouri to the state of Washington and was employed in various sections of the state. In the summer of 1892 he came to British Columbia, where he engaged in prospecting, mining, timber cruising and lumbering. He spent one year as government road superintendent in the west Kootenay district, and he introduced the first steam engine ever used in the logging camps of the interior of British Columbia, this being put into use at Trout Lake. He located the greater part of all the timber in the vicinity of Trout Lake, which is now owned by an English corporation. He also located the timber on the Duncan river, now owned by the Royal Lumber Company, and he located the present holdings of the Adams River Lumber Company. Mr. Kinman and partners own one hundred and thirty square miles, or eighty-three thousand two hundred acres, of fine timber on



EVERT L. KINMAN

Vancouver island and Columbia river. In the years of his previous experience as Mr. Kinman saw opportunity for judicious investment he kept adding to his holdings, which are now extremely extensive and valuable. He organized the Imperial Timber & Trading Company, Ltd., which was formed in 1905 and of which he is the president and managing director. They operate on the coast of British Columbia and are engaged in the wholesale lumber business throughout this province and the Dominion. They also export to European markets, much of their product going to European ports by way of the Suez canal. In 1910 he organized a company known as the Omineca Mines, Ltd., operating near Hazelton, British Columbia, on the Erie claim and Four Mile Mountain. They own silver and lead properties which are now being developed and they are already shipping ore from development work. For more than two decades Mr. Kinman has been identified with lumber and mining interests in this province, spending the greater part of the time in the interior, although during the last seven years he has remained in Vancouver and on the coast. He has engaged in various different lines of work, has traveled over and explored much of British Columbia, and there are few living men who have seen more of this province or are more thoroughly acquainted with its natural resources and its possibilities. In 1898 he joined the gold rush to the north, going by way of Stikine river and Dease lake to the divide between the Pelly and Leaird rivers, where he spent one season.

In 1898, in Missouri, Mr. Kinman was united in marriage to Miss Estelle Murphy, a native of Missouri, and they have three children: Holmes Anderson, Marjorie Ruth and Bill. While Mr. Kinman usually exercises his right of franchise in support of the liberal party, he has never been active in politics. He is a member of the Royal Vancouver Yacht Club, the Progress Club, the Press Club and the Chamber of Mines, and is interested in all the various projects which have to do with the upbuilding of the city and this section of the country. He stands today among the prominent and successful men of Vancouver by reason of the fact that he has overcome obstacles and difficulties by energy and enterprise. He early recognized the fact that there is no royal road to wealth and that the path of successful labor is an upward one. He has never failed to put forth the effort necessary for advancement and his initiative, perseverance and sound judgment, as manifest in judicious investments and careful management, have brought him to a prominent position among the lumbermen of the northwest.

CONWAY EDWARD CARTWRIGHT.

Enjoying a large practice and well earned reputation as a consulting civil engineer, Conway Edward Cartwright is today regarded as one of the representative residents of Vancouver. He was born in Toronto, Ontario, October 14, 1864, his parents being the Rev. Conway Edward and Mary Letitia Cartwright. The family was founded in the new world by the great-great-grandfather, who sailed from Yorkshire, England, to America in about 1700 and settled in Albany, New York, where he was married. At the time of the American revolution the family remained loyal to England, being among the United Empire Loyalists who left the United States and came to Canada, the great-grandfather settling in Ontario. The Rev. Conway Edward Cartwright, born at Kingston, Ontario, was educated in Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He became a minister of the Church of England and was rector of a church at Kingston, Ontario, until his retirement from the ministry in 1905, when he came to Vancouver, British Columbia, where both he and his wife are now living. He married Miss Mary Letitia Johnson, a native of Belfast, Ireland, in which city the wedding ceremony was performed. They are the parents of four daughters and three sons. Two of the daughters, Mrs. R. H. H. Alexander and Mrs. A. J. Matheson, now reside in Vancouver. One son, George

S., is a lieutenant colonel in the Royal Engineers and lives in England. Another son, Cosmos, is in the Bureau of Mines at Ottawa.

Conway Edward Cartwright, the eldest son, supplemented his early education by study in the Royal Military Academy at Kingston, Ontario, from which he was graduated. With the completion of his collegiate course he turned his attention to the practice of civil engineering on the Pontiac Pacific Railway at Quebec in 1885 and remained in that connection until 1888, when he went to Norfolk, Virginia, where he entered upon the private practice of his profession, being chiefly engaged in railway construction work in the southern and central states until 1896. In that year he became assistant chief engineer on the New York & Ottawa Railway with headquarters at Cornwall, Ontario, and remained in that position of responsibility until 1899, when he became associated with the Canadian Pacific Railroad and came to Vancouver, which city has continued to be his home to the present time. In 1905 he was made division engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, having charge of the Pacific division, and continued as such until 1910, when he resigned to enter upon the private practice of his profession as a consulting civil engineer, in which department of labor he still continues. He has been very successful and now has a large practice of a distinctively representative character. The steps in his orderly progression are easily discernible. Each change has brought him a broader outlook and wider opportunities, and as the years have gone on he has gained a creditable name and place for himself in professional circles. His high standing is indicated in the fact that he has been admitted to membership in the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers and to the American Railway and Maintenance Association. He is also a member of the board of management of the British Columbia Land Surveyors. He is a director of the Pacific May-Otway Automatic Fire Alarms, Ltd., an automatic fire alarm system, which is being used extensively all over the world.

In 1889 Mr. Cartwright was united in marriage to Miss Mary Elizabeth Harvey and for fourteen years they have been residents of Vancouver. Mrs. Cartwright is a daughter of the late Major John Harvey, of the Royal Artillery of Wexford, Ireland. Mr. Cartwright's military history covers service as lieutenant of the Halifax Battalion in the Northwest rebellion of 1885. Patriotism has ever been one of the strong characteristics of his life, and in all matters of general moment he displays a public-spirited citizenship that ever seeks the good of city, province and country. Appreciative of the social amenities of life, he is connected with the Vancouver Club, in which he has won merited popularity.

RONALD CAMPBELL CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON.

Ronald Campbell Campbell-Johnston, mining and metallurgical engineer, with offices in Vancouver, has followed his profession in various parts of the world and is well known in mining circles through his contributions to scientific journals. He was born at Oban, Argyleshire, Scotland, September 18, 1863, his parents being Alexander R. and Frances (Bury-Palliser) Campbell-Johnston, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of Ireland. The father was minister extraordinary and envoy plenipotentiary from Great Britain to China, being for thirty years connected with the diplomatic service. He took over Hong Kong from the Chinese for the British government and accomplished much else that has found important place on the pages of history. He died in 1896, after reaching the age of eighty years. The Campbell-Johnston estate in Scotland is known as Carnsalloch and is situated on the Nith river in Dumfriesshire. It has been in possession of the family since the sixteenth century and is now occupied by the eldest son, Captain A. F. Campbell-Johnston. It is a very extensive and beautiful estate and King Charles I granted to the family a charter for the exclusive right to the salmon fisheries on the Nith river for a distance of twenty-five miles from the estate to the mouth of the river.



RONALD C. CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON

The mother of R. C. Campbell-Johnston was a sister of Admiral Bury-Palliser, who commanded the British fleet on this coast from 1900 to 1905. She was also a first cousin of Sir John Palliser, who crossed Canada to the Pacific with MacKenzie in 1838, and it is in his honor that the Palliser range of mountains has been so called. Another cousin and a brother of Sir John Palliser was Major Edward Palliser, whose name is inseparably connected with Canadian history because of the prominent part which he took in the Riel rebellion. He was the man who took a canoe loaded with ammunition to a fort—a task full of hazard—and successfully passed through the enemy's forces into the safety of the fort. He was a very courageous and distinguished man.

Ronald C. Campbell-Johnston was educated at Sherbourne School, England, and in the Royal School of Mines at London, from which he was graduated in 1881. He then arranged to serve his apprenticeship as a mining engineer with John Taylor & Sons, celebrated representatives of the profession in London, and while in their employ he spent much time in charge of mines in India. He served his apprenticeship as metallurgical engineer under his father-in-law, Alfred Senior Merry, a partner in the firm of H. H. Vivian & Company, who refined nickel, cobalt and copper ores at Swansea, Wales. In 1888 he came to the United States in the employ of Vivian & Company, in charge of the zinc mines at Joplin, Missouri. There he remained for two years. He then returned to Swansea and was assigned to the nickel mines at Sudbury, Ontario, where he continued for a year. At the close of 1890 he severed his connection with the firm and came to British Columbia, taking up his abode in Vancouver. There he opened an assay and consultation office, which he maintained until 1896, when he went to the Kootenay and Boundary country, spending ten years in that locality, two years of which time he was consulting engineer for Mackenzie & Mann, while the remainder of the time was devoted to the general practice of his profession. In 1906 he returned to Vancouver and again opened an office as consulting engineer. When the Ground Hog anthracite coal fields first attracted attention in 1910 he began to act for interests there, but this requires only a comparatively small part of his time. His practice covers a large area and he has clients on Vancouver island, Queen Charlotte islands and all along the British Columbia coast to the Portland canal and in the interior from the Similkameen valley to the Peace river. His work covers all the commercial fuels and metals, including gold, silver, copper, lead, iron and zinc. His wide study and his broad, practical experience have placed him in a foremost position among the mining and metallurgical engineers of the northwest and his practice is extensive and important.

On the 6th of January, 1886, near Swansea, Wales, Mr. Campbell-Johnston was married to Miss Amy Merry, a daughter of Alfred Senior Merry, a representative of an old Derbyshire family. The family estate is Barton Hall and is one of the very few estates that have been held continuously by one family since the time of William the Conqueror. It is situated at Dovedale, Derbyshire, England, and is a most beautiful place. Mrs. Campbell-Johnston always accompanies her husband in his travels. They have traveled extensively in India, the United States and Canada and she knows the province of British Columbia as perhaps few women do. She was the first white woman who ever set foot upon certain parts of the Ground Hog and Kootenay districts. She is well posted on the history of the Indians and the legends of the tribes. In the public museum is a case bearing a large collection of curios, Indian relics and costumes, the latter consisting principally of those of the famous medicine men and witches, secured from the tribes of the Upper Skeena river, while the relics came from Naas river, Vancouver and Queen Charlotte islands and other parts of the province. To this collection Mr. Campbell-Johnston adds from time to time upon his return from various expeditions. He also has some very interesting curios from India. He writes for the scientific journals on matters pertaining to geology, minerals and metallurgy and his wife also displays most creditable literary merit as a writer of travel stories and also articles for the magazines and local press on woman suffrage, in behalf of which she is a sincere worker. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell-Johnston have three

children, two sons and a daughter: Amy Campbell, who is the wife of J. R. Armytage-Moore, of County Cavan, Ireland; Ronald Alfred, a journalist connected with the Vancouver World; and Alexander Campbell Campbell-Johnston, now attending college.

In politics Mr. Campbell-Johnston is a liberal and takes a deep interest in enactments yet is not a worker in party ranks. His professional services have carried him into various sections of the country and no man is able to speak with greater authority upon the northwest, its conditions, its resources and its possibilities. His ideals of life have ever been high and he constantly works toward them whether in professional or other connections.

CHARLES BELL BUDDLE

Charles Bell Buddle, a barrister who has become recognized as a well qualified and able member of the Vancouver bar, was born in Auckland, New Zealand, January 25, 1884. His parents were Charles Frederick and Eliza (Bell) Buddle, the former a barrister who was engaged in practice in New Zealand for a number of years. The son attended Wellington College, Wellington, New Zealand, and subsequently entered the University of New Zealand in preparation for the practice of law, completing his law course in 1909, at which time the LL. B. degree was conferred upon him. The following year he arrived in Vancouver and entered upon active practice in connection with the firm of Whiteside & Robertson, barristers. He was called to the bar of Vancouver in 1911, at which time he became a partner in the firm of McAvoy, Whiteside & Robertson. This relation was maintained until the fall of 1911, when Mr. Whiteside and Mr. Buddle formed a partnership that still exists. In politics Mr. Buddle is a conservative. He is a member of the University Club.

FRANCIS HENRY CUNNINGHAM.

Public office finds in Francis Henry Cunningham a worthy incumbent in the position of inspector of fisheries. He has been continuously connected with the civil service of Canada since August, 1883, and in his present position makes his home in New Westminster. He was born on the 3d of May, 1865, at Topcroft, Norfolk, England, a son of Henry and Sarah (Kemp) Cunningham. His father was a progressive farmer and took a general interest in the affairs of the county in which he lived, acting at one time as representative on the board of workhouse guardians.

The son pursued his early education in the grammar schools of Norwich and Banham, England, and when his text-books were put aside began preparing for the business of an auctioneer, being articulated with Messrs. H. & J. Read, of Beccles, Suffolk, England. He was but eighteen years of age when he entered the civil service of Canada in August, 1883. He filled the position of accountant, inspector of hatcheries, superintendent of fish culture and at the present writing, in 1913, is the chief inspector of fisheries for this province under the Dominion government. He is greatly interested in exhibition work, having been a director of the Ottawa exhibition, and is at present on the executive of the Royal Agricultural & Industrial Society of New Westminster. He seeks in these connections to stimulate activity and improvement along the lines indicated.

Mr. Cunningham was connected with the Governor General Foot Guards as a non-commissioned officer and served through the Northwest rebellion of 1885, taking part in the engagement at Cut Knife Hill. He now holds the Canadian medal with clasp.



FRANCIS H. CUNNINGHAM

Mr. Cunningham's fraternal relations are with the Masonic lodge and the Independent Order of Foresters. He is also connected with the New Westminster Club and his religious belief is that of the Methodist church. His home life, which is pleasant, had its inception in his marriage, in September, 1885, to Miss Florence Emily Bradley, a daughter of Samuel Bradley, who was a pioneer of the county of Carleton, Ontario, and was interested for many years in the lumber business. Their children are: Ethel Lucy, now the wife of C. E. Goodall, of Ottawa; Henry Clifton; Hugh Stone; Francis Bradley; and Joseph Elliott.

JAMES ALEXANDER CUNNINGHAM.

James Alexander Cunningham was a resident of British Columbia at a period antedating the founding of Vancouver; in fact, he is one of the native sons of the province and has always remained within its borders. For a considerable period he has continued in business in Vancouver, being managing director of the British Columbia Refining Company, in which connection he controls important and extensive interests. He was born at New Westminster, September 17, 1867, and is a son of Thomas and Emily (Woodman) Cunningham, the former a native of the north of Ireland and the latter of St. Thomas, Ontario. The father came from the Emerald isle to the new world in his boyhood days, and after residing for some time in Kingston, Ontario, came to British Columbia, making the journey by way of the Isthmus route and up the Pacific coast. He went immediately to the Cariboo, where he engaged in mining for a short time, but soon afterward came to New Westminster, where in 1859 he established a general store. Gradually, however, he closed out different lines and confined his attention exclusively to the hardware trade, continuing in the business in that city until 1900, making a record of forty years as a merchant in one town, so that his name is inseparably associated with the history of its commercial development. For many years, however, he made a study of horticulture, gaining expert knowledge of the scientific phases of the business, added to practical experience which he acquired. About 1900 he was prevailed upon by the provincial government to accept the position of provincial horticulturist. His love for the work prompted him to undertake this service, and he is still acceptably filling the position. His wife, Mrs. Emily Cunningham, came from St. Thomas, Ontario, to British Columbia by way of the Panama route in company with her sister, the wife of the Rev. Edward White, who was the first Methodist missionary in British Columbia. They came on the same ship with the late Hon. John Robson, ex-premier of British Columbia, and in the year 1864 Miss Woodman became the wife of Thomas Cunningham in New Westminster. She is well preserved and very active at the age of seventy-two years and teaches a class in the Methodist Sunday school.

In the public schools of his native city James A. Cunningham pursued his education and was there a schoolmate of Sir Richard McBride, Judge F. W. Howay and Hon. W. W. B. McInnes. Later he attended the Willamette University at Salem, Oregon. He started in the business world in connection with the hardware trade in New Westminster and for twenty-three years was manager of the Cunningham Hardware Company. For twelve years of that period he also traveled throughout British Columbia in the interests of the business, making a trip each spring and fall. He sold to all the merchants at camps and trading posts in the early days when nearly all the travel was by stage or private conveyance. He always carried a gun, ready for an emergency, and many times he slept in the open. It was not an unusual thing to kill game anywhere along the way, such was the unsettled condition of the country. After his retirement from active connection with the hardware trade Mr. Cunningham was for five years managing director of the Western Steamboat Company, operating a line of steamers on the Fraser river. He was also half owner in the Western Oil & Supply Company. His prominence as a citizen and business man in New West-

minster was further indicated in the fact that he was president of the Board of Trade there in 1908 and 1909. He is still president of the Vulcan Iron Works of New Westminster and is director of the British Columbia Accident Insurance Company. Since 1910 he has been managing director of the British Columbia Refining Company, to which he now gives his undivided attention, and under his control the business has increased, becoming an important productive industry. They bring the crude oil from California and have a large refinery at Port Moody, refining fifteen hundred barrels of oil per day and furnishing much of the fuel and refined oil that is used in the province. This is the largest refinery in western Canada and the only asphalt refinery in the Dominion. As is indicated, the business is one of extensive proportions, and at its head as managing director is a man capable of controlling important and complex interests, his guidance of its affairs being based upon a thorough understanding of conditions and sound judgment. He is, furthermore, connected with various interests of a public or semi-public character. He is now a member of the Board of Trade of New Westminster and belongs also to the Vancouver and Canadian Manufacturers Association. Since 1906 he has been a justice of the peace, and his military service covers almost a quarter of a century as sergeant in the Royal Artillery from 1885 until 1909.

On the 26th of April, 1888, in New Westminster, Mr. Cunningham was married to Miss Marion Lee De Beck, a daughter of Howard L. De Beck, a pioneer lumber merchant of British Columbia. Mrs. Cunningham was born in Victoria, and is therefore one of the native daughters of the province. She is a graduate of the Ladies' College at Ottawa and is an accomplished pianist. Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham have three children: Walter M., who has the distinction of being the only native son of a native son and a native daughter of British Columbia; Evelyn Lee; and Helen Muriel.

Since age gave him the right of franchise Mr. Cunningham has taken an active interest in politics and is now a member of the Conservative Club of New Westminster. He is also a member of the New Westminster Club, and he belongs to King Solomon Lodge, No. 17, A. F. & A. M., and to the Royal Arch Chapter. He is likewise connected with the Hoo Hoos and in 1911 was vicegerent snark. His religious belief is that of the Methodist church. All who know Mr. Cunningham—and his friends are many—speak of him in terms of high regard. A lifelong resident of the province, he has witnessed much of its development, his memory going back to the days when the Pacific coast country was largely a pioneer district and into various regions civilization had not yet penetrated. There were great sections of unclaimed timber lands and undeveloped valley lands. Mr. Cunningham rejoices in what has been accomplished as the years have gone by and has borne his part in the work of improvement, his labors being a service of signal usefulness in many ways.

JAMES HENRY VIDAL.

One of the most representative, able and successful men of New Westminster is James Henry Vidal, who for twenty-four years has lived in the city, his activities touching and influencing many phases of municipal advancement. He is engaged in the real-estate business and has built up an important and growing patronage along this line. He was born on the 28th of March, 1864, in Sarnia, Ontario, the fourth son of the late Senator Alex Vidal, of that city.

James H. Vidal acquired his early education in the public schools of his native community and afterward attended Upper Canada College in Toronto. After laying aside his books he entered the service of the Canadian Bank of Commerce and after eight years and a half resigned his position to come west, arriving in New Westminster in the spring of 1889. He has since that time thoroughly identified himself with the interests of the city and is known as one of the most sub-



JAMES H. VIDAL

stantial and public-spirited of the early settlers. At first, in common with a great many others, he engaged in a variety of occupations, participating in the harvesting of a "crop" of salmon during a "big year" at the original Phoenix cannery, near Steveston. He was afterward appointed to the staff of the land registry office, where he worked with signal success for over six years. Upon retiring from government service he entered a new field of labor and for ten years thereafter was identified with the daily and weekly British Columbian. At the end of that time he was appointed justice of the peace and later turned his attention to the real-estate business, joining a local firm in whose interests he conducted successful operations for five years, eventually going into business for himself. He handles a great deal of valuable property and by his sound judgment, his discrimination and his keen business ability has made his enterprise profitable not only to himself but to his clients also.

During the twenty-four years he has lived in New Westminster Mr. Vidal has identified himself with many of the enterprises affecting municipal growth and advancement and the upbuilding of the neighboring sections. He assisted in promoting the Fruit Growers Association, the British Columbia Live Stock Association and the British Columbia Dairymen's Association, and for over twenty years has been an active member of the Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society of British Columbia, of which he has been a director for many years. Always a devotee of outdoor sports and fresh air exercise, he has entered with enthusiasm into indoor sports also and has replaced the field sports of his eastern days by trap shooting, cricket and rifle shooting. For three years he was secretary of the Gun Club and took a leading part in two of the annual bench shows and was for one year a gymnasium instructor in the Young Men's Christian Association. For the last three years he has been captain of the Civilian Rifle Association and was one of the founders of the New Westminster Chess Club. In club circles and in general society he is well known and prominent but is not affiliated with any secret organization. He is a liberal conservative in his political beliefs and has filled various offices in the local association, being now vice president for the city of New Westminster. Thus far, however, he has taken no active part in municipal government, preferring to concentrate his attention upon his business affairs, which are capably conducted, making him one of the powerful elements in the business advancement of the community.

In October, 1907, Mr. Vidal married Mrs. Ralph, a native of England.

JOHN WALSH.

The death of John Walsh, who was accidentally drowned in the Fraser river in 1908, deprived New Westminster of one of the most able men in her official service, a man whose ability and energy had carried him forward to an important position in the profession of civil engineering and whose accomplishments along this line had proved of signal benefit to the city where he made his home. He was born April 15, 1850, at Goodrich, Ontario, a son of Morris and Mary Walsh, both of whom have passed away.

John Walsh acquired his education in the public schools of his native community and after laying aside his books served an apprenticeship at steam engineering, finally obtaining his permit to practice this profession. After obtaining his engineer's papers he was employed as engineer at Bell's Furniture Factory at Wingham, Ontario, remaining in the employ of that concern for fifteen years and gaining during that time the respect and confidence of his superiors and the high regard of all who were associated with him. Eventually, thinking that the west offered larger opportunities for progress in his special field, he went to Alberta and settled in Lacombe, where for one year he engaged in farming. At the end of that time, however, he came to British Columbia and here remained a respected and highly esteemed resident until his death. Soon after his arrival

he again underwent an examination in engineering and, after receiving his papers, he entered the employ of the city. He had not time to accomplish all of the important work which he had planned, his efforts being cut off by an untimely death, but during the term of his service he proved his ability, energy and public spirit in a conclusive way, becoming well known in professional and business circles of the city and respected and esteemed wherever he was known.

On the 1st of June, 1880, Mr. Walsh was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Ann Irvin, a daughter of Robert and Lydia Catherine Irvin, the former a prominent farmer of Wingham. Mr. and Mrs. Walsh became the parents of the following children: Cassie, Olive Maude, Lizzie, Morris, William J., Adeline, George, Robert J., Martha Ann, Gladys Helen and Edward, all of whom are living except Lizzie and George. The family are devout members of the Methodist church and are well known in religious and social circles of New Westminster.

Mr. Walsh met his death by drowning, falling off the Lulu Island bridge, upon which he was working, into the Fraser river. Owing to the large amount of wood which had drifted against the piers of this bridge it had been decided to send three men, all board of works' employes, to set the wood floating down stream. Mr. Walsh and two companions undertook the task, and in the course of the work the accident occurred which resulted in his death. Assistance was at once procured but it was unavailing, Mr. Walsh dying in the discharge of the duties which he had so ably performed during life. His wife survives him and resides in New Westminster, where she is well known and popular, her genuine personal worth and her excellent qualities of mind and character having won her the regard and esteem of all who come in contact with her.

PETER F. SHEEHAN.

It seems that the lower ranks of life are overcrowded and that it is a true, although somewhat trite, saying that "there is always room at the top." The great majority seem not to possess the ambition or the ability to reach positions of leadership, but here and there are found men who are willing to pay the price of close application, unflagging industry and unfaltering perseverance in order to win success. Such a man is Peter F. Sheehan, of Vancouver, well known as a prominent representative of timber interests in British Columbia. He was born at East Tawas, Michigan, on Saginaw Bay, July 25, 1873, and is a son of Timothy and Ellen (O'Connell) Sheehan, the former a native of Peterboro, Ontario, and the latter of London, Ontario. They were married in Saginaw, Michigan, and are numbered among the pioneer residents of the east Saginaw district, having settled there in the '60s. They now reside at Bay City, Michigan, which has been their home for the past quarter of a century. Mr. Sheehan is now retired, but was for many years connected with the Michigan Land & Lumber Company, and with the Morgan Land & Lumber Company, of both of which he was general manager. He also had numerous personal holdings aside from his financial connection with those companies. Although Michigan was his place of residence from 1888 until 1906, all of his business operations were in Ontario.

Peter F. Sheehan pursued his education in the St. James parochial school of Bay City, Michigan, and at the age of fifteen years entered into his father's employ in the lumber business and was connected with him for sixteen years, gaining thorough, comprehensive and expert knowledge along the lines with which he is still connected. All of his work during that period was in Ontario, where he was inspecting timber, and he was in charge of various operations for these companies, the duties of which required a thoroughly experienced and capable manager. From 1906 until the early part of 1909 Mr. Sheehan was with the Port Blakeley Mill Company, of Port Blakeley, Washington, which, up to the time of its destruction by fire, was the largest mill in the world. The importance and

extent of his operations in connection with various departments of the timber and lumber trade largely made him an authority upon different phases of the business. In May, 1909, he came to Vancouver and a few months afterwards entered the employ of the Fraser River Lumber Company, now the Canadian Western Lumber Company, and remained a year and a half. In 1910, in connection with John Duffy, he opened a timber office in the Fairfield building, which they continued until the completion of the Pacific building, where they have since occupied a well appointed suite of rooms. In 1913 they were joined in business by H. O. Dempster, B. Sc., C. E., B. C. L. S., O. L. S., the firm now being known as Sheehan, Duffy & Dempster. The third partner is an expert surveyor, being retained by the provinces of British Columbia and Ontario as official surveyor. The company is engaged in inspecting and surveying timber and timber lands for clients. They have a large consultation practice among persons wishing to buy or sell and who before entering into negotiations for disposing of or purchasing property wish to have expert advice and reliable statistics. Among their clients are some of the largest firms on the Pacific coast. This is the only organized company in the province conducting a business of this nature, and there opinions and reports are considered as authority. Both Mr. Sheehan and Mr. Duffy have made a life work of the timber and lumber business, having had many years experience in this line, and as Mr. Dempster has won an enviable record as a surveyor it can be readily understood that the company is well fitted for the business in which it is engaged.

Mr. Sheehan is independent in politics. He is a member of St. Patrick's Catholic church and of the Knights of Columbus. Owing to the importance and extent of his business, his time and attention are chiefly concentrated thereon, yet all who meet him find him a courteous, friendly gentleman, kindly and affable in manner and, as someone has expressed it, "with a heart and mind as big as he is." Substantial and commendable traits of character, as well as business discernment and capable management have been important elements in his success.

JOHN HALES SWEET.

One of the barristers in Vancouver and one of the most progressive and public-spirited men in the city is John Hales Sweet, practicing at the bar as a member of the firm of Bond & Sweet. He was born in Dalhousie, New Brunswick, on the 13th of October, 1878, and is a son of Rev. John Hales Sweet and Mrs. Sweet, who was in her maidenhood Miss Eva Janet Vial. The father was born in London, England, and was educated for the ministry at St. Augustin's Theological College at Canterbury, from which he was graduated in 1870. Immediately afterward he came to Canada, taking up his ministerial work at Stoneham, Quebec, whence he went to New Carlisle and then to Paspébiac. He was later stationed at Dalhousie, New Brunswick, until 1880, in which year he was sent to Newcastle, that province, where he remained until 1895. From Newcastle he went to Victoria, British Columbia, and there became rector of St. James parish, in which capacity he still continues, doing a great deal of earnest, concentrated and beneficial work.

In the acquirement of an education John Hales Sweet attended Harkin's Academy at Newcastle, New Brunswick, and afterward entered the University of New Brunswick, at Fredericton, from which he was graduated with the degree of B. A. in 1899. Immediately afterward he joined his father at Victoria and took up the study of law with the firm of Bodwell & Duff, being called to the bar of this province in 1902. He began the active practice of his profession in Victoria, where he remained until 1904, when he came to Vancouver, forming a partnership with Lambert Bond under the firm name of Bond & Sweet, a connection which he still retains.

During his residence in Victoria, Mr. Sweet was lieutenant in the Fifth Regiment, Canadian Artillery, and in Vancouver he aided in organizing the United Service Club, although he has since resigned his membership. He belongs to the Western and Canadian Clubs and is a member of the Anglican church. He is a conservative in his political beliefs and has been active in the work of the local party organization.

WILLIAM JOHN KERR.

William John Kerr is essentially a British Columbian, one of the type that has in it that crystallized spirit of the west which has been such a potent factor in the rapid and stable development of this great province. Endowed with a magnetic personality, untiring energy, sound judgment, a quick grasp of business affairs and an accurate judgment of men, Mr. Kerr possesses all the qualifications necessary to conduct any legitimate enterprise to a successful issue. He has become one of the foremost real-estate men of the province and is equally well known in commercial circles. In both connections he has manifested a spirit of enterprise and initiative that has long since led him to pass beyond the ranks of the many and stand among the successful few. Born in Heathcote, Ontario, on May 24, 1877, to Robert and Mary Kerr (nee Waudby), W. J. Kerr is descended from the early settlers of Ontario, his paternal and maternal grandparents being the pioneers of Boulton, near Toronto.

Son of a farmer, and himself a close student of nature, Mr. Kerr in his early years had exceptional opportunities for acquiring that practical knowledge of agriculture that was to stand him in such good stead later in life, when he had become the directing head of a large real-estate concern on the Pacific coast. But, like many other sons of the soil, he was not content to remain on the farm, and when yet in his early teens he set out to see the world and seek his fortune.

Calgary was the first city to attract him. This was in 1892, when the Foot-hills city was still in its infancy and retained much of its wild-west ways. From Calgary young Kerr went north to Edmonton, and then spending a short time in the different towns in the interior, he gradually made his way to Vancouver, arriving there in 1897, on his twentieth birthday.

At that time Vancouver was thronged with men bound to the recently discovered gold fields of the Klondike. Stories of great fortunes made—and lost—in a day were on every tongue. The lure of the north proved irresistible, and from 1898 to 1902 Mr. Kerr rushed and mined in the frozen northland. Fortune failed to reward him, however, and he returned to the coast richer only in experience and knowledge.

From 1902 to 1905 Mr. Kerr engaged in various commercial enterprises in Vancouver, Everett (Wash.), Chilliwack and other cities. In the spring of 1905 he opened a real-estate and auctioneer's office in New Westminster, conducting the two vocations for the next couple of years.

Real-estate, however, soon required his entire attention, and he laid aside the auctioneer's hammer. He early foresaw the great demand that was assured for small fruit and poultry farms in the Fraser valley and was one of the first to subdivide large tracts of cleared land into five-acre parcels, selling this on long term payments. His success in successfully placing industrious settlers on the land has been almost phenomenal and can be better appreciated when one realizes that he has had over one hundred and fifty employes on his pay roll at one time. His branch offices are to be found in Vancouver, Coquitlam, Calgary and Winnipeg, while in eighteen other cities leading firms act as his representatives.

Mr. Kerr has the reputation of being the heaviest individual advertiser in western Canada, and he himself attributes much of his business success to a generous use of printer's ink. Early in 1913 Mr. Kerr conceived the idea of establishing a chain of cash grocery stores in western Canada, and promoted a com-



WILLIAM J. KERR

pany for the purpose of operating such stores in Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Moose Jaw, Medicine Hat, Calgary, Edmonton, Nelson, Revelstoke, Kamloops, Vernon, New Westminster, Vancouver, Victoria and Nanaimo. The Dominion Stores, Limited, as the company is known, is capitalized at a million dollars. Mr. Kerr is one of the heaviest investors in this enterprise.

Outside of his business activities Mr. Kerr is best known for his interest in the good roads movement. He was largely instrumental in forming the Canadian Highways Association in 1911 and was elected its first president, an honor which was again conferred on him at the second convention, held in Winnipeg in 1912. As the active head of this organization, which had for its patron His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, governor-general of Canada, and a membership extending from coast to coast, Mr. Kerr is in a position to greatly help the popular good roads movement, and he has not failed to do this. Largely due to his assistance, Canada was for the first time crossed by automobile in 1912, the trip being under the auspices of the association of which he is president.

Prior to the formation of the Canadian Highways Association, Mr. Kerr was for some years one of the vice presidents of the Pacific Highway Association, an American-British Columbia organization with headquarters in Seattle. He has also held the presidency of the New Westminster Automobile Club, having been active in its formation and always one of its staunchest supporters. Progressive movements have always found in him a strong supporter, and both the New Westminster Board of Trade and the New Westminster Progressive Association count him as one of their foremost members.

Mr. Kerr has never taken a prominent part in the work of any secret society, although he is a member of the Elks. He is also a member of the Westminster Club. His marriage to Gertrude Medley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Medley, of New Westminster, took place in that city on October 5, 1905. He has no children. Such in brief is the life history of Mr. Kerr, whose business on every occasion balances up with the principles of truth and honor, while his devotion to the public good is a recognized feature in his career. He is the strong center of the community in which he moves. He is forceful and resourceful in real-estate and mercantile circles, and at the same time his breadth of view not only saw possibilities for his own advancement but for the development of the province and his lofty patriotism has prompted him to utilize the latter as quickly and as effectively as the former.

WILLIAM N. O'NEIL.

William N. O'Neil has built up a business in builders' supplies that o'ertops all other enterprises of its character in Vancouver. The secret of his success is not hard to find: it lies in his energy, determination, watchfulness and reliability—qualities which any might cultivate and which never fail to win advancement and deserved success. Mr. O'Neil is a native of Brampton, Ontario, born July 23, 1874, his parents being John M. and Jane Elizabeth (Long) O'Neil, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Ontario. The father made farming his life work, and both he and his wife remained residents of Ontario until their life's labors were ended in death.

In the public schools of his native province William N. O'Neil pursued his education, but his opportunities were somewhat limited, owing to the fact that he was early thrown upon his own resources, having made his way in the world unaided from the age of fourteen years. Whatever success he has achieved and enjoyed is the direct result of his perseverance and capability. He continued a resident of Toronto until the spring of 1898, when he came to British Columbia, where he established his present business in the same year. For fifteen years he has now been a dealer in builders' supplies of this city. He became manufacturers' agent for a number of articles, and from that beginning gradually built

up the business until in January, 1912, it was incorporated under the name of William N. O'Neil & Company, Ltd., of which he is president and manager. Associated with him in the business are H. J. Wade, J. A. Goode and W. J. Risk. They also have a subsidiary company in Victoria and they handle a full line of building materials, including hardwood flooring, paints, oils, grates, mantels, tile, glazed brick, terra cotta, etc., having the finest assortment and display of these materials in the province and probably in western Canada. The business has steadily grown along well defined lines in keeping with the progressive spirit of commerce, and Mr. O'Neil's capable management, keen discernment and ability to wisely use every opportunity have brought him his success.

On the 5th of July, 1902, in Vancouver, Mr. O'Neil was united in marriage to Miss B. V. Riach, of Hamilton, Ontario, and they have one child, Kathleen. Mr. and Mrs. O'Neil are members of the Chalmers Presbyterian church, and the former holds membership in the Commercial, Progress and Vancouver Automobile Clubs. He is also connected with the Board of Trade and is in hearty sympathy with its projects for the improvement of the city. His interests are broad and varied. He looks at life from the standpoint of a liberal-minded man, who takes cognizance of conditions and possibilities and works toward improvement along all the lines of material, intellectual and moral advancement, keeping ever in view the points of municipal welfare.

JOSEPH WILSON McCALLUM.

Joseph Wilson McCallum is a representative business man of New Westminster and during the last twenty-eight years his work has been effective in the attainment of great results in the development of British Columbia. He has resided in this province since 1883 and his energy and ability as an organizer and director have since been in evidence, ever constituting an element in the progress and welfare of the northwest. Mr. McCallum is a native of Nova Scotia and was born July 4, 1854. He represents one of the old Canadian families. His parents were William and Martha McCallum, both of whom were born, reared, educated and spent their entire lives in Nova Scotia.

In the acquirement of his early education Joseph W. McCallum attended the grammar schools of his native city and afterward prepared for a business career by taking a course as a general accountant. At the age of twenty he went to Boston, Massachusetts, where he engaged in the express and drayage business until July, 1883, when he was caught by the lure of the west and came to New Westminster, British Columbia. In those days employment was not of a very diversified kind nor was it possible for the ambitious young man to wait for a choice of work. Mr. McCallum took anything that offered that would yield him an honest living. He engaged as a driver with H. Elliot, one of the pioneers of New Westminster, but, anxious to advance, he was awake to all opportunities and utilized every means at hand to promote his progress in a business way. For a time he tried blacksmithing under Walter Blackie, and in 1885 he secured a farm in Surrey which he cultivated and improved until 1896. He was then attracted by the upper country and with many others entered upon the quest for gold in the mining regions of the north. He prospected in the Kootenay and Boundary districts for six years when, the fascination of the gold fields losing its charm, he went to Salmon Arm, where he embarked in the real-estate business. After locating there he opened a general store and as his sterling qualities became known and recognized he found his business increasing to such proportions that it was impossible to give to the different departments all the attention they required, so that he disposed of a portion of the business. In 1908 he sold out altogether in Salmon Arm and again located on the coast. He afterward removed to Abbotsford and has divided his time and attention between Abbotsford and New Westminster to the present day. He has a factory in the east end of the



JOSEPH W. McCALLUM

latter city where he is now engaged in making cement blocks and plastic flooring. This has become one of the important industries of the city and in its successful control Mr. McCallum is proving his worth as a business man. He has been closely identified with the development of the Surrey district. Public-spirited and enterprising, he has ever endeavored to advance the interests of this part of the country and his labors are effective and far-reaching.

In 1876 occurred the marriage of Mr. McCallum and Miss Elizabeth McDonald, of Nova Scotia, and unto them have been born four children: John, of Vancouver; Mrs. Annie Edson, of Vancouver; Martha, of Spokane, Washington; and Alexander, of New Westminster. Politically Mr. McCallum is of that independent class who give their allegiance to the party or to the measure which in their estimation will best promote the welfare, upbuilding and progress of country or district. Although no longer a young man he still continues his interest in athletics, is devoted to outdoor sports and is particularly fond of lacrosse, of horse racing, boating and hunting. Through his activities, well directed and honorable, he has gained the respect and confidence of the citizens of every community in which he has resided.

Aside from business Mr. McCallum has figured to some extent in public affairs. He served for one term as reeve of Salmon Arm and three years as councilman in Surrey. He is and has been prominent in agricultural circles and for several years was a director of the Westminster Agricultural Society. The cause of education has ever found in him a friend and while in Surrey he acted as a school trustee. He is an Odd Fellow and that he is interested in the moral progress of the community is indicated by his membership in the Young Men's Christian Association, in the work of which he takes an active and helpful part.

GEORGE W. GILLEY.

No word of praise or eulogy, no sentence of criticism can alter the life record of one who has gone, but the story truly told contains a lesson that others may learn and profit by. If it be the story of an honest man whose natural gifts were used for the betterment of his home community, or in a yet wider sphere, for the benefit of his fellowmen, it may serve to encourage and inspire others, indicating the possibilities that lie before the individual and demonstrating what may be accomplished through personal effort and ambition intelligently directed. Such a career was that of George W. Gilley of New Westminster and for many years one of its foremost citizens. He aided in building up this city and contributed to its importance, traveling a path of usefulness and honor. His start in life was but humble, so that without any special advantages to aid him at the outset of his career, he worked his way upward by the sheer force of his character and a natural ability, despite obstacles and serious hindrances. Born in St. Andrews, New Brunswick, on April 2, 1852, George W. Gilley was a son of George and Mary Gilley, both of St. Andrews, where they passed away. George Gilley was a wharf builder and ship carpenter and well and favorably known in his home community. His son, our subject, was reared there, but his education was very slight. In fact he received only a few months of schooling in all. However, he was a young man of extraordinary intellect and quick perception and learned much by self-study and from life's experiences. When he was only twenty-one years of age he already had charge of a large force of bridge builders, and from this early age was prominent in contracting and bridge and wharf building. His powers of mental calculation were wonderful and he was able to solve the most complex problems in his head and used to employ that method in giving figures on the largest contracts, one of which aggregated to a total of sixty thousand dollars. His absolute reliability is shown by the fact that the difference between him and competing bidders was but one hundred and fifty dollars on this large work.

In May, 1878, Mr. Gilley came to British Columbia, locating at Jericho, in which city he accepted employment with Jerry Rogers, doing carpenter work. Later he became captain of the steam tug Maggie, towing logs for the Hastings mill, and after the death of Mr. Rogers in 1879 continued as captain of the tug in the employ of the Hastings mill people for about a year. After that period he came to New Westminster and successfully engaged in pile driving and wharf building, having contracts for most of the wharfs on the Fraser river in those early days. Gradually his business connections extended and he successfully followed his occupation until his death, which occurred on the 4th of November, 1904. Not only was he a witness of the transformation that took place in New Westminster but an active and cooperatant factor in promoting its advancement and his work was a serviceable force in the upbuilding of the city.

On August 27, 1873, Mr. Gilley was united in marriage, at St. George, New Brunswick, to Miss Susan McCormick, a native of St. George and a daughter of Joseph McCormick, the latter born in the north of Ireland, and Matilda (Davis) McCormick, a native of the north of England. The mother died in New Brunswick in January, 1887, but the father is still living there at the advanced age of eighty-seven years, highly esteemed and respected. He is an old veteran of the Fenian raid. To Mr. and Mrs. Gilley no children were born, but they adopted a daughter, Eva B., whom they reared to young womanhood and who is an inseparable companion of her mother.

Mr. Gilley was a genial, whole-souled man, whose purse was always open to the needy, and all who come in contact with him were his friends and admirers. He was always foremost in any movement for the progress and advancement of New Westminster, glad to bear his share, when called upon, to further any worthy enterprise. He was a member of the blue lodge of Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mrs. Gilley is a member of the Rebekahs, and both she and Miss Eva are members of St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal church, in the work of which they take an active and helpful interest. A man of character and achievement, the memory of Mr. Gilley is reverently cherished not only by his immediate family but by many friends who gave him their full confidence on account of his honorable and manly qualities.

ERNEST EBBAGE.

Ernest Ebbage, president of Orr & Ebbage, Limited, was born in Acton, Ontario, April 20, 1876, his parents being Thomas and Anne (Overton) Ebbage, the former a native of Ontario and the latter of England. His father was for many years engaged in the lumber business in Acton, where both he and his wife still reside, and there the son pursued his education, being a schoolmate of Lewis D. Orr, who is now his partner. At the age of fourteen years he started out in the business world as an employe in the office of the Acton Free Press, in which he learned the printing trade. In 1897 he went to Butte, Montana, and remained in that city and in the interior of the state, where he was engaged in newspaper work, until 1905. He then turned his attention to the real-estate business in Butte, making his initial effort in the field in which he is now meeting with substantial success. He continued in the business there until 1907, when he crossed the border and again became a Canadian resident, locating in Calgary and afterward at Kelowna, where he spent one year. Early in 1909 he came to Vancouver, where he has since been engaged in the real-estate business, and in 1912 he opened an office in North Vancouver. On the 1st of January, 1913, he formed a partnership with his schoolmate and boyhood friend, Lewis D. Orr, under the present firm style of Orr & Ebbage, Limited, with offices at No. 508 Dunsmuir street, while his North Vancouver office now serves as a branch establishment for the company. The friendship formed between the two partners in their childhood days has



ERNEST EBBAGE

grown and strengthened as the years have passed by. They were born within eight miles of each other, attended the Acton public school together, and from that time have been the warmest of friends. They left Ontario about the same time, Mr. Orr going to New York city and Mr. Ebbage to Montana. After being apart for many years and having no idea as to the whereabouts of each other, they met one day, after each had been in Vancouver but a short time, in McIntyre's café. That was in April, 1909. Both became interested in the real-estate business in this city and decided to join their interests. The present partnership was formed, as previously stated, in January, 1913. They now have a large clientage and the business is growing so that they have won a place among the leading real-estate men of the city.

In Butte, Montana, Mr. Ebbage was married to Miss Pearle L. Eaton, of Des Moines, Iowa, a daughter of Harrison A. Eaton, a lumber merchant and pioneer of that city. The three children of this marriage are Elizabeth, Ernestine and Raymond. Mr. Ebbage is a member of the Terminal City Club, British Columbia Golf and Country Club, and during his residence in Vancouver has won a wide circle of friends. Both partners are enterprising young business men, watchful of opportunity, active and determined in meeting and overcoming obstacles, and with resolute spirit working their way steadily upward to success.

EDWARD JULIUS FALCH.

Edward Julius Falch occupies an important position in New Westminster as proprietor of the Royal City Hotel, which establishment he has conducted for about fourteen years. After an interesting career, in many respects stranger than fiction, he settled in New Westminster and has here attained a success which ranks him with the substantial men of his community. His material attainments are the more commendable as they have been achieved entirely through his own efforts and in such a way as to cast not the slightest shadow of wrong upon his record. He was born in Norway on January 27, 1872, a son of Edward and Julia (Neerland) Falch, natives of the Norse kingdom, where the father died in 1889 and the mother still makes her home.

Edward J. Falch remained in his native country until he had passed his fourteenth birthday, acquiring his education largely under private instruction from his father, who was a man of learning and who during his lifetime held a number of important government posts. In 1886 Edward J. Falch set out for himself with the desire to see the world and to find his opportunity. Leaving Norway, he went to South Shields-on-Tyne, England, whence he shipped before the mast as a seaman on a coast-going vessel plying along the English and French coast and through the Mediterranean to the Holy Land. On that occasion he visited Jerusalem. He subsequently sailed to Glasgow, thence to Liverpool and from there to Ireland. About 1888 he shipped aboard the sailing vessel Albion at Liverpool for Portland, the voyage consuming one hundred and seventy-two days. Landing in Portland, he left the ship and proceeded to Tillamook bay, where he was employed for some time at pile driving, but later returned to Portland. There he remained but a short time, however, then making his way northward to Seattle, coming a fortnight later to British Columbia. Finding employment in Vancouver at cutting shingles, he was so engaged in 1890 in a location which is now the end of Hastings street. At that time he cut a cedar tree on East Hastings which measured eleven feet across and it took him four days to bring down the tree. It furnished twenty-eight cords of shingle bolts, which statement will give an idea of the enormous size of the forest trees. That winter he spent in the timber land and in the following spring went to Steveston, purchasing an outfit for salmon fishing, but typhoid fever overtook him and prevented the conclusion of his affairs. He was ill during the greater part of the summer. What money he had saved was used for medical attention and when he was ready to engage in work again his

funds were reduced to a minimum. However, he held to his purpose and engaged in fishing, continuing in that business successfully for ten years, or until the Japanese became so numerous that the business turned out to be unprofitable. During this time Mr. Falch sold one spring's catch for more than four thousand dollars, receiving between one and one-quarter and one and one-half cents per pound. He also caught many large sturgeon, one of which tipped the scales at the remarkable weight of eight hundred and sixty-four pounds. In 1901 Mr. Falch came to New Westminster and, perceiving an opportunity to establish an up-to-date hotel, built the present Royal City Hotel, which he has made one of the most popular of the city. It is modern and equipped with all the conveniences of the day, its clientele being representative and of a high class. Mr. Falch is a born host, a genial entertainer and never fails to give the closest attention to even the smallest detail of his business to assure his guests of the greatest comforts.

In 1903 Mr. Falch was united in marriage to Miss Maud Batt, by whom he had two children. His wife and children have since passed away. In May, 1908, he married Miss Annie Lawrence, of Dundee, Scotland, and to them were born two daughters, Edna Annie Hendricka and Margaret Julia. Fraternally Mr. Falch is connected with the Eagles. He is an enthusiastic sportsman and said to be the best informed man in British Columbia as regards waterways and the haunts of game. Every year in November he spends the entire month in hunting and fishing, taking with him from six to twelve friends who are his guests on the trip. His hunting scow is fitted with all conveniences and it is needless to say that he makes these trips memorable to those who are his guests. Everything that can contribute to their well-being is provided and he always hires one of the best cooks obtainable to prepare the meals of the party. For weeks tramps are made to the wildest parts of the mountain fastnesses and many times they travel with their packs on their backs and guns in hand, passing through the finest and most wonderful scenery in the world. Although public-spirited and progressive, Mr. Falch has never cared to actively participate in the public life of his city, although he takes a deep interest in all worthy enterprises affecting the welfare of the public. By his activities he has largely promoted growth and expansion and, while he has attained personal prosperity, has been a serviceable factor in bringing about the prosperous conditions that now prevail in New Westminster.

JAMES BEVERIDGE.

Prominent among the enterprising, progressive and representative business men of Vancouver is James Beveridge, who is conducting an extensive, growing and profitable business as an importer of teas, coffees and spices under the name of William Braid & Company. Step by step he has worked his way upward in commercial circles, being dependent upon his own resources from the age of sixteen years and achieving his success by reason of close application, capable management and honorable dealing. Today the business is one of notable magnitude, having been carefully developed along progressive lines, its growth being due also to the fine quality of the goods carried.

Mr. Beveridge was born in Murton, Northumberland, England, December 8, 1856, a son of William and Hannah (Hogg) Beveridge, the former a farmer of Northumberland. Until sixteen years of age James Beveridge remained upon his father's farm and during that period acquired his education in Davidson's parish school at Thornton. He then went to Newcastle-on-Tyne, where he made his initial step in the business world in connection with the grocery trade. After serving his apprenticeship in an establishment of that character he continued as an employe in the retail trade until he became traveling salesman for the importing house of James Gall & Company, of Glasgow, with whom he remained until 1891, when he resigned and went to San Francisco, California. He then became traveling salesman for the importing and manufacturing firm



JAMES BEVERIDGE

of A. Schilling & Company of that city but after two years came to British Columbia in 1894 as traveling representative for the same firm with headquarters in Victoria, covering the territory of British Columbia. He remained with the firm of A. Schilling & Company until 1895, when they wished him to return to the United States, but preferring to reside on this side of the border he resigned his position. In that year he became associated with the wholesale tea, coffee and spice house of William Braid & Company, of Vancouver, acting as their traveling representative in British Columbia for a decade or until 1904, when he became a partner in the business. After that time he only went upon the road for an occasional trip. As a commercial salesman he was one of the best and most successful in the business, was thoroughly acquainted with the trade, and his energy, enterprise and diligence, combined with an agreeable manner and geniality, made him popular with those with whom he had dealings and contributed much to the success of the house which he represented. After purchasing an interest in the firm of William Braid & Company he bent his energies to administrative direction and executive control of the business in Vancouver, introduced enterprising methods, kept in touch with the trend of commercial activity and by careful management developed the trade to large proportions. In January, 1912, he purchased the interests of Mr. William Braid in the business and is now sole proprietor. Since starting out on his own account he has made continuous progress, never fearing to venture where favoring opportunity led the way and making the most of each advantage as it has arisen. The undertaking of which he is now sole proprietor is one of the largest and most prominent in this line in western Canada. Its territory covers the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan and Yukon territory, and its importation and sales have reached mammoth proportions. Mr. Beveridge is himself an expert in judging teas and coffees. The special brands of the house are Braid's Best tea, Braid's Best coffee and Big Four coffee. An extensive business in the manufacture of extracts is also carried on, all of the products being scientifically and carefully prepared, the latest improved processes, methods and machinery being used. The genuine bourbon vanilla bean is imported and their vanilla extract is percolated in barrels, it requiring from three to five months to mature. The lemon extract is also carefully filtered and all of the processes used are of the most improved and thoroughly modern kind. The building occupied by the business is six stories in height and contains over fifty thousand square feet in floor space. They carry the largest stock of coffee in Canada and keep in stock a sufficient amount to make fifty million cups of coffee. Their annual trade amounts to eleven hundred tons of coffee and their roasting capacity is one thousand pounds every half an hour. This indicates, at least in part, something of the nature and extent of the business which under the careful direction and guidance of Mr. Beveridge has been built up to its present mammoth and gratifying proportions, showing Mr. Beveridge to be a man of splendid business ability. He certainly deserves much credit for what he has accomplished and his example should serve to inspire and stimulate others to follow the same honorable course that he has pursued.

In 1884 Mr. Beveridge was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Agnes Lister, a daughter of George L. Lister, a carpenter and building contractor of Durham county, England. Their children are George Lister, William Wentworth, Helen Maud, John Sydney and Minnie. Mr. Beveridge holds membership in the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is also a member of the Vancouver Board of Trade and cooperates heartily in its various projects for the growth and development of the city. In fact he has taken an active and helpful part in many movements for the benefit of Vancouver and British Columbia and his public-spirited citizenship is never called into question. He votes with the liberal party but has never been very active in politics, preferring that his labors should be directed along other lines. He is a man of broad humanitarian principles and his spirit of benevolence has found tangible evidence many times. He is chairman of the board of managers of Westminster Hall and at one time was presi-

dent of the Sailors and Loggers Society. He was also the first president of the Young Men's Christian Association. He is a devout member and elder of the Kitsalano Presbyterian church and president of the Presbyterian brotherhood, while he is also a member of the Presbytery and Synod of British Columbia. No good work done in the name of charity or religion seeks his aid in vain. His philanthropy and his Christianity are as large a part of his daily life as is his business. He stands today as a representative of the merchant to whom commercial interests are but one phase of life and do not exclude his active participation in and support of the other vital interests which go to make up human existence.

DAVID GIBB.

David Gibb, now living retired, was for an extended period accounted one of the most prominent contractors of Vancouver and British Columbia. Early in his career he recognized the eternal truth that industry wins and industry became the beacon light of his life. He was born May 15, 1852, in Auchinleck, Ayrshire, near to the birthplace of the poet Burns. His parents were John and Agnes Gibb, the former a contractor of Scotland, and both parents died in the land of hills and heather.

In the common schools David Gibb pursued his education, but at an early age put aside his text-books because of the necessity of providing for his own support. He started out in business life as a laborer on a farm in Scotland, but was afterward apprenticed to the stone-cutting trade and subsequently became a journeyman in that line of labor. At length in 1872 he left Scotland for the United States and became a resident of Chicago soon after the great fire which swept away much of that city. He was then about twenty years of age. He remained for nearly a year in Chicago, working at his trade, after which he returned to his native land and was married in Scotland to Miss Sarah Mathieson, a daughter of William and Sarah Mathieson, the former a contractor of New Cumnock, Scotland. The marriage was celebrated on the 27th of December, 1872.

After the failure of the Glasgow Bank Mr. Gibb returned to the United States and worked at his trade in New York. In 1885, attracted by the lure of the northwest, he made his way to Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada, where he began contracting on his own account, erecting several of the business blocks there. Still the call of the west sounded in his ears and resuming his journey he traveled to the coast, arriving in Vancouver in 1888. From the beginning of his residence here he has occupied a prominent position among the leading contractors in Vancouver. His first work here was for A. G. Ferguson. Among the notable buildings for which he cut the stone are the old post office, the Northern Crown Bank, the high school, several of the grade schools, the Henry Birks building, the St. John's church and the Dunsmuir Hotel. In fact he has been contractor for a large percentage of the public buildings of the city, and he is now the owner and proprietor of the Dunsmuir Hotel. He did not court success in vain; on the contrary fortune smiled upon him and he won a place among the prosperous and highly respected business men of the city.

About 1908 Mr. Gibb was called upon to mourn the loss of his first wife. Unto them had been born three daughters and a son: Sarah, now the wife of L. Benham, of Seattle; Agnes, the wife of N. C. Wheeling, of Vancouver; Jennie, the wife of N. C. Kydd, of Vancouver; and John W., who married Miss Cruickshanks, of Vancouver. For his second wife Mr. Gibb chose Miss Lilly Megrath, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Megrath, the former a contractor of Seattle. There is one child of this marriage, Mary Elizabeth. The family residence, which is an attractive one, is at No. 305 Eleventh avenue, West. The family attend the Presbyterian church and in politics Mr. Gibb is a liberal. He finds pleasure and recreation in motoring, and the business position to which he has



DAVID GIBB

attained now leaves him more leisure for those things which are a matter of interest and enjoyment to him. Diligence and determination gained him a prominence in building and financial circles, and while he was promoting his individual interests he also contributed in large measure to the progress and prosperity of Vancouver and this part of the province, manifesting at all times a public-spirited citizenship.

JOSEPH FREDERICK NOBLE.

Joseph Frederick Noble is a member of the firm of Mather & Noble, Ltd., conducting business as general financial agents and real-estate and stock brokers. With a nature that could never be content with mediocrity, he has ever fared forth, never neglecting opportunities and utilizing the advantages which have been his for the achievement of honorable success and the attainment of prominence in his chosen field. He has lived in Vancouver since 1903, and is of Canadian birth, the place of his nativity being Brampton, Ontario, and the date March 18, 1879. His parents were Thomas and Janet (Aitkman) Noble. He passed through consecutive grades in the grammar schools of Brampton, attended the high school there, and later took up the profession of teaching, which he followed for three years. He then engaged in the advertising business in Toronto, and in 1903 arrived in Vancouver, where he continued in the same field of activity under the name of the Noble Advertising Agency, Ltd. In this connection he conducted an extensive business. In 1907, in association with R. A. Mather, he formed the firm of Mather & Noble, Ltd., of which he became vice president, and so continues to the present time. In 1909 he disposed of his advertising business to devote his entire attention to the interests of the present company. They are general financial agents and real-estate and stock brokers,, and their standing in this field is among the most prominent. Knowledge of every phase of the business, knowledge that is comprehensive and exact, forms the basis of their success, and added thereto is notable energy, diligence and perseverance. At various times and including the present Mr. Noble has been connected with other financial and commercial enterprises.

In 1903 occurred the marriage of Mr. Noble and Miss Annie Maude Large, a daughter of A. Large, who for thirty-seven years was postmaster at Poole, Ontario. They have one child, a son. Mr. and Mrs. Noble hold membership in the Methodist church and he exercises the right of franchise in support of men and measures of the conservative party.

JOHN DEASE BELL.

John Dease Bell represents the firm of Pemberton & Son as manager of the Vancouver branch of their business. The company is well known as general financial agents, specializing in first mortgage loans, and in this connection Mr. Bell has become well known in the financial circles of his adopted city. He is of Canadian birth, a native of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, born December 8, 1877. The name Dease was given him in honor of Peter Warren Dease, the Arctic explorer, who was his great-grandfather. His parents were Peter Warren Wentworth and Ellen Sarah (Dupont) Bell. The father was for forty-seven years in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company, entering its service as a boy with Lord Strathcona, at which time they were stationed at Ungava Bay on the Labrador coast. Gradually he advanced in that connection until he became chief factor and inspector, thus becoming one of the prominent representatives of the company.

John D. Bell was educated at Trinity College School at Port Hope, Ontario, a preparatory school, and when he made his initial step in the business world became an employe of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, remaining with that institution for about fifteen years. He was employed by them at different places and in various capacities, remaining with the bank until February, 1908, when he took charge of the Vancouver branch for the firm of Pemberton & Son, and still remains in this connection. While the firm conducts business as general financial agents, they have specialized in first mortgage loans. His activities in this direction have made Mr. Bell well known in the business circles of the city and his contemporaries and colleagues have found him resourceful, energetic, capable and enterprising. He is also widely known as president of the Ardley Land Company, Limited, of Vancouver.

On the 18th of September, 1905, at Dawson City, Yukon, Mr. Bell was united in marriage to Miss Elsie MacFarlane, a daughter of Roderick and Mary MacFarlane. Her father was with the Hudson's Bay Company for more than forty years and is the author of a most interesting volume, entitled "Through the Mackenzie Basin." In his political connections Mr. Bell is a conservative, while his social relations are with the Western Club of Vancouver. He is well known in the city, where he has gained an extensive circle of warm friends.

CHARLES ROBERT DRAYTON.

Charles Robert Drayton, recognized as one of the foremost authorities on values in British Columbia, there being no better informed man on the subject in the province, is managing director of the Vancouver Financial Corporation, Ltd., of which he is also one of the founders. He was born in Barbados, West Indies, July 10, 1872, a son of Philip Henry Drayton, K. C., and Margaret (Covernton) Drayton. The father was an officer of the English army but resigned his commission in 1874 and came to Canada, settling in Toronto, where he took up the practice of law and so continues to the present time. He is a king's counsel, is very prominent in the profession and is official arbitrator for the city of Toronto. H. L. Drayton, K. C., a brother of C. R. Drayton, is the present chairman of the Government Railway Managing Board.

Charles R. Drayton supplemented his preliminary education, acquired in private schools of England, by study in the Upper Canada College at Toronto, and later entered the employ of what afterward became the Canadian Permanent Loan Company of Toronto in the capacity of office boy. His rise with that corporation was rapid. He was advanced through intermediate positions until he eventually became western inspector and so continued for twenty years, his position being one of large responsibility and importance. This work carried him into all parts of western Canada and familiarized him with values in all sections of the country. The work involved rough and arduous experiences at times, as in the early days transportation was primitive. While the main lines of the railroad had been built the work necessitated driving in a buggy almost every foot of the country from Toronto to the Pacific coast. His duties at length brought him to Vancouver in 1904, since which time he has been a resident of this city. He continued with the Canadian Permanent Loan Company until 1908, when desiring that his labors should more directly benefit himself he resigned his position and joined E. J. Enthoven in organizing the Vancouver Financial Corporation, Ltd., of which he became managing director and so continues. This has become one of the strong moneyed institutions of the province, and its unassailable reputation and large business interests are the direct result of the enterprise, business management and well formulated plans of Mr. Drayton and his partner. The beginning of the business was small. A little room was secured and the company started to establish a clientage. Their worth as factors in financial circles soon became recognized, the number of their clients increased, and today a large volume of business is



CHARLES R. DRAYTON

transacted in well appointed offices in the London building. The officers of the company are: H. Abbott, chairman; C. R. Drayton, managing director; and E. J. Enthoven, secretary-treasurer. Only five years have passed since the organization of the Vancouver Financial Corporation, Ltd., yet it is capitalized today for two hundred and ten thousand dollars and has a reserve of two hundred thousand dollars. Their connections in Scotland are extensive and they are represented by agents in both Glasgow and Edinburgh. They conduct a general financial brokerage business and have invested large sums for clients. They never enter upon unwarranted risks, their progressiveness being tempered by a safe conservatism, yet their progress is never blocked by undue fear or faltering. The company also manages several large business and office buildings in Vancouver and conducts an extensive fire and casualty insurance business, being general agents for the General Fire Insurance Company of Perth, Scotland; the Aetna Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut; the General Accident Insurance Company, of Toronto; and the Canadian Casualty Boiler Insurance Company. A valuable asset in the management and control of the business has been Mr. Drayton's broad and accurate knowledge of values, acquired in his long experience as inspector of the Canadian Permanent Loan Company. Through this knowledge the money of clients has been wisely and safely invested and benefit has accrued to clients and their financial agents. Mr. Drayton is recognized as one of the foremost authorities on values in British Columbia, there being no better informed man in that line in the province. He makes this his especial feature of the business and is now valuator for six leading life insurance companies of Canada and is often called upon to act for the city of Vancouver on arbitrations in valuations. Mr. Drayton also has other financial interests, being a director of W. M. Harrison & Company, Ltd., operating a chain of drug stores in Vancouver, and chairman of the Utrecht Canadian Investment Company, Ltd., of Vancouver.

In politics Mr. Drayton is independent. He belongs to the Vancouver Club and to the Anglican church, and is interested in other important features of life working for the bettering of the individual or the community. On the 18th of June, 1900, at Toronto, he married Lydia Howland, a daughter of the late H. S. Howland, president of the Imperial Bank of Canada, and their children are Henry Howland and Charles Hampden. While Mr. Drayton has attained a most enviable position in financial circles, the course that he has pursued is one which will bear close investigation and scrutiny. There are no esoteric chapters in his life history. Diligence, determination and sound judgment have been the salient factors in his career, making his an honored name in financial circles.

WILLIAM JUKES MARSHALL.

William Jukes Marshall, senior partner in the firm of Marshall, Plummer & Company, civil engineers and contractors, entered into this relation in 1911, and in the intervening period of two years has built up a business of large and gratifying proportions. He was born at St. Catharines, Ontario, February 28, 1880, and is a son of Paul Harry and Susan Ann (Jukes) Marshall. In the maternal line he comes of a United Empire Loyalist family prominent in Canadian history. In 1891 the parents removed westward to British Columbia, settling in Victoria, where William J. Marshall pursued his education for a time in public schools and also attended school at Nanaimo. When his text-books were put aside he came to Vancouver and was afterward employed in various capacities until 1908, when he became connected with the contracting business as an employee of T. R. Nickson & Company, with whom he continued until 1911, when he entered into partnership with A. A. Plummer under the style of Marshall, Plummer & Company. This firm is today a prominent one, having a large clientage in both civil engineering and contracting. Thorough training and broad experience have qualified these men for the conduct of the important

interests entrusted to them and in which connection they are winning substantial success. They are now clearing up one hundred and thirty acres for the provincial government just outside of the city limits and are at present dyking Nicomen island in the Fraser river, about a ninety thousand dollar job. They have done macadamizing at Port Grey and steam shovel excavation work and concrete work for schools and other public buildings.

On the 10th of October, 1911, in Vancouver, Mr. Marshall was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Davis, a daughter of the Rev. John Hardwick and Florence Davis. Her father was connected with several parishes in England, and in the early days of the settlement of the northwest made his way to Victoria, where he officiated at the Victoria cathedral. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall are also of the Anglican faith. The former was at one time identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, but is not affiliated therewith at this writing. His political allegiance is given to the conservative party, and as a member of the Vancouver Board of Trade he cooperates in many of its plans and projects for the public good.

CHARLES HUBERT WATSON.

Musical circles of New Westminster and indeed all circles in a city where ability is respected and integrity honored suffered a distinct loss in the death of Charles Hubert Watson, for three years leader of the city band and organist and choirmaster of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church. At the time of his death, which occurred at Honolulu during the Spanish-American war, he was the director of the First Regiment band, and also band master of the Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteers, an organization which he founded and which his well timed and indefatigable labor placed among the leading organizations of its kind in the United States army.

Mr. Watson was born in New Brunswick, September 22, 1864, and was a son of Rev. A. A. and Jane Caroline Watson, the former of whom has passed away, the latter now residing in Minneapolis. Mr. Watson spent his childhood and acquired his education in his native city and during practically his entire active life was prominent in musical circles there, although he resided in New Westminster for a number of years. Those years won for him the confidence and high regard of all who came within the close circle of his friendship and a place of distinction and honor as a musician. He was band master of the City Band for three years, during which time it earned a professional reputation as a well managed, well directed and thoroughly proficient musical organization, and he was also organist and choirmaster of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church. In musical circles generally he was prominent and popular and he gained a widespread reputation as an able teacher, many of his former pupils being today accomplished musicians. About the year 1894 Mr. Watson returned to Minneapolis and there became quickly prominent in musical circles, his ability and energy carrying him forward into important relations with the musical life of the community. Here he organized the First Regiment Band and was its director for many years, leading some of the best musicians in western America. During this time also he organized and became the leader of Watson's Orchestra and was for one year in charge of the orchestra of the Bijou Theatre. His administrative ability directed into musical channels brought him prominence and distinction as a leader but it was fully equaled by his ability as a musician, for he possessed talent that seemed destined to carry him far, both as a player and as a composer. Practically every musical instrument was at his command although the violin and pipe organ were his favorites, and his musical execution, which was of a high order, was nevertheless equaled by his talent as a composer. He arranged many of the numbers played by his organizations and when he later engaged in the musical publishing business he exploited the Thelma March which enjoyed a wide popu-



CHARLES H. WATSON

larity. His most notable work was in the gathering of large military bands for special grand street work and his executive and organizing ability was very evident during the Elks' parade held in Minneapolis in 1897, the largest pageant of its kind ever seen in that city.

When the Spanish-American war broke out and the Minneapolis Battalion was drafted for the expedition to Manila, Mr. Watson linked his fortunes with those of his regiment and proceeded with it to San Francisco, where the army was encamped awaiting the arrival of the transports. Here his conspicuous services were again officially recognized and he was promoted to be brigade bandmaster. There was some sickness in the camp at that time and it is supposed that during this period Mr. Watson contracted typhoid fever which only developed after the troops had sailed for the Philippines. Upon their arrival at Honolulu he was so ill that it was impossible to take him to the end of the journey and he was accordingly left on the island under the charge of competent nurses. His health did not improve, however, and on July 20, 1898, death claimed him, cutting short a promising career.

Mr. Watson married on April 16, 1890, Miss Margaret Eva Campbell, a daughter of John and Mary Campbell, and they became the parents of two children, Marguerite Elizabeth and Campbell Hubert Allan. The family now reside at No. 427 Fourth street, New Westminster, and are well known in social circles of that city.

Mr. Watson had many friends in New Westminster and in other parts of this province, all of whom deeply mourned the sudden termination of an active, successful and unusually promising career. Mr. Watson has also been sadly missed in musical circles of Minneapolis, where his work and enthusiasm had given a new impetus to musical advancement and where his contributions to musical development were timely and notable.

JOHN McLEOD.

Many are drawn into real-estate circles because of the rapid and substantial growth of Vancouver, and indeed this is an excellent field for activity along that line. Not all realize, however, that industry, perseverance, capability and initiative are just as important to the real-estate dealer as to the merchant or manufacturer. Mr. McLeod, however, has employed the qualities mentioned and since 1909 has been conducting a successful and growing business as president and managing director of the John McLeod Company, Ltd. He was born in Glengarry, Ontario, August 13, 1870, a son of Murdock and Bella (Stewart) McLeod, well known farming people of that neighborhood. In the public schools of Glengarry county the son acquired his education, and taking up the study of telegraphy became an operator for the Grand Trunk Railway at Bright, Ontario, where he remained for four years. He afterward spent several years as a relieving operator, and in 1897 came to Vancouver, where he was employed for a time in the building trade. In 1905 he started in the real-estate business, with which he has now been associated for eight years. The present John McLeod Company, Ltd., was organized in 1909 and Mr. McLeod has since been in control of its affairs as president and managing director. He has made a close study of the property upon the market, has displayed sound judgment in anticipating the possible rise or diminution of values, and has so conducted his affairs as to win substantial return.

On the 25th of March, 1910, at Seattle, Washington, Mr. McLeod was married to Miss Margaret Williamson McAdie, of Nanaimo, British Columbia, a daughter of Henry and Margaret McAdie. Her parents were pioneers of this province, coming here on their wedding journey and settling in Nanaimo, where they have since resided.

Mr. McLeod is a supporter of the liberal party but is not active in politics. He is prominent in Masonic circles, holding membership in Acacia Lodge, F. & A. M., of Vancouver; in the Royal Arch Chapter, Preceptory and in Gizeh Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Terminal City Club, and the rules and principles which govern his conduct are largely found in the teachings of the Presbyterian church, of which he is a member.

HARRY JOHN PAINTER.

Harry John Painter is assessment commissioner of Vancouver and has for many years been active in civic affairs. Moreover, he is one of the pioneers of British Columbia, having taken up his abode in Vancouver in the year in which its present name was adopted. He was born in Hanley, Staffordshire, England, June 14, 1856, and is a son of Frederick Charles and Emily (Marriner) Painter. The father was for many years connected with the pottery business in England, having for a long period been traveling representative for W. T. Copeland & Sons, of Stoke-on-Trent, while later he was connected with the Coalport China Works in Shropshire, England, for many years. His travels in connection with business took him all over Great Britain and Ireland, and in the years of his service on the road he became widely known, being a familiar figure in many cities and having legions of friends wherever he went. He possessed the genial, social qualities which win high regard, and all who knew him spoke of him in terms of great respect.

Harry John Painter was educated in the schools of Bridgewater, Shropshire, England, after which he entered the employ of the firm of I. & T. Dimmock & Company, a large timber and lumber concern. He became a timber valuator for that house and the work took him to various sections of Great Britain. He severed that connection in February, 1881, and in April of the same year he came to Canada, going first to Winnipeg, which was then the western terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He remained in Winnipeg for a year, variously employed, and in that time was looking out for a permanent location. He also attended night school at Winnipeg, entering a business college, in which he acquitted himself with honors. In the spring of 1882 he made his way to the Northwest Territory and settled at Broadview, Assiniboia, where he engaged in farming. He was also land agent for the Canadian Pacific Railway and likewise served as first postmaster of Broadview, while in connection with a partner he conducted a general store. During that time he served on the jury in the trial of the case of the Queen versus Louis Riel, who was arrested for high treason, having been the instigator and the leader of the famous Riel rebellion. He was the first member of the jury sworn at that trial, which took place at Regina, Assiniboia, in 1885.

In November, 1886, Mr. Painter arrived in British Columbia, settling at Vancouver, where he became connected with the building department of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and so remained until March, 1888. He was afterward with the land department of the road until October, 1899, when he went into business on his own account as a real-estate and general financial broker in Vancouver, becoming senior partner of the firm of Painter & Turton. He was thus engaged until 1903, when, having been appointed to the provincial assessment office of British Columbia, he retired from the real-estate business to give his undivided attention to his new duties, which he assumed on the 1st of January, 1903. He continued in that position until March, 1907, when he was appointed assessment commissioner of the city of Vancouver, and so remains to the present time. His long continuance in these offices speaks in incontrovertible terms of his ability and fidelity. In politics Mr. Painter has always been known as a stalwart conservative. He has taken an active part in civic affairs in Vancouver, and

for three consecutive terms—1896, 1897 and 1898—was alderman of the city, and was again elected for the year 1901.

While residing in England Mr. Painter served for a number of years with the Queen's Own Staffordshire Rangers, being sergeant of that command when he retired from the service preparatory to coming to Canada in 1881. He was highly complimented when he passed the examination for sergeant, the examining board stating that few, if any, in any branch of the service showed as thorough a knowledge of military affairs, tactics, etc.

On the 29th of August, 1883, at Whitewood, Assiniboia, Mr. Painter was united in marriage to Miss Annie M. Petchell, of Aldborough, England, a daughter of Edward Petchell, an extensive farmer of Yorkshire, England, who, after crossing the Atlantic to Canada in 1883, began farming at Broadview, where he remained until 1894, when he came to British Columbia to live with his daughter until his death, which occurred in 1907.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Painter were born eight children, seven sons and a daughter, all of whom are living with the exception of the second son, Frederick Charles, who passed away in November, 1912. He was a fine young man in person, in talents and in character, was an athlete of ability, possessed a legion of friends, and his death was a sad blow to his parents. The living children are: Emily, a teacher at Alexandra Orphanage School at Vancouver; Edward Petchell, a naval architect of Vancouver; Harry John, a railway mail clerk and a member of the Vancouver Athletic Club lacross team, the champion amateur lacrosse team of the world; Robert, a mechanical engineer in the employ of the Vancouver Engineering Works; Cornelius Stamford, now attending the Vancouver Business Institute; Joe, an employe of the British Columbia Telephone Company; and Frank Midforth, at school in Vancouver. The family attend the Anglican church, in which Mr. Painter holds membership. He is also connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is perhaps best known through his official connections, but in every relation of life has commanded the warm regard of those with whom he has been associated. His public record is most commendable, and in all his service he has been actuated by a loyalty to the general welfare that none questions.

LEON JOHNSON LADNER.

Among the younger and more prominent members of the bar of Vancouver, British Columbia, is Leon Johnson Ladner, who in two years has built up an important private practice which connects him with some of the foremost interests of the city. A native of this province, he was born on November 29, 1884, and is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Ladner, of whom more extended mention is made in another part of this work. He received his education in the public and high schools of New Westminster and the University of Toronto, from which he graduated with the degree of B. A. and with honors in political science in 1907. Two years later he took the degree of LL. B. from the same university and then studied law under Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, K. C. Mr. Ladner was called to the bar of British Columbia in July, 1910, after which he spent one year abroad, traveling throughout various parts of Europe, during which time he supplemented his course in economics by gathering data on various forms of taxation and government. Returning to Vancouver in the fall of 1911 he engaged in practice alone for a short time and then entered into a partnership with W. A. Cantelon, under the firm name of Ladner & Cantelon. They engage in general practice and have become recognized as young men of more than ordinary ability, gifted with a right understanding of the law and able and thorough in their preparation of any cause entrusted to their care. Mr. Ladner is also connected with his brother-in-law, L. Lantzus, formerly a manufacturer of northern France, in the wholesale im-

porting business with offices in the Fairfield building. Moreover, he is a director in the Ladner Investment & Trust Company, Ltd.

In the beautiful city of Nice, France, on his first European tour, Mr. Ladner met Miss Jeanne Lantzius, a resident of Lille, who was spending the winter on the Riviera. In April, 1912, Mr. Ladner returned to France for the young lady and they were married in Brussels, Belgium. Mrs. Ladner is a daughter of Emile and Helene Lantzius, both natives of France, her father being a well known manufacturer of Lille.

In his political affiliations Mr. Ladner is a conservative and has always taken an active interest in the welfare of his party. He is a public speaker and is often called upon to defend the cause during campaigns. However, he is not an office seeker. He is a member of the Native Sons of British Columbia. Progressive and aggressive, Mr. Lander is typical of the west, all of his actions being permeated with energy and ambition. He is genial, pleasant-mannered and open-hearted, and readily supports any enterprise instituted to promote advancement along material or intellectual lines. As a lawyer he has already attained a good position, being capable, honest and conscientious. Mr. Ladner has every occasion to exhibit the faculties which a lawyer should possess—skill, ability and force in the presentation of a case. He is a good judge of human nature and character and last, but not least, possesses untiring industry.

CHARLES EDWARD DOHERTY, M. D.

Specialization in the present age has promoted knowledge to a point largely approaching perfection. In all of the professions there are men who are giving their attention to certain departments thereof with the result that they attain skill and efficiency which could never be acquired were they to continue in the general professional lines. In this connection mention should be made of Charles Edward Doherty, today eminent in a field of practice in the treatment of mental and nervous diseases. In 1905 he became medical superintendent of the Provincial Hospital for the Insane at Coquitlam. Since called to this position he has introduced many new and novel methods for the care of the mentally deranged which are proving of notable worth in the restoration of normal conditions, while Dr. Doherty has become widely recognized as a most serviceable factor in the world's work.

A native of Peel county, Ontario, he was born November 28, 1873, of the marriage of William F. and Mary Anne Doherty. The father was a pioneer settler of Peel county and became one of the most successful farmers there. He was particularly noted as a raiser and exporter of stock and at the time of his death in 1907 was one of the largest property holders in Peel county. His wife survived him for several years, passing away in January, 1913.

In the public schools of Peel county Dr. Doherty mastered the elementary branches of learning and later attended the Toronto Collegiate Institute, Trinity University and Trinity Medical College. From the university, in 1899, he received the degrees of M. D. and C. M., and from the medical college that of F. T. M. C. Throughout the years of his active connection with the profession he has been engaged in hospital practice. Following his graduation he was appointed medical superintendent of the Kootenay Lake General Hospital in 1899 and there remained until 1902, when he was appointed assistant medical superintendent of the Provincial Hospital for the Insane at Coquitlam, acting in that capacity for three years or until 1905, when he became medical superintendent. Speaking of a recent visit to the institution, Dr. Westbrook, president of the new provincial university, said: "I was delighted with all I saw;" and after eulogizing certain features of the institution as conducted under Dr. Doherty's supervision, he pointed out that the agricultural work carried on at the hospital farm will render it a valuable adjunct to the university when the classes in practical agriculture



DR. CHARLES E. DOHERTY

are opened. In speaking of the system of classification of patients introduced by Dr. Doherty, President Wesbrook said that it was ahead of anything on the American continent and that the institution promised to give results in the treatment of the mentally afflicted that would surprise the world.

In 1905 Dr. Doherty was married to Miss Elweena Martin, a native of British Columbia and a daughter of S. B. Martin, one of the provincial pioneers. They have three children, two sons and a daughter. Dr. Doherty has never dissipated his energies over various fields of labor but has ever concentrated his efforts upon his profession and today occupies a notable place among the eminent specialists on mental diseases in the country. His broad study has made him familiar with the methods followed in leading Canadian and American institutions and also abroad, and practical knowledge and experience have enabled him to institute new plans the beneficial results of which have been directly observable. Humanity and science constitute the basis for his labors in this connection, and when we judge of the individual according to the standards of a modern philosopher who has said: "Not the good that comes to us, but the good that comes to the world through us, is the measure of our success," then the life work of Dr. Doherty may be said to be most successful.

JAMES EDWARD McMULLEN.

James Edward McMullen, solicitor for the Canadian Pacific Railroad at Vancouver, was born in Woodstock, Ontario, June 20, 1872, his parents being the Rev. W. T. and Susanna (Gilbert) McMullen, who were representatives of Ontario pioneer families. The son was a pupil in the public and high schools of Woodstock and afterward entered Osgoode Hall at Toronto, Ontario, from which he was graduated with the class of 1896. Having carefully prepared for the practice of law, he was called to the Ontario bar in that year and opened a law office at Galt, Ontario, where he remained until 1898. He then joined the staff of the legal department of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Montreal, and remained there until 1906, when he came to Vancouver to take charge of that company's legal business in British Columbia.

At Toronto, Ontario, on the 3d of January, 1906, Mr. McMullen married Miss Naomi Temple, a daughter of Edmund B. Temple. Mr. Temple was government engineer for a number of years at Toronto Harbor and later had charge of the harbors at Fort William and Port Arthur, Ontario. Unto Mr. and Mrs. McMullen have been born two sons and a daughter, Edmund Temple, Naomi Temple and James Temple. Mr. McMullen is a Presbyterian. In politics he is a liberal. He is a member of the Vancouver Club of Vancouver and the Union Club of Victoria.

ROBERT MACKAY FRIPP.

Robert Mackay Fripp, architect, whose reputation and renown are based upon his artistic nature, thorough training and well developed powers, was born in Clifton, England, December 16, 1858, his parents being George Arthur and Mary Fripp. George Arthur Fripp, R. W. S., was at one time court painter to Prince Albert and Queen Victoria.

Robert M. Fripp was educated at Belsize Manor, a private school, and under private tutorship. In 1874 he began the study of architecture in London and ten years later entered upon the active practice of his profession in Auckland, New Zealand, where he remained for about four years. In 1888 he came to Vancouver, where he has since practiced his profession, but prior to that time he had traveled to a considerable extent, studying widely in connection with his business. Be-

ginning in 1878 he spent about a year in travel in South Africa, another year in eastern Asia, the third year in Europe, and from 1881 until 1884 he was in Tasmania and Australia. He then began practice in Auckland, New Zealand, remaining there from 1884 to 1888, when he came to the northwest. Since that time he has lectured to some extent at Chautauquas, art clubs, arts and crafts societies and before other organizations, delivering a course of lectures on art and archæology and architectural ornament. His wide reading, his broad experience and his deep research have enabled him to speak not only entertainingly but also with authority upon questions relating to architecture in any of its various phases or with reference to its history. He was again in New Zealand from 1896 until 1898 and in the latter year returned to British Columbia. From 1901 until 1908 he was in England and California and was made a certificated architect (L. A. C.) in 1906. In 1908 he returned to Vancouver, where he has since engaged in practice, and in 1910 he was made a fellow of the Royal Society of Arts. He became also a fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1901 but afterward resigned. He is the author of essays on Arts and Crafts, the Maori Art and others, and his writings are of deep interest to all who have had technical training along those lines or who have an artistic sense that finds gratification in carrying on investigation of that character.

On the 27th of February, 1887, at Auckland, New Zealand, Mr. Fripp was united in marriage to Miss Christina Nichol, a daughter of John W. and Annie Nichol. Her father, late of Jesmond, near Newcastle, England, was a representative of an old English family. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Fripp have been born four children, George Mackay, Clifford Russell, Alice and Dorothea.

Mr. Fripp was for several years a member of the First Berkshire Volunteers. In South Africa he joined the mounted infantry, with which he was connected for eighteen months, and he was also a member of the New Zealand Garrison Artillery and later of the New Zealand Mounted Infantry. While in that country he became a member of New Zealand Lodge, F. & A. M., and his religious faith is that of the Anglican church. That he is interested in municipal affairs and in those things which are a matter of civic virtue and civic pride is indicated in the fact that he is a member of the Vancouver City Beautiful Association and a vice president of the Arts, Historical and Scientific Association; also a member of the board of the Canadian Club, and more strictly along professional lines he is connected with the Pylon Architectural Club of Vancouver and the Canadian Handicrafts Guild of Vancouver, being president of the former and vice president of the latter. Actuated at all times by a spirit of progress, he could never content himself with mediocrity along professional lines and has gained that broad knowledge and well merited reputation which come through wide study and highly developed powers.

THOMAS JOSEPH ARMSTRONG.

The fact that Thomas Joseph Armstrong has held the important office of sheriff of Westminster county for twenty years speaks for itself and stands as evidence of his ability, faithfulness to duty and his sense of honor as a public servant. A native of New Westminster, he has made a record which is a credit to himself and reflects honor upon his community. His public career began in 1886, when he became deputy to his distinguished father, who was then sheriff, and he has since continued in the public service. He is one of the most popular officials in Westminster county and enjoys the confidence and good-will of all who know him. Born in 1864, he is a son of the Hon. William J. and Honor C. (Ladner) Armstrong, an extended biography of whom appears in another part of this work.

Thomas J. Armstrong acquired his education in the common and high schools of New Westminster, continuing his studies to his eighteenth year, in



THOMAS J. ARMSTRONG

which he became a clerk in a book and stationery store in his native city. He subsequently removed to San Francisco, California, where he learned the drug business and upon his return to British Columbia, in 1885, engaged in that line in partnership with F. H. Coulter in New Westminster, but in the following year disposed of his interests to D. S. Curtis and in May, 1886, began his public career. At that time he became deputy to his father, who was then sheriff of Westminster county, and continued as such until September 17, 1892, on which date he was appointed acting sheriff. When the act of parliament dividing Westminster and Vancouver counties went into effect on October 27, 1892, he received the appointment of acting sheriff of the latter county as well, serving for both counties until July 25, 1893, on which date he was commissioned sheriff of Westminster county, in which office he has since so ably served. The work he has done for the past twenty years in his official capacity deserves the highest commendation, and through his efforts he has largely succeeded in stamping out lawlessness and controlling the criminal element. In August, 1901, Mr. Armstrong was also appointed issuer of marriage licenses, which is still part of his official duties.

In 1888 Thomas J. Armstrong was united in marriage to Miss Annie Kerr, a native of Ingersoll, Ontario, and a daughter of Daniel Kerr, a pioneer carriage manufacturer of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong are the parents of one daughter, Nora Marguerite. Prominent in fraternal circles, Mr. Armstrong served as deputy grand master of the Masonic grand lodge of British Columbia and in June, 1905, was elected grand master of the grand lodge of the province, the election being held in New Westminster. He also is a member of the Westminster Club. Faithful to his duties and loyal to his country, Mr. Armstrong gives a leading example of what constitutes right-minded citizenship and receives the confidence and good-will of all with whom he comes in contact in an official or social way.

CHARLES H. CARNWATH.

Charles H. Carnwath, organizer and managing director of the False Creek Lumber Company, has been connected with the business since 1906 and in its conduct has proven his worth and executive force. Vancouver has thus come to recognize him as an energetic and self-made man, for he owes his progress entirely to his own labors. He was born in Riverside, Albert county, New Brunswick, in 1867, his parents being James and Rosa (Kyle) Carnwath, both of whom were natives of Ireland, in which country they were reared and married. Soon afterward they crossed the Atlantic to New Brunswick and settled at Riverside, where for a few years the father engaged in teaching in the public schools. Later he became a general merchant in that town and there they spent the remainder of their lives.

Charles H. Carnwath attended public and normal schools at Riverside and was also a teacher in the country schools for one year. But the west with its widening possibilities attracted him and in 1888 he came to Vancouver which was still but a village at that time. He was first employed in connection with the Leamy & Kyle mill, in the early days known as the Red mill. This was the second mill built on False Creek. He worked there for seven and one-half years in the capacity of shipper and afterward became connected with the Royal City mill, which was the first built on the creek. He represented that business as shipper for one year and later engaged as shipper in the Robertson & Hackett mill, with which he was connected for five years. On the expiration of that period he returned to the Leamy & Kyle mill. In the meantime the business had been reorganized under the name of the Vancouver Lumber Company and Mr. Carnwath continued there as shipper until 1906, when, ambitious to engage in business on his own account, he utilized his earnings in the establishment of a business of his own,

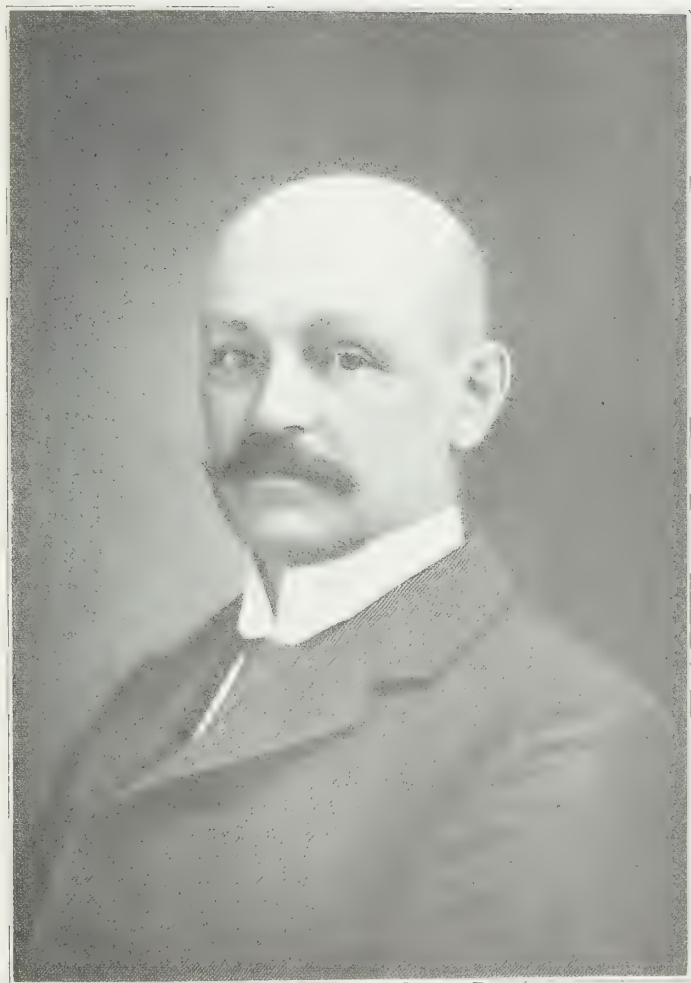
organizing the False Creek Lumber Company, of which he is the managing director. They mill all kinds of native lumber, with an output of seventy thousand feet of finished lumber per day, and the magnitude of the enterprise is furthermore indicated in the fact that they employ on an average of one hundred and thirty men and ship to all parts of Canada west of the maritime provinces. The business has been developed largely through the enterprise and capability of Mr. Carnwath, who is familiar with all branches of the lumber industry and whose sound judgment and unfaltering activity have constituted the basis of this successful undertaking.

In Vancouver, on the 23d of May, 1895, Mr. Carnwath was married to Miss Phoebe Stewart, a daughter of D. M. Stewart, a well known pioneer of Vancouver. They have three children, Irene Hamilton, Charlotte Ferne and Velma Stewart. Mr. Carnwath votes with the liberal party. He and his wife are members of the Mount Pleasant Presbyterian church, in the work of which they are actively and helpfully interested. Mr. Carnwath deserves much credit for what he has accomplished in a business way and his example should serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement to young men who start out as he did, practically empty-handed, but to whom the path of opportunity is ever open.

FRANCIS WILLIAM ROUNSEFELL.

The history of a country is no longer the record of wars and conquests but of business activity and enterprise, the conquest being no longer that of man over man but of mind over matter. Francis William Rounsefell is one who through his intelligently directed efforts has worked his way continuously upward and is now managing director of Ceperley, Rounsefell & Company, Limited, insurance, loaning and financial agents. He was born in Wolfville, Nova Scotia, February 19, 1868, and is a son of John and Margaret (DeWolf) Rounsefell. The father, a native of Cornwall, England, is now living at Chilliwack, British Columbia. The mother was descended from United Empire Loyalist stock and belonged to the DeWolf family in whose honor the town of Wolfville, Nova Scotia, was named.

Francis W. Rounsefell pursued his education in the schools of England and since 1882 has been identified with the west, having in that year removed to Brandon, Manitoba, where he entered the employ of the Merchants Bank, with which he continued for a number of years. In February, 1888, he came to Vancouver and was employed for a few years by the firm of Ross & Ceperley, with whom he continued after the incorporation of their insurance and loan business under the name of the Vancouver Loan Trust Savings & Guarantee Company, Limited. The concern was later changed to Ceperley, Loewen & Campbell, Limited, and Mr. Rounsefell, becoming financially interested in the business, was elected secretary. When the present corporation of Ceperley, Rounsefell & Company, Limited, was formed he was elected managing director, which position he still fills. In 1910 Mr. Ceperley retired from active participation in the business but is still president. Active control and management largely devolve upon Mr. Rounsefell, who is a prominent representative of financial and insurance interests here, the firm controlling an extensive business, their clientage having increased year by year since the organization of the original company. Mr. Rounsefell is also a director of the Vancouver Milling & Grain Company, Limited, and is connected with the directorate of a number of mining companies. His attention, however, is chiefly given to the interests of Ceperley, Rounsefell & Company, Limited, today the leading concern in the fire insurance field in the province, their business o'ertopping that of all others. They also handle real estate and as financial agents conduct a large loaning business, although insurance is the principal feature. They are the general agents of the Phoenix of London and of the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company.



FRANCIS W. ROUNSEFELL

On the 31st of January, 1898, in Vancouver, British Columbia, Mr. Rounsefell was married to Miss Elizabeth DeWolf Vaughan, a daughter of Simon and Sarah Vaughan, connected with the well known firm of shipowners in Liverpool. Mr. and Mrs. Rounsefell have two children, Eric DeWolf and Marjorie Vaughan. The parents hold membership in Christ church, Anglican. Mr. Rounsefell gives his political allegiance to the conservative party, and something of the nature of his interests and recreation is indicated in the fact that he holds membership in the Vancouver, Country and Shaughnessy Heights Golf Clubs and is a director and vice president of the Vancouver Horse Show Association. The steps in his orderly progression are easily discernible, his advancement being made because of his recognition and utilization of opportunities, his laudable ambition and his undaunted enterprise.

HENRY SIGLER.

For twenty-one years Henry Sigler has been a resident of the northwest, and since 1909 has maintained his home in Vancouver, where he is well known as the president of the Alberta Financial Corporation, Ltd., financial agents and dealers in real estate. He was born in Roumania, on the 12th of October, 1867. When a young man of twenty-one years he crossed the Atlantic to the United States, landing in New York City in 1888. The following year he made his way to eastern Canada and after three years spent in that section of the country came to the northwest in 1892. He embarked in general merchandising at Edmonton, Alberta, in 1895 and there remained in trade until 1909, or for a period of fourteen years. He then came to Vancouver and in 1911 was instrumental in organizing and incorporating the Alberta Financial Corporation, Ltd., of which he was elected president.

On the 22d of September, 1898, in Montreal, Quebec, Mr. Sigler was united in marriage to Miss Fannie Lehrer. They have become the parents of two sons, David and Maurice. Mr. Sigler was a member of Edmonton Lodge, A. F. & A. M., which he joined in 1898, and, following his removal to Vancouver, he transferred his membership to Melrose Lodge in 1912. He belongs to the Progress Club and, like his associates in that organization, is much interested in all that pertains to the welfare and upbuilding of the city, the exploitation of its resources and its substantial development. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to seek a home in the new world, for here he has found the opportunities which he sought and which are always open to ambitious, energetic young men, and in their improvement he has made continuous advancement along business lines.

OSCAR BRUCE ALLAN.

Among the enterprises which make Vancouver one of the attractive commercial centers on the Pacific coast is the jewelry establishment owned and managed by Oscar Bruce Allan, who has a splendidly appointed store, in which he carries a large stock and in which he employs thirty-six people. He keeps in close touch with the progress of the times in all of his business affairs and his store sets the standard which many others follow. Mr. Allan is a native of Guelph, Ontario, born July 22, 1877, and his parents are John and Eliza Allan. The family is one of the oldest of Guelph, having been established there in 1833. Representatives of the name were the first millers and the first distillers of that place and the old home was the first house built in Guelph—a log structure that is still standing. It was built by the Upper Canada Company for their resident engineer and when Mr. Allan's grandfather, William Allan, succeeded to that position he also became the occupant of the house. After years spent in the employ of the company he

retired and erected flour mills, which for a number of years he owned and successfully operated. The log house built by the Upper Canada Company was later used by the Canadian Pacific Railroad as a depot until about two years ago. The lime used in building the foundation of the house was carried on the backs of men, a sack at a time, over a distance of forty-eight miles from Toronto. The Allan family shared in all of the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life and were active in the development of Ontario, where they were among the first settlers.

Oscar Bruce Allan pursued his education in the public schools of Guelph and after putting aside his text-books turned his attention to the jewelry trade there serving a five-year apprenticeship and remaining in the business at that point until 1897, when he came to Vancouver, where he worked in a jewelry store for some time. In 1904 he established his present business. He now has a large establishment, employing about thirty-six people. His stock is extensive and complete, including goods of both domestic and foreign manufacture, and the attractive arrangement of the store, the well known reliability of his business methods and his unfaltering energy have brought to him a substantial measure of success. Possibly his is one of the largest individual jewelry stores in Canada. As he has prospered in his undertakings he has also invested to some extent in Vancouver realty but concentrates his efforts upon his mercantile interests and is widely acknowledged to be the leading jeweler of Vancouver.

On the 23d of September, 1901, in Vancouver, Mr. Allan was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Masters, a daughter of Thomas and Ellen Masters, who came to this city shortly after the fire of 1886. Both are still residing here. Mr. Allan is a member of Southern Cross Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Vancouver, and belongs also to the Terminal City Club and to Christ church. It will thus be seen that business does not monopolize his time to the exclusion of other interests but that his life is well balanced in its activities. Men have come to know that he is to be relied upon as a citizen as well as a business man and as a friend as well as a factor in public life, and it would be difficult to find one who has more genuine friends in Vancouver than Oscar Bruce Allan.

JOHN DAVID ROSS.

Commercial and industrial enterprises are the foundations upon which are builded a city's development, prosperity and greatness. Among those who have contributed to the result accomplished in Vancouver, is John David Ross, a show case manufacturer, who has a large and well equipped plant and annually places upon the market an extensive output. He is today regarded as one of the foremost representatives of industrial interests in Vancouver. He was born in Glengarry, Ontario, December 19, 1863, and is a son of David and Emily (Socier) Ross, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of Ontario. They resided in Glengarry until 1891, when they came to British Columbia. The father passed away in Kamloops and the mother in Vancouver.

John David Ross, spending his youthful days under the parental roof, was a pupil in the public schools of Glengarry and while yet a boy in his teens learned the carpenter's trade with his father, who was a contractor. At a very early age he began contracting on his own account and when a youth of sixteen had fourteen carpenters in his employ—a remarkable record for one of his years. He continued in that business there until 1886, when he came to British Columbia and worked on stations for the Canadian Pacific Railway between Donald and Kamloops for a short time. Locating in Kamloops, he there engaged in the contracting business as a member of the firm of McGillivray & Ross, but after a year this partnership was dissolved. Mr. Ross remained alone in the contracting business for six years at Kamloops, after which he came to Vancouver in 1893 and began contracting in a small way; but owing to the fact that very



JOHN D. ROSS

little building was being done here at that time, he soon gave up the work and for a period was employed in a sash and door factory. In 1900, however, he began the manufacture of show cases, erecting a work bench in one room of his home. He had to borrow ten dollars to buy oak for the first two cases which he built. He soon gained a start, however, and afterward built a little shop, fourteen by twenty-eight feet, on the rear of his lot at No. 43 Eighth avenue, Mount Pleasant. About a year later he tore down this shop and built another, twenty-two by forty-eight feet, on the same site, put in a few machines and employed four men. He remained there for two years and then removed to Dufferin street, adjoining the location of his present plant. There he erected a frame building covering two lots and, enlarging and improving his plant, furnished employment to twenty men. In 1909 he sold a third interest in the business to J. O. Perry and they erected their present quarters, now occupying a spacious brick building at No. 291 Dufferin street. This building is three-story and basement, one hundred by one hundred feet, and is equipped with the most modern machinery to facilitate the work in their line. They employ from forty to fifty men and manufacture all kinds of show cases, bank, store and office fixtures and have a complete beveling and silvering plant for all kinds of mirrors. Their output amounts in value to about one hundred thousand dollars per year and their goods are sent to all parts of the province. In July, 1912, Mr. Ross purchased his partner's interest and is now sole proprietor of this business, which has grown steadily in volume and importance until it is now one of the foremost manufacturing enterprises of Vancouver. Its development has been along substantial lines and the secret of success is found in the energy, determination and straightforward business methods of the proprietor. He has always maintained high business standards in the character of material used, in the quality of workmanship and in the treatment accorded patrons, and as the years have gone by the success of this enterprise has grown until Mr. Ross is today numbered among the leading manufacturers of Vancouver.

On the 3d of April, 1890, in Kamloops, British Columbia, Mr. Ross was married to Miss Agnes Brown, a native of Mount Forest, Grey county, Ontario, then residing in Kamloops. Unto them have been born seven children, as follows: Stanley David, Winifred Margaret, Carmen Edwin, Allan, Russell, Loren and Emily.

In politics Mr. Ross is a conservative and while interested in vital questions of good government, he is not an active worker in party ranks, his time and attention being fully occupied with his business interests, which for many years have been of constantly growing importance. He may truly be called a self-made man, for whatever success he has achieved is attributable to his own labors and his well defined and carefully executed plans. His record shows what may be accomplished when determination and energy lead the way and proves that success and an honorable name may be won simultaneously.

PERCY FRAZIER.

The course of years may bring the depletion of natural resources, yet those of British Columbia seem almost inexhaustible. She has rich mineral districts, splendid forests and broad prairie lands and the entire northwest furnishes splendid opportunity for the investor. Mr. Frazier is active in controlling and directing interests along those lines as a dealer in timber lands and real-estate, fire and marine insurance and as financial agent. Within the past decade there has come to the northwest a great band of American citizens—men of enterprise who have recognized the opportunities of this section and are utilizing them not only for their own benefit but also in the upbuilding and improvement of the district. To this class belongs Percy Frazier, who was born in Joliet, Illinois, June 11, 1884, a son of Richard and Mary Jane Frazier, who were among the early pioneers of

that state. The son, spending his youthful days under the parental roof, was a student in the public schools of Joliet until 1894, when the family removed to the northwest, settling at Vancouver, where he again attended public schools. He started in the business world in 1899 as an employe of a local grocery concern, with which he remained for a few years and then resigned to enter the employ of Swift & Company, wholesale dealers in meats and provisions. Following his marriage in 1907 he became interested with his father-in-law in some timber lands, although still in the employ of Swift & Company. Two years later he resigned his position with that corporation and entered into a partnership with his father-in-law in the lumber business under the firm name of Frazier & McNair. This partnership was dissolved in 1910 and Mr. Frazier continued the business on his own account under the firm style of P. Frazier & Company until May 1, 1913, when he organized the Union Finance Company, Limited, which absorbed both P. Frazier & Company and the British Underwriters, Limited, and of which Mr. Frazier became president and so continues to the present time. The Union Finance Company, Limited, is a close corporation with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars and doing a general insurance and financial brokerage business. They are general agents in British Columbia for the Los Angeles Fire Insurance Company of Los Angeles, California; the Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia; the Western Union Fire Insurance Company of Vancouver, British Columbia; the German Commercial Accident Insurance Company of Philadelphia; and the Missouri Fidelity & Casualty Company of Springfield, Missouri. Though the company is young, by their absorption of the two aforementioned companies they are already doing a large business and their prospects for the future are of the brightest.

Mr. Frazier is largely conversant with values and with opportunities for investment in timber lands and other real estate and has controlled important activities along those lines. Previous to the formation of the Union Finance Company, Limited, he also conducted a successful fire and marine insurance and general financial brokerage business which is now a part of the above mentioned company and to which Mr. Frazier gives his personal attention.

On the 21st day of August, 1907, in Vancouver, Mr. Frazier was united in marriage to Miss Margaret L. McNair, a daughter of David and Mary Jane McNair. They have one son, Percy, Jr. Mr. Frazier is a member of the Presbyterian church and he belongs to Southern Cross Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Pacific Chapter, R. A. M.; and Columbia Preceptory, A. & A. S. R. The nature of his recreation is indicated in the fact that he holds membership in the American Club, of which he was one of the organizers and is at present a director. He is also a member of the Vancouver Automobile Club and the Vancouver Gun Club. He is wide awake, alert and energetic, attacking everything that he undertakes with a contagious enthusiasm, and in all his business affairs he has followed constructive methods, his path never being strewn with the wreck of other's failures. He recognizes the fact that there is room and opportunity for all and he has won a liberal clientage by proving his business worth and his enterprise.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH MAYERS.

Captain Joseph Mayers, one of the leading coal dealers of New Westminster and one of the city's foremost residents and public-spirited citizens, is a worthy native son of British Columbia, his birth having occurred at New Westminster on the 4th of August, 1870. His parents were Christian and Mary Mayers, the former a native of Germany and the latter of British Columbia. Christian Mayers was one of the pioneer settlers of New Westminster, having come to this province from his native country as a young man. He was among the first to make his way to the Cariboo country in search of gold in 1858. Subsequently he located in Active Pass and later removed to New Westminster. While his



JOSEPH MAYERS

son Joseph was still a child he took up his abode at Hastings (now Vancouver), on the site of which stood nothing but a sawmill. Later he returned to New Westminster and was here engaged in the tugboat and towing business until called to his final rest on March 22, 1891. During his active business career he had been connected with steamboat interests and gained a wide acquaintance and enviable reputation in that connection.

Joseph Mayers began his education at Hastings (now Vancouver) and completed his studies in the public schools of New Westminster. As a boy he had spent a great deal of time on his father's boat and at the early age of fifteen years was made captain of a tugboat belonging to Alex Ewen, a pioneer in the fish canning industry. Subsequently he served as captain of the boats of the Brunette Saw Mills Company and later acted as captain of the boats of the Royal City Mills. In 1898 he left the employ of that concern, built a tugboat in association with N. R. Preston and embarked in the towing business. In 1901 Messrs. Mayers and Preston organized the Westminster Towing & Fishing Company, now operating four tugs. Mr. Mayers was made president of the company and served in that capacity for six years, on the expiration of which period he resigned in favor of Mr. Preston, who is now the chief executive officer, our subject being a member of the board of directors. In 1907, in association with Mr. Preston, he embarked in the coal business and two years later purchased his partner's interest therein and also in the tugboat which they had built, having since conducted both enterprises independently. Success has attended his efforts in these connections and he has gained a well merited reputation as one of New Westminster's leading coal dealers and prominent citizens.

On the 8th of August, 1895, Captain Mayers was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Taylor, a daughter of James Taylor, who was one of the pioneers of British Columbia, coming from Scotland to this province for the Hudson's Bay Company. Captain and Mrs. Mayers have five children, namely: J. C. Francis, Margaret Catherine, Joseph G., Howard C. and Edward Wallace, all at home.

Captain Mayers is a liberal in his political views and is one of the pilot commissioners under the Dominion government. He belongs to the Native Sons of British Columbia and the Westminster Club and in fraternal circles is well known as a member of Fraser Lodge, No. 3, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and New Westminster Lodge, No. 854, Loyal Order of Moose. He attends the services and contributes to the support of the Church of England, to which his wife belongs. They are well known and highly esteemed throughout the province, the circle of their friends being almost coextensive with the circle of their acquaintances.

JOHN SPURGEON STEEVES.

In a rapidly growing city there is splendid opportunity for a real-estate man and he who can see and utilize advantages as they arise has excellent chance to win success. Mr. Steeves is numbered among those who are devoting their energies to real-estate dealing and in this connection has negotiated a number of important realty transfers. He was born in Kings county, New Brunswick, September 21, 1878, a son of Gilem and Rebecca (Paton) Steeves, representatives of a United Empire Loyalist family that was originally founded in Massachusetts, but on the proclamation of American independence, remaining loyal to the crown, came to Canada.

In the public schools of New Brunswick, John Spurgeon Steeves pursued his education, and after putting aside his text-books turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. He continued to follow farming in New Brunswick until April, 1907, and in the following August came to Vancouver and entered the real-estate field, in which he has since operated. The first three months he was in partnership with E. A. Duke under the firm style of Duke & Steeves in 1910, but since

the dissolution of that partnership Mr. Steeves has been alone. His investments are principally in local real estate and he has become the owner of valuable property here. He is thoroughly conversant with the real estate that is upon the market, is an expert in the valuation of property, and has negotiated many important transfers which have been satisfactory alike to him and to his clients.

Mr. Steeves was a member of the Eighth Hussars Light Cavalry. His political faith is that of the liberal party and his religious belief that of the Baptist church. He holds membership with the Orange order and with the Modern Woodmen of America. He is interested in all the questions and problems of the day that have to do with the upbuilding of the city or with the welfare of the province, and his influence can always be counted upon as a factor on the side of public progress.

JOHN HOWE CARLISLE.

It is only when a crisis arises calling forth the strenuous effort of a well organized fire department that the majority of people stop to think of how important is the service rendered by the fire fighters of a community and how necessary it is to have at their head a man capable, cool and resourceful. Such a man Vancouver has found in John Howe Carlisle, who since 1888 has been chief of the regular department and held the same position with the volunteer force from December, 1886. He was born November 4, 1858, in Albert county, New Brunswick, and pursued a public-school education while spending his youthful days in the home of his parents, Theodore and Jane Carlisle. After leaving school he removed westward and for three months was a resident of Idaho. He then went to Seattle, Washington, where he remained for two years, and in March, 1886, he arrived in Vancouver, where he has since made his home. In December of the same year he was appointed to the position of chief of the Vancouver fire department, which was then a volunteer organization, and in 1888, when this was changed to a paid department, he was chosen chief and has continued in the position to the present time, or for a period of a quarter of a century, and is now the oldest fire chief in point of service in Canada. When chief of the volunteers Mr. Carlisle was engaged in the trucking business, but upon the organization of the fire force as a city department he gave up his activities along that line. The first fire department was founded in Vancouver in May, 1886, but had no equipment when the town burned. After becoming chief of the regular force Mr. Carlisle set himself immediately to the task of perfecting a splendid organization with excellent equipment in the way of fire-fighting apparatus, and the men under him are most loyal, recognizing in him one who is capable of directing their labors to the best advantage when emergency demands. Vancouver may be said to be the first place on this continent to have adopted the automobile system at a time when in other places squad wagons only were used. Visitors from all over, including the United States, came here to see the new system in operation. Continually the equipment was improved, and in 1908 the equipment for the fire department was two hose wagons and a chemical engine of automobile type, and these innovations proved so satisfactory that the city has since enlarged its equipment to its present size, some of the engines having as high a speed as sixty miles per hour. The present equipment is composed of eighteen pieces, including hose wagons, chemical engines, aerial trucks and one self-propelling steam fire engine. The aerial trucks reach eighty-five feet and to each are assigned eight men, but as low as two men can handle one of the trucks. Mr. Carlisle has done everything in his power to make this splendid equipment effective and on numerous occasions has proven his extraordinary ability in handling dangerous situations. He is cool and collected in times of excitement, never losing sight of what might be termed the strategic point in winning a victory over the destructive element.



JOHN H. CARLISLE

On the 15th of March, 1887, in Seattle, Washington, Mr. Carlisle was united in marriage to Miss Laura McRae, a daughter of Alexander and Elinor McRae. Their children are Dora, Frank, Ethel, Kenneth, Walter, Ella, Verona, Jack and Florence. The eldest daughter is the wife of A. S. McDonald, of Vancouver, and the others are all yet at home.

Chief Carlisle is a member of Acacia Lodge, No. 22, A. F. & A. M., of Vancouver, and also belongs to the Loyal Order of Orange. He gives evidence of his interest in the material expansion of the city by his membership in the Commercial Club. A man of vigorous physique and one who realizes the importance of a healthy body as a habitat for a healthy mind, he is a lover of the out-of-doors and finds recreation from his arduous duties in outdoor sports, such as hunting and fishing. His value as a public officer and as the head of one of the most important departments of the city government, engaged in the prevention of destruction to property and disaster to human life, is readily recognized and his fitness for his position is of value as a public asset.

ROBERT WETMORE HANNINGTON.

One of the most able barristers in Vancouver and one of the most public-spirited and progressive men in the city is Robert Wetmore Hannington, practicing at the bar of British Columbia as a member of the firm of Harris, Bull, Hannington & Mason. He was born in Dorchester, New Brunswick, May 22, 1868, and is a son of Hon. Daniel L. and Emily M. (Wetmore) Hannington, the former late premier of New Brunswick and senior judge of the supreme court of that province.

Robert W. Hannington acquired his early education in the grammar schools of Dorchester and afterward entered the University of New Brunswick, from which he was graduated in 1888 with the degree of B. A. Having determined upon a legal career, after three years study in the office of his father, he became a student at Dalhousie University in Halifax, Nova Scotia, attending in 1891 and 1892, and in the latter year was called to the New Brunswick bar. Shortly after he practiced at St. John for five years and in 1897 moved to Nelson, British Columbia, where until 1908 he engaged in general practice, first with S. Taylor as a member of the firm of Taylor & Hannington and later with Judge Galliher under the firm name of Galliher & Hannington. In 1908 Mr. Hannington moved to Vancouver and the firm of Russell, Russell & Hannington was formed in the city, the association continuing until 1911, when Mr. Hannington returned to Nelson. However, he remained only three months and then returning to Vancouver, aided in the organization of the present firm of Harris, Bull, Hannington & Mason. This is one of the strongest law firms in the city, all of its members being able, brilliant and resourceful men, and it is connected through an extensive and representative patronage with a great deal of notable litigation. In Vancouver Mr. Hannington is known as a strong and able practitioner, well versed in the underlying principles of law and possessing the incisive and analytical qualities of mind necessary to make his knowledge practical and effective. He has won a number of notable legal victories and has been carried forward into important relations with the public life of the city, his signal ability gaining him recognition in official circles. In 1912 he was appointed commissioner for the government to investigate the conditions existing in the Vancouver General Hospital and in the same year was appointed counsel to revise the Vancouver city by-laws. In both of these important capacities he accomplished the work in hand with thoroughness and dispatch, adding something to the respect and esteem in which his name is held in Vancouver.

On the 16th of August, 1911, in St. John, New Brunswick, Mr. Hannington was united in marriage to Miss Louisa M. Skinner, a daughter of Robert C. and Elizabeth C. Skinner, the former for several years judge of the probate court of St. John. Mr. Hannington is a member of the Anglican church and fraternally

is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He belongs to the Vancouver Club and to the Press Club in Vancouver and is well known in the affairs of the Nelson Club of Nelson. His political allegiance is given to the conservative party and while he is not an active politician he is essentially public-spirited, interested in the welfare of the city and always eager to do his utmost to promote civic growth. In a profession where advancement depends entirely upon superior merit and ability he has made steady and rapid progress and his record is a credit to the bar of British Columbia which numbers among its representatives so many able and brilliant men.

BEACH ADONIJAH LASELLE.

In the history of Beach Adonijah Laselle we have the record of one who has utilized the thrift and enterprise which have ever characterized New England's sons in the development of the splendid natural resources of the Pacific northwest. Opportunities which others have heedlessly passed by he has utilized, and his practical experience and native intelligence have been of incalculable benefit to this section of the country. A native of Vermont, Mr. Laselle was born at St. Albans Point, Franklin county, July 11, 1870, and his parents, Arthur and Ellen M. (Hathaway) Laselle, were also natives of that state. The father is now a retired farmer of Franklin county, where he has spent his entire life. His wife died in early womanhood during the infancy of their son Beach.

In the public and high schools of St. Albans, Beach A. Laselle pursued his education until graduated with the class of 1887. He afterward spent a year as a clerk in the postoffice of his native city and at the end of that time, or in August 1888, went to Anacortes, Washington, where he secured a clerkship in a general store, remaining there until the late fall of 1889. During his residence in Anacortes he had dealt to a limited extent in real estate in the growing and promising towns of Seahome, Fairhaven and Whatcom, all of which now form a part of the city of Bellingham, Washington. In the fall of 1889 Anacortes entered upon a boom and Mr. Laselle opened a real-estate office in what had hitherto been a trading post and steamboat landing. His was the first real-estate office there and he conducted his business in a tent, having as a partner E. K. Hiatt. From the beginning he was very successful throughout the period of the boom, negotiating many important realty transfers. In May, 1890, he went to the mines at Galena, Washington, in Silver creek, where he did lode mining, taking up several claims in that region. Locating there, he also took some contracts for assessment work on nearby claims and a little later, in partnership with William H. Roberts, he opened a general store at Galena in the spring of 1894. Owing to the slump in silver ore, the camp at Galena died out and Mr. Laselle disposed of everything that was salable and left a considerable amount of goods on the shelves of his store, as it would cost more to move the stock than it was worth. He left there with Edward Stevens and went to Wenatchee, Washington, where they purchased some pack horses, fitted up an outfit and started upon a prospecting and mining trip in the Similkameen district, going through the mountains at the head of the Pasaytan river, a branch of the Similkameen, to the town of Princeton. That was in the year of the big floods of the rivers of British Columbia, and Mr. Laselle had great difficulty in crossing the creeks and rivers which he encountered on his journey. The town of Silver was washed away before their very eyes. They had planned to cross to the town the night before but failing to secure a canoe had camped over night. In that time the rising river had so swollen that at daylight the houses began to fall one by one, and were carried away and the whole town was destroyed. While on the trip their food supply became exhausted and they were two and a half days without food of any kind until Mr. Laselle shot a fawn, which supplied them with fresh meat to complete the trip to Princeton. They stopped at Princeton and there, by chance, met a pioneer



BEACH A. LASELLE

who told them such glowing tales of the Cariboo that they decided to make their way to that district. They immediately secured new supplies and set forth on a journey that meant the lengthening of their trail three hundred and fifty miles. They left Princeton with two pack horses, both heavily laden, so that they had to walk. In July they reached Harper's Camp on the Horse Fly river, spent a few days there and proceeded to Quesnelle Forks, and thence on to Caribou lake. At Keithley creek they found George Veith, a pioneer who was conducting a trading post, where they secured fresh supplies. They then crossed the lake and spent two months in prospecting the creek's tributary to Caribou lake. Mr. Laselle then went to Barkerville, while Mr. Stevens remained at Keithley creek. After a week the former returned and advised Mr. Stevens to go to Barkerville to spend the winter, which he did. Mr. Laselle then planned his return trip to Washington, where he had business interests that required his attention. In his absence from Keithley creek their two horses had wandered away from camp and had not yet been found on his return. He started out on his return trip and after walking about sixty miles found both horses. He sold one of them and proceeded to ride the other. For seven hundred miles he traveled on horseback, having only one blanket, which he used during the day as a saddle blanket and at night as a sleeping blanket. He had a frying pan tied to his saddle and he purchased horse feed from the Indians and settlers whom he met en route. His course was through the valleys of the Similkumeen and Columbia rivers to the town of Wenatchee, from which point he continued by train to Seattle. When he crossed the Columbia river at Central Ferry he learned that on the following day there was to be a sale of wild Oregon horses, fine animals of about eleven hundred pounds each. He camped there over night and attended the sale, purchasing four head of horses, none of which had ever had as much as a rope on them. The highest price that he paid for any of them was four dollars and fifty cents. He left these horses on a ranch near Central Ferry until the following spring. In December, 1894, he arrived in Seattle, spent the winter there and closed out all his interests in Washington with the object of making British Columbia his permanent home. In April, 1895, he returned to Central Ferry, where he spent a few days breaking his new horses. He then proceeded to Barkerville, where he met his partner of the previous year, and they struck out from there on a prospecting and mining trip that lasted five years. They worked in all directions and on several occasions went far north. In 1899 Mr. Laselle discovered the China creek gold mines and in 1901 located the Nugget Gulch gold mine. He immediately gave his undivided time to the development of those properties and now has them equipped with the most modern machinery for hydraulic mining, working a force of men at each mine during the season. Both of these properties are within a few miles of Barkerville and both have produced some beautiful specimens of ore, Mr. Laselle having in his possession the largest nugget ever taken from China creek mine. It contains pure gold to the value of two hundred and fifty dollars and a very little quartz.

Mr. Laselle is an entertaining conversationalist and tells many thrilling and interesting tales of his life in Cariboo, all of which would be thoroughly enjoyed could we give space to them in these pages. In 1909 he placed a man in charge of the mines and came to Vancouver to make this city his home. In that year he organized the Northern Development Company, Ltd., of which he is president and manager. In January, 1910, he bought a large acreage and placed on the market the town site of South Fort George, which had already become the business center of the Fort George district. Mr. Laselle was the first man to offer the public the opportunity to invest in this prosperous new town, which is situated in the heart of what will soon be one of British Columbia's richest commercial and agricultural regions. He is called the father of South Fort George, and the development, growth and prosperity of the district can be largely attributed to his enterprising efforts. The Northern Development Company also acts as agent for Fraser and Nechaco valley farm lands, and they are Pacific coast agents for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway town site—Fraser Lake, British Columbia. Each forward step that Mr. Laselle has made has brought him of a broader outlook

and wider opportunities, and his efforts have at all times been a character that have contributed to general growth and development. He was one of the organizers of the Pacific Lime Company, Ltd., which was formed in 1910 and of which he is now the secretary and treasurer. Their plant, which is the largest in the province, is located at Blubber Bay, on the north end of Texada island. The production is approximately eight thousand barrels per month and they supply three fourths of all the lime used in British Columbia. Mr. Laselle is also president of the Compressed Fuel Company, the owners, patentees and manufacturers of a machine that utilizes the waste from saw and cane mills, taking the refuse which has heretofore been a source of trouble and expense to dispose of and putting it into the form of commercial fuel that is superior to coal in cost, heat per ton, and cleanliness. Thus along many lines have the enterprising efforts of Mr. Laselle constituted an important force in business activity and progress, and his ability and energy have constituted the foundation upon which he has reached the high plane of affluence that he now occupies.

In New York city, on the 18th of April, 1907, Mr. Laselle was married to Miss Theodora Evelyn Mason, of Greenwich, Connecticut, a granddaughter of the celebrated surgeon, Dr. Mason, of Brooklyn, New York, and a descendant of a very old and prominent family of Greenwich. They have one son, Beach Adonijah, Jr., three years of age. Mr. Laselle is a conservative, and while in the Cariboo took a very active part in politics. He holds membership with the Camp Fire Club of America, a game and hunt club which was organized in New York city some years ago. He was present at its first meeting and is a charter member in this club, which has a limited membership of two hundred and is comprised of many of America's celebrities. He is the only member from British Columbia. Mr. Laselle's life has been one filled with romance and adventure. Born in New England, during his early youth he went alone to the Pacific coast, has spent winters in the far north of British Columbia, going for days at a time without food, depending entirely upon the trap and gun. He has been exposed to the ravages of malaria and fevers of South America and he has met all of the hardships and experiences of life on the frontier and in the mining camps. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers and is an acknowledged authority in British Columbia on mining in all its branches. His services have been employed on many occasions to examine and report upon mining properties in various parts of British Columbia, California, Nevada, Georgia and Alabama, and in the winter of 1905-06 he spent five months in investigations in South America on the headwaters of the Amazon river. Of notably broad mind and sound judgment, of indefatigable energy and enterprise, his achievements are those of a man who has wisely used his time, talents and opportunities. From each experience of life he has gained valuable lessons, and there is no one who could speak more entertainingly and interestingly concerning that period in which exploration and research were bringing to light the natural resources of the country.

CHARLES JOHN SOUTH.

Charles John South, deputy police magistrate, was born at Melbourne, Australia, August 2, 1850, his parents being George Bennett and Sara (Percy) South. His education was acquired in the state schools of Victoria, Australia, and he followed the vocation of an accountant until he entered into active public service. The year 1896 witnessed his arrival in British Columbia, and from 1902 until 1912 he was superintendent under the Children's Protective Act of British Columbia. In 1901 he became superintendent of the Children's Home and as such proved most capable, displaying sound practical judgment and broad humanitarianism in shaping the policy and promoting the interests of the institution and of those in its charge. For many years he was honorary representative of the Royal Humane Society of London, England, and other important service performed by him was



FREDERICK S. JONES

that of library commissioner in Vancouver for a period of two years. He was again called to public office when made justice of the peace for British Columbia, and in November, 1910, was appointed deputy police magistrate for the city of Vancouver.

Mr. South was united in marriage to Miss E. B. Unthank, a native of Yorkshire, England, and they have become the parents of four sons and two daughters, Percy, F. Leslie, Norman, A. Lyndon, May and Woodstock. The first three are married, while the younger three are at home. Mr. South belongs to the Masonic fraternity and is always loyal to the beneficent teachings of the craft. He is an earnest and active member of the Methodist church and a teacher in the Sunday school. His life has been actuated by high and honorable principles, having their root in recognition of the duties and obligations of man to his fellow man and to his Maker. His kindly spirit, patience, geniality and ready understanding splendidly qualified him for the work which he did as superintendent of the Children's Home and for his labors in other connections, and as police magistrate he often embraces his opportunity for tempering justice with mercy, thus calling out the manhood of the individual.

ROBERT WILLIAM FORD.

Robert William Ford, manager of the Vancouver Gas Company, to which position he was appointed in December, 1912, was born September 13, 1885, at Stockton-on-Tees, England, his parents being William and Elizabeth Ford, the former a professional consulting gas engineer. In the public schools of his native city the son pursued his early education and afterward attended Leeds University, pursuing a course in the gas engineering department for several years, and thus receiving comprehensive technical training and preparation for the line of labor to which he has devoted his life. After leaving the university he became connected with the Middlesborough (England) corporation in the line of his profession and remained in that connection for several years, at the same time working with his father as consulting gas engineer. Attracted by the growing opportunities of the new world, he came to Vancouver in 1910 to take the position of assistant manager of the Vancouver Gas Company, having been appointed to the position while in London, where are located the headquarters of the company. He came at once to this city, where he has since remained, and his ability won him promotion to the position of manager in December, 1912. He is now ably and faithfully and promptly discharging the important duties which devolve upon him in this connection, his promotion signifying the acceptability of his service to the company.

Mr. Ford is a member of the Canadian and Rotary Clubs and his life principles have their root in his religious faith, which finds expression in his membership in St. John's Presbyterian church. He has become well known during his residence in Vancouver, gaining many friends here and winning the warm regard of those with whom he has been brought in contact.

FREDERICK STEELE JONES.

A worthy son of a worthy sire, Frederick Steele Jones occupies today an important position in the commercial life of Vancouver as head of the firm of C. H. Jones & Son, Limited, which was founded by his father. The firm is engaged in the manufacture and sale of awnings, tents and sails and its trade connections are such that it deserves to be numbered among the foremost establishments of its kind in the province. Frederick S. Jones was born in St. John, New Brunswick, March 16, 1879, a son of Charles Henry and Anna Steele (Calbraith) Jones. The father came to Vancouver in the fall of 1886, shortly after the his-

torical fire, and here established himself in the tent and awning business as well as that of sailmaker, also handling a general line of canvas goods. He became well and favorably known in the commercial world of Vancouver, which city he made his home and business field until his death, July 8, 1912.

Frederick S. Jones received his education in the public schools of Vancouver and after laying aside his text-books entered his father's business, becoming thoroughly acquainted with its methods and details. In 1901 he was taken into partnership, the name of the firm becoming C. H. Jones & Son. This style is still used by the son, although the father is now deceased, the firm now being incorporated with the word "Limited" added thereto. The office and factory of the firm is located at No. 110 Alexander street, Vancouver, and there they not only handle their own goods but also imported cotton ducks and drillings, Egyptian sail cloths, waterproof silks, oiled clothing, parafine duck clothing, waterproof canvas and camp furniture. Their goods are distributed through the wholesale trade as well as in the retail. Mr. Jones is principally engaged in the extension of his important business connection but also has real-estate interests.

At New Westminster, on October 15, 1901, Frederick S. Jones married Norma Christina, a daughter of William and Augusta Sword, and they have become the parents of one child, Ira Steele Jones. During the time of the Fenian raid Mr. Sword gave an example of his patriotism as a member of the volunteers and recently in commemoration of his services received a medal from the Dominion government and also a grant of one hundred dollars, which was given to each of the volunteers. The religious faith of Mr. Jones is that of the Methodist denomination and politically he is a conservative, giving stanch support to his party's candidates. One of the progressive business men of Vancouver, Mr. Jones has not only attained to individual prosperity but has been a factor in promoting commercial expansion and is interested in all measures intended to advance the general welfare.

HARRY ALLEN BELYEA.

Harry Allen Belyea, of the firm of H. A. Belyea & Company of New Westminster, is successfully engaged in business as a dealer in coal and wood and has also built up an extensive patronage in all kinds of teaming and transfer work. His birth occurred in Ashland, Carleton county, New Brunswick, on the 8th of September, 1868, his parents being Henry Albert and Millicent (Nevers) Belyea, who spent their entire lives in the province of New Brunswick. In early manhood the father was for several years engaged as a stage driver from Woodstock to River du Loup, but subsequently turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, following farming until called to his final rest in 1908, when eighty-two years of age. His wife passed away at the age of sixty-eight years.

Harry Allen Belyea attended the country schools of his native county in the acquirement of an education. In 1886, only a few days prior to his eighteenth birthday, he left the parental roof and made his way to Emporium, Pennsylvania, spending about a year in the lumber woods. Subsequently he went to Menominee, Michigan, where he drove a team in the lumber woods and also engaged in river driving. At the end of eleven months, however, he went west to Tacoma, Washington, and there took a contract to cut shingle bolts in association with George T. Reid, being thus engaged with excellent success for about eighteen months. In the spring of 1890 he came to British Columbia and secured employment as a driver for W. E. Dickinson, a truck and dray man, in whose service he remained for about three years. On the expiration of that period he accepted a position with Gilley Brothers, for which firm he drove for about six years and was then appointed foreman of their extensive teaming operations. After about three years spent in that capacity he resigned the position and founded the firm of H. A. Belyea & Company, his partners in the



HARRY A. BELYEA

enterprise being Thomas Stoddart and Rupert Fulton, who are still associated in business with him. The newly organized concern bought out the teaming business of Crane Brothers and began operations on their own account. They embarked in the coal business in addition to teaming and are now among the leading coal dealers in New Westminster. The success of the enterprise is attributable in no small measure to the excellent management of Mr. Belyea, who is a man of sound judgment and keen discernment in business affairs. He deserves great credit for what he has accomplished, having worked his way steadily upward from a humble position in the business world to one of prosperity and prominence.

On the 26th of July, 1892, Mr. Belyea was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Stickney, of New Westminster, a daughter of William Stickney, who came to British Columbia from New Brunswick late in the '80s. Our subject and his wife have one son, Frank Percival, of Daysland, Alberta. Mr. Belyea belongs to the Westminster Board of Trade and fraternally is identified with Royal City Lodge, No. 3, I. O. O. F., and Granite Lodge, No. 6, K. P. He attends and contributes to the support of the Baptist church, of which his wife is a devoted member. They are widely and favorably known throughout New Westminster, having won the unqualified confidence and regard of all with whom they have come in contact during the long period of their residence here.

ROBERT J. SPROTT.

Undoubtedly the central figure in educational circles of British Columbia along commercial lines is Robert J. Sprott, president of the Vancouver Business Institute and one of the most able and progressive educators in the province. His influence, indeed, extends beyond provincial boundaries, for under his able management the school of which he is at the head has become the second largest of its kind in the Dominion—a worthy memorial to the constructive intelligence, the broad and scholarly attainments and the administrative ability of the man who founded it and who controls its destinies. Mr. Sprott has devoted practically all of his active career to educational work and, constantly following high ideals and adhering to practical modern standards, his influence has been felt as a force for progress in intellectual circles of the communities where he has made his home. He was born in Grey county, Ontario, on the 1st of March, 1873, and is a son of Henry and Jane (Morrison) Sprott, the former a native of Quebec and the latter of Ontario. On both sides Mr. Sprott is a descendant of old families, the members of which have been prominent in military affairs, the paternal ancestors having been officers in the English army as far back as the time of William of Orange, and the maternal grandfather, Robert Morrison, having served as a soldier in the Fenian raid in Ontario. The parents of our subject resided in Grey county, that province, until the spring of 1909, when they moved to Vancouver, where the father is now living in retirement, giving supervision, however, to his large farming interests in Ontario.

Robert J. Sprott acquired his early education in the public schools of his native community and was afterward graduated from Toronto University, taking honors in modern languages, English and history. After spending one year on the continent of Europe perfecting himself in his chosen branches he entered Ontario Normal College and there spent one year, turning his attention at the end of that time to teaching in the Oshawa and Mitchell Collegiate Institutes, gaining marked distinction in this field. His ability brought to him the appointment to a lectureship in St. John's College, University of Manitoba, and after spending some time in this line of work he was appointed senior fellow in the department of romance languages in the University of Chicago. When he resigned this in 1905 he came to Vancouver and in the same year established the Vancouver Business Institute, of which he has since been president, the credit for its phenomenal growth and sub-

stantial success being due entirely to his genius for organization and his knowledge of everything connected with commercial school work. Realizing the need of thoroughness in an institution of this kind, Mr. Sprott employs none but the best teachers and his school courses are taught in the best manner known to modern pedagogy. These are at all times practical, departments having been established in which pupils can be fitted for almost any place in the modern business world. The attendance has increased steadily since the foundation of the institute, being now three hundred and seventy-five, this number including the pupils in the evening classes. The school's continued growth has brought to it the distinction of being the second largest institution of its kind in Canada but with size is coupled that more necessary qualification—thoroughness in all branches—it being also one of the best and most intelligently managed educational institutions in the Dominion. Courses are offered in stenography, typewriting and bookkeeping and besides these ordinary branches there are special courses in mathematics, embracing the higher departments and preparing the pupils for positions as chartered accountants, and courses in salesmanship and advertising. There is also a course in civil service and, contrary to the rule of most schools of this type, both the Pitman and Gregg systems of shorthand are taught. Mr. Sprott has become a specialist along lines of business education and his ability, becoming generally known and recognized, has carried him forward into important educational relations. He is now president of the New Westminster Modern Business School and of the Nanaimo Business School, having founded the former in 1910 and the latter in 1912. The New Westminster institution is the only one of its kind in the city and the Nanaimo school, although still in its infancy, is progressing well and promises to be of the same high standards as the others which have prospered so greatly under the careful guidance and able management of their founder. In purely business lines Mr. Sprott is chairman of the board of directors for British Columbia of the Western Empire Life Insurance Company.

In Vancouver, on the 20th of October, 1910, Mr. Sprott was united in marriage to Miss Beatrice Van Sickle, a daughter of Rev. M. Van Sickle, of this city. Mr. Sprott gives his allegiance to the conservative party but is not active in politics, preferring to devote all his attention to his educational interests. A man of broad views, of scholarly attainments and progressive in spirit, he has risen to prominence in the special field to which he has devoted his energies and talents and his powers have steadily developed during the years, influencing and raising general educational standards throughout the province. To Vancouver he has given an institution which is practically perfect of its kind and the influence of which upon the future business life of the city is almost impossible to estimate.

MALCOLM ALEXANDER MacLEAN.

Few men were more familiar with the history of western Canada from Winnipeg to the coast than was Malcolm Alexander MacLean, and his value as a citizen of Vancouver was widely acknowledged. He arrived in Vancouver when the district was almost an uninhabited wilderness, the site of the city being largely covered by magnificent pine forests. From the time of his arrival he showed a public-spirited interest in municipal affairs, and as time went on, his efforts for the upbuilding and improvement of the city were far-reaching and beneficial.

Mr. MacLean was a native of Tiree and was therefore a highlander, the son of Allan and Jane MacLean, who brought their family to Canada in 1850 and settled in the province of Ontario. Although only a child when he came to Canada, Mr. MacLean had learned the language of the Celt, and throughout his life he practiced the tongue so dear to the people of the north, and never forgot it, conversing with brother Celts fluently. He began his education in the public schools of Ontario, attended grammar school at Manilla, and subsequently took up teaching as a profession; but only for a time, as he was desirous of



MALCOLM A. MacLEAN

studying medicine and purposed becoming a doctor. When serious financial reverses overtook his elder brother, who was engaged in the lumbering business, Mr. MacLean turned over all his savings to help his brother in meeting his obligations, and his plans for entering upon the study of medicine were thereby abandoned. This act was characteristic of the man throughout his life. He was not only generous in spirit, but capable, and in the hour of need proved "a friend indeed" to many. After making his gift to his brother he decided to prepare himself for a business career, and entered Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York. After finishing his course there he entered the New York office of the Cunard Steamship Company, where he remained for several years. Later he returned to Canada and engaged in business in Oshawa and Dundas and again in Toronto, where he received the government appointment of official assignee. When the exodus to the west began Mr. MacLean joined a party of business men and set out for Winnipeg, then a comparatively small city. Here he became one of the leading wholesale merchants and acquired a large fortune. He extended his operations to the real-estate field in company with his brother-in-law, the late A. W. Ross, for many years member of the Dominion house for Lisgar. Like hundreds of others Mr. MacLean suffered severely in the collapse of the boom in the early '80s, and leaving Winnipeg, he settled on a farm at Qu'Appelle. This he developed into a magnificent stock farm, which became a center of hospitality in that part of the northwest. Many newcomers from the old country sought the advice and assistance of Mr. MacLean in those days because of his thorough knowledge of the country, good judgment and willingness to assist others, and among the guests who visited Laggan Stock Farm were counted many distinguished names. The Saskatchewan rebellion broke out at this time, and although Mr. MacLean's farm was surrounded by bands of Indians, his fair treatment of the redskins and uniform kindness saved him from molestation.

Looking for more encouraging conditions still further west, Mr. MacLean left his wife and children in eastern Canada and made his way to the Pacific coast, reaching Vancouver by way of San Francisco about the end of December, 1885. He opened a real-estate office, again in company with his brother-in-law, the late A. W. Ross, and became very active in public affairs. He was one of those who were instrumental in bringing about the incorporation of Vancouver as a city in the year 1886, and was elected its first mayor. A short time after the city's incorporation occurred the great fire which swept away the entire settlement. Then it was that Mr. MacLean did heroic work for the stricken and homeless. His wide acquaintance with eastern business men enabled him to do much personally toward bringing speedy relief and liberal assistance to Vancouver. His management of a trying situation was admirable. In 1887 he was reelected by a large majority. During the two years in which he filled the mayor's chair he gave his services freely, and declined to accept any salary throughout that time. He lost heavily in the fire, but his courageous spirit did not desert him and his character developed and his worth became more and more appreciated. In 1888 he became police magistrate, a position which he held for several years. While on the bench he tried some sixteen hundred cases and but few of them were appealed. In the first two years of the city's life he agitated the setting aside of tracts of land for park purposes in various parts of the city, arguing that the time would come when Vancouver would require breathing spaces, and that the cost of such land would be heavy in days to come. The councils of those early days did not agree with this view and Mr. MacLean found it impossible to carry out one of his cherished schemes. He was able to do a great deal, however, towards securing Stanley park for the people of Vancouver, with the assistance of Mr. A. W. Ross, then a member of parliament for the Dominion house, and other public-spirited men. Mr. MacLean was deeply interested in immigration and foresaw the part that immigration was to play in the building up of the west. In this connection he undertook important work for the government and was the means of inducing large colonies of Cana-

dians, who had gone to the United States of America some years before, to return to the northwest wheat fields and to the promising districts of British Columbia. He contributed a number of articles to the *Scottish American* and various old country journals bearing on the brilliant future of Canada, more particularly the west.

In all that he undertook Mr. MacLean was ably assisted by his wife, who was Miss Margaret Cattnach, a member of one of the best known families of Ontario, also of highland blood. During her long residence in Vancouver Mrs. MacLean has associated herself preeminently with good works and given a helping hand to many. Five children were born of the marriage, three daughters and two sons: Ethelwynne Kate; Alexandra Isabel Ross; and Constance Mary, who became the wife of LeRoy Fraser Grant, civil engineer and a graduate of Kingston Military College; Duart Cluny Cattnach; and Malcolm Mackenzie Gordon.

In the spring of 1895 Mr. MacLean received the appointment of stipendiary magistrate for the county of Vancouver, but he never sat on the bench, for death came to him, after a few weeks of illness, on the 4th of April in that year. In his passing Vancouver lost one of her most valued and honored residents. He was the organizer of the Pioneer Society and its first president. He founded likewise the St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society and the Highland Society and was the first president of both. He was a forceful and gifted speaker, many of his addresses being of a high order. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and his entire life was actuated by high and honorable principles that made his example and his labors a force for good. None questioned the integrity of his motives, and all acknowledged the worth of his public service, ranking him with one of the west's most valued pioneers.

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK.

Prominent among the energetic, enterprising and successful business men of Vancouver is Thomas Kirkpatrick, shingle manufacturer, whose interests are extensive and of growing importance. He was born at Kirkhill, Parsboro, Cumberland county, Nova Scotia, December 10, 1864, his parents being Alexander and Eliza (Mason) Kirkpatrick, the family being of Irish descent and both parents passed away in Nova Scotia. The father was among the early settlers of that section of Nova Scotia in which his son Thomas was born. The latter was reared upon his father's farm and his education was acquired in the public schools of his native province. In 1883, when nineteen years of age, he went to Boston, Massachusetts, where he was variously employed for two years, and in April, 1886, he came to British Columbia, having been urged in a letter from a friend to try the extreme west, settling in Vancouver, which city had but been brought under municipal form of government and named in that year. He first earned his livelihood by driving stage between Vancouver and New Westminster. He has since been an interested witness of the growth of the city and its development and has borne an important part in the work of progress and improvement, especially through the development of his business interests, which have been a factor in bringing about its present commercial greatness. Soon after the fire of 1886, he entered the employ of George Slater in the shingle manufacturing business and remained with him for two years, after which he started in business on his own account at Port Moody, under the firm name of Kirkpatrick & Hartsell, there renting a small mill, which he operated for two years. He gained a good start in business there and in 1890 he built a scow, the relic of which now lies in the yard of his present mill, a reminder of the early days, on which he erected a shingle mill that he operated for two years on False creek, near the foot of Burrard street. He next purchased a mill site at Cedar Cove, to which location he removed his mill. In 1900 he sold his old plant and bought



THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

the Archibald McNair mill at Hastings, which he still operates, and in 1902, his mill at Cedar Cove having been destroyed by fire, he purchased the Welsh mill at New Westminster and built an additional mill at Hastings, thus having two mills there. In 1904 the mill at New Westminster was destroyed by fire, entailing a large financial loss. However, he continues in the shingle manufacturing business to the present time, operating his mills at Hastings, and his output is large, his products selling throughout Ontario and the northwest. In fact, he is at the head of one of the important productive industries of his section, having a well equipped plant, while the finished product which he turns out, because of its excellence and durability, finds a ready sale on the market. Moreover, in his dealings he is a man of unimpeachable integrity, fair and square in all business transactions, his course proving an exemplification of the old adage that honesty is the best policy. As he has prospered in his undertakings he has invested in realty in Vancouver and vicinity and his holdings are now extensive.

On the 18th of September, 1890, Mr. Kirkpatrick was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Brander, a native of Halifax and of Scotch descent, her father being Robert Brander, of Halifax. Their children are: Earl Alexander, who graduated from McGill University on May 13, 1913; and Robert Huntley, for two years a student in the Vancouver branch of McGill University. The family are Presbyterians in religious faith. Mr. Kirkpatrick is a conservative in politics and, like all loyal citizens, feels an interest in the political situation of the day. He served as alderman of Vancouver, having entered upon his first term in 1909 and still serves in that office laboring to promote the municipal welfare. His social nature finds expression in his membership in the Terminal City and Commercial Clubs. Men know him to be forceful and resourceful, capable and determined, and he belongs, moreover, to that class of men who owe their advancement and enviable position to their own efforts.

ARCHIBALD L. TEETZEL.

Since the fall of 1907 Archibald L. Teetzel has figured in business circles in Vancouver in connection with the hardware trade and is now conducting a wholesale business along that line under the firm name of Macpherson & Teetzel although he is now sole proprietor. His business in this connection has assumed extensive proportions and yet does not entirely cover the range of his activities, for in other fields he is also laboring successfully. He was born in western Ontario in 1880, his parents being James E. and Julia (Leitch) Teetzel, who were also natives of that province. The father was a civil engineer and practiced his profession in Ontario until he retired from active business in 1906. He then came to Vancouver, where he and his wife still reside, Mr. Teetzel now enjoying the rest which should ever follow earnest, persistent and honorable effort.

Archibald L. Teetzel is indebted to the grade and high schools of Ontario for the educational opportunities afforded him, and when his education was completed he secured a position as clerk in a general store in Ontario, where he remained for eight years. No higher testimonial of his fidelity and capability could be given than the fact that he was retained in one employ for so long a period. In April, 1901, he arrived in Vancouver and immediately afterward accepted the position of traveling salesman with the firm of Ramsey Brothers, wholesale grocers, who were represented throughout the provinces of British Columbia and Alberta, continuing in that work for six years. He resigned his position at the beginning of the year 1907 in order to engage in the wholesale and retail grocery business at Nelson, British Columbia, in which he was associated with R. M. Hood, formerly a traveling salesman for W. H. Malkin & Company of Vancouver, under the firm style of Hood & Teetzel. Eight months later he sold out to his partner and in the fall of 1907 became a resident of Vancouver, where he entered into business relations with D. Macpherson. They established a wholesale hard-

ware business under the firm name of Macpherson & Teetzel and a year later Mr. Teetzel purchased his partner's interest, since which time he has been sole proprietor, although the business is still conducted under the original firm name. The business has steadily grown, and in addition to its extensive trade in shelf and heavy hardware represents, as manufacturing agents, the William Buck Stove Company, Ltd., of Brantford, Ontario. The firm handles all kinds of hardware and household utensils, selling only to the wholesale trade, and as the years have passed on the business has constantly grown until it has now assumed large proportions. In January, 1912, Mr. Teetzel organized the Pacific Rubber Tire & Repair Company, Ltd., of Vancouver, of which he is the president and manager. The plant is located at No. 1259 Granville street, and they are agents for the Firestone tires.

In January, 1906, at Revelstoke, British Columbia, Mr. Teetzel was united in marriage to Miss Grace Love, of Ontario, and they have four daughters: Grace Eileen, Audrey, Jean Julia and Flora. The parents are members of St. John's Presbyterian church and Mr. Teetzel is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He belongs to the Vancouver Auto Club, Vancouver Commercial Club and the Board of Trade, and is a cooperant factor in various measures and movements which are factors in the public welfare. In his business life he is determined and energetic. His plans are well formulated and carefully executed and he carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes. Although one of the younger merchants of the city, he has steadily advanced and has made for himself an enviable position in commercial circles of Vancouver.

GEORGE CLIFFORD HINTON.

George Clifford Hinton, of Vancouver, was connected with the construction of the first street railway and electric lighting system of the province, and is today actively and successfully engaged in business as head of the firm of George C. Hinton & Company, consulting electrical engineers and dealers in and manufacturers of electrical and steam machinery. Other corporations have also profited by his cooperation, his sound judgment and his enterprising spirit, his business activities having constituted an important element in general development in this section of the country. He was born in Ottawa, Ontario, July 27, 1868, and is a son of Robert and Lila (Hyde) Hinton, the former extensively engaged in farming and in the timber business in Ontario. The father came to Canada in 1810 from Belfast, Ireland, settling in Carleton county, near Ottawa, Ontario. He engaged in farming, acquiring large tracts of land, portions of which were devoted to general agricultural pursuits, in addition to which he had extensive timber and lumber interests.

George C. Hinton began his education at the usual age as a public-school pupil of Ottawa, and in the Collegiate Institute of that city continued his studies until 1882, when he made his initial step in the business world as an apprentice in the boiler making and machine department of Fleck's Machine Works at Ottawa, completing the full term of his indenture—three years. In 1886 he entered the employ of the Electric Company at Ottawa, with which he remained until 1889, when he came to British Columbia, assisting in the construction of the electric street railway and electric lighting system of Victoria, which was the first electric street railway to be built in the province. Mr. Hinton was actively engaged in that work until 1899, when he came to Vancouver and established an independent business on his own account. In this he has since continued, operating under the name of George C. Hinton & Company. From a business established on a comparatively small scale, it has grown to large proportions. They are consulting electrical engineers, dealers in and manufacturers of electrical and steam machinery and general electrical contractors for power and lighting plants. In fact, their business covers the entire



GEORGE C. HINTON

scope of activity along those lines and their patronage has steadily grown, for they have shown themselves to be masters of everything connected with electrical equipment and construction. Mr. Hinton, through practical experience and wide reading, has constantly broadened his knowledge, and his scientific attainments, as well as practical skill, place him with the leaders in this field. Mr. Hinton also has other extensive financial and commercial interests, being an officer or director in a number of corporations and companies, including the Burton Saw Works, Ltd.; the Western Gypsum Company, Ltd., and the Campbell River Power Company, of all of which he is a director. He also staked and acquired the water rights on Stave river and was on the first directorate superintending the early development. His judgment is never hastily formed and the soundness of his opinions is indicated in the excellent results which have attended his efforts and his management of important commercial and industrial interests.

On the 1st of November, 1894, at Olympia, Washington, Mr. Hinton was united in marriage to Miss Gertrude Elizabeth Carlyon, a daughter of William Carlyon, formerly of Cornwall, England, but who in 1895 went to Victoria, British Columbia, where he lived retired until his death in 1901. The children of this marriage are Gerald Lorne, Gertrude Irene and Doris. Mr. Hinton is a member of Cascade Lodge No. 12, A. F. & A. M., and of the Anglican church, and in his life exemplifies the faith and principles of both. Socially he is connected with the Terminal City and Burnaby Country Clubs. Throughout his entire career his advancement has come as the result of well defined capabilities and powers intelligently directed the wise utilization of opportunities, and an understanding of conditions in the special field of business in which he has labored. Gradually he has climbed upward, and diligence, determination and reliability have constituted the rounds of the ladder on which he has mounted.

CHARLES JAMES KAY.

Charles James Kay is the vice president of the Columbia Paper Company of Vancouver and thus occupies a leading position in business circles. The secret of his success lies largely in the fact that he has always continued in the line of business in which he embarked as a young tradesman, thoroughly acquainting himself with every phase of the paper trade as the years have gone by. He has thus become well qualified for the active management and control of an important enterprise of this character. He was born in Dundee, Scotland, March 7, 1876, and is a son of James and Jane (Kenneth) Kay, both of whom were natives of Dundee. The father came to Canada in 1908 and now resides in Okanagan, where he is living retired.

In the public schools of Dundee and Edinburgh, Charles James Kay pursued his education, passing through consecutive grades to the high school. He afterward entered a large paper mill at Polton, Scotland, just outside of Edinburgh, and there learned the trade of paper making, serving a five years' apprenticeship, thus gaining thorough knowledge of the business. He afterward went to Guardbridge, Scotland, where he acquainted himself with both the mechanical and commercial phases of the business, remaining there until 1903, when he came to Canada. He spent one year in Windsor Mills at Quebec as cashier, clerk and assistant manager of the Canadian Paper Company, Ltd., and later went to Rumford Falls, Maine, where he acted as night foreman for the Oxford Paper Company. He next removed to Antioch, California, where he became mill manager for the California Paper Mills, continuing in that position for three years. On the expiration of that period, in 1908, he came to Vancouver and was with the firm of Smith, Davidson & Wright, Ltd., until 1911, when he joined K. A. Sneed and W. W. Wolfenden in organizing the Columbia Paper Company, Ltd., of which he is vice president and manager. They are wholesale jobbers and importers of all kinds of writing paper, wrapping paper, novelty papers, paper boxes, and stock

for use in the highest class of printing and engraving. Their business has reached extensive proportions, having been developed along lines which have resulted in a constant increase in their trade. The reputation of the house is an unassailable one and their success is the direct outcome of close application, capable management and enterprising methods.

In 1907 Mr. Kay was married in Cambus, Scotland, to Miss Agnes Luttie, of that country, and they have an extensive circle of warm friends in Vancouver. While in Scotland Mr. Kay served for six years in the Volunteers, three years in the Royal Scots and three in the Black Watch. He is also active in cricket, football and golf circles. He votes with the conservative party but has never been an active politician, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs which have been of constantly growing importance. Both he and his wife are Presbyterians in faith, taking an active and helpful interest in the work of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church.

KARL ALFRED SMEED.

Karl Alfred Smeed is the president of the Columbia Paper Company, one of the leading business concerns of Vancouver, and in this connection has built up a trade of large and gratifying proportions. To his present creditable position in commercial circles he has gradually worked his way upward and his prosperity is the merited reward of earnest and honorable effort. He was born in Toronto, Ontario, November 1, 1876, a son of Thomas and Marion F. (Harper) Smeed, both of whom were natives of London, England. Their marriage was celebrated in the metropolis and in 1869 they came to Canada, settling in Toronto. After several years there spent they removed to Winnipeg, where the mother still makes her home, but the father is now deceased.

Karl A. Smeed was a young man at the time of the removal to Manitoba, and in the public schools of Winnipeg and in Lingfield, England, he pursued his education. At length he returned to Winnipeg, where he entered a crockery store in the position of clerk, being there employed for one year. He next engaged with Parsons, Bell & Company, stationery dealers of that city, who later amalgamated their interests with O'Loughran Brothers, forming the Consolidated Stationery Company. In 1898 he left their office and went upon the road for the company as a traveling salesman, his territory being southern Manitoba and Saskatchewan. This brought him still broader knowledge of the business in its relations with the trade, and he continued in that position until 1906, when he entered the employ of W. J. Gage & Company, Ltd., manufacturing stationers and paper dealers of Toronto, whom he represented as a traveling salesman until the close of the year 1910. In January, 1911, seeing an opportunity for engaging in business on his own account, he joined Charles J. Kay and W. W. Wolfenden in organizing the Columbia Paper Company, Ltd., of Vancouver, of which he is the president. This is now a well established enterprise, its ramifying trade relations constantly reaching out, while the volume of business transacted by the house is today most gratifying, showing that the firm has become well established in public regard through its enterprising methods.

EDWARD CHRISTMAN KNIGHT.

Edward Christman Knight, prominently connected with business interests of Vancouver as managing director of the Vancouver Lumber Company, Limited, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 1st of September, 1868, a son of William A. and Sarah (Pinckney) Knight, natives of that state, both of whom have passed away. Their son acquired his education in the German-



EDWARD C. KNIGHT

town Academy and in the University of Pennsylvania, taking the course in mining and metallurgical engineering in the latter institution with the class of 1889. After his graduation he became associated with the Illinois Steel Company and he retained this connection for seven years thereafter, resigning it in order to go to Mexico in the employ of the Guggenheim Smelting Company, which later became the American Smelting & Refining Company. He acted for them as ore buyer and general agent and rose from that position to be manager of the Monterey and Blandena plants. He was also a member of the executive committee during the last two years of his stay in Mexico. In the fall of 1908 Mr. Knight came to Vancouver and purchased an interest in the Vancouver Lumber Company, Limited, having since remained as managing director. This is one of the oldest concerns of its kind in the city, having been founded about the year 1886 and was first known as the Red Mill, owned by Leamy & Kyle. It has since been under various managements but its prosperity has continued without interruption and its place today is among the leading industrial institutions in this part of the province. In 1904 it was purchased by J. E. Tucker and A. L. Clark and the present name adopted, Mr. Tucker being president and A. L. Clark, vice president.

At Taylor, Texas, on the 22d of April, 1903, Mr. Knight was united in marriage to Miss Ione Tucker, of that city, and they have two children, Mary and Edward Tucker. Mr. Knight has extensive club affiliations, belonging to the Vancouver Club and the Vancouver Royal Yacht Club, the Jericho Country Club and the Shaughnessy Heights and Vancouver Golf Clubs, these connections indicating something of the nature and extent of his outside interests.

ELMER E. CRANDALL.

Elmer E. Crandall, manufacturers' agent at Vancouver, has throughout his business career displayed the qualities of close application and unremitting energy so necessary to success, and his advancement, therefore, has been the legitimate and logical outcome of his efforts. He was born in New Brunswick, January 9, 1862, and is a son of Y. A. Crandall, who was also a native of that province and who spent all his time there in mercantile life.

In his youthful days Elmer E. Crandall was a pupil in the grammar school of St. John, New Brunswick, and when a young man he entered the employ of the King Lumber Company, Ltd., of Chipman, New Brunswick. He later became manager of a certain department of the business and after thirteen years as an employe in that establishment was admitted to a partnership. This is a large and most reliable company, conducting an immense lumber business and also an extensive general store in connection with the lumber trade. The president of the company is Senator King.

In 1910 Mr. Crandall started westward, visiting a number of points en route to the Pacific coast, but eventually reaching Vancouver. It was his intention to remain for only a few months, hoping the change would benefit his health. He found the climate not only so beneficial but also so pleasing that he determined to remain and dispose of his business in the east. This he soon did and has since been closely associated with commercial interests in British Columbia. In July, 1910, he established his present business as manufacturers' agent, in which connection he represents Charles Fawcett, Limited, of Sackville, New Brunswick, manufacturers of stoves, ranges and furnaces. He is also agent for The Lundy Shovel & Tool Company, of Peterboro, Ontario, and within the short space of three years his business has reached most gratifying proportions. He is represented on the road by two traveling salesmen, who cover the entire province of British Columbia, and he expects soon to open a branch house at Calgary, Alberta. He recently purchased for the Charles Fawcett, Limited, a large building, at No. 1052 Homer street, which they have occupied since the 1st of May, 1913.

In 1912 Mr. Crandall erected a handsome apartment house in the eleven hundred block on Eleventh avenue, which is a decided departure from the usual apartment building. It stands on a spacious lot, with broad lawns in front and rear, and contains four handsome apartments, commanding a beautiful view of the Sound. Every modern convenience is there found and ideas of utility and beauty are harmoniously blended with the result that the apartments are largely ideal from every point of view. In addition Mr. Crandall also owns a number of houses in the best residential section of Fairview, one of which he occupies. He has made judicious investments in real estate and is thus adding annually to his income aside from his business as manufacturers' agent.

In Chipman, New Brunswick, on the 6th of June, 1883, Mr. Crandall was united in marriage to Miss Ida G. King, a daughter of Senator G. G. King. They are parents of eight children: Ida May, at home; Hazel Claudia, the wife of A. G. Carpenter, of Nelson, British Columbia; Nellie G., the wife of I. H. Willson, of Nanaimo, British Columbia; Ermengarde and Eugene, Greta, Horace K. and Esther H., all at home. Both Mr. and Mrs. Crandall are prominent and valued members of the First Baptist church of Vancouver. Mr. Crandall has been identified with the denomination for the past thirty years, and while in the east was for twenty years an officer in the church. His wife, active in various departments of the church work, is now president of the Woman's Mission Circle; she is also president of the West End Woman's Christian Temperance Union and is an interested and zealous worker in its several departments.

Mr. and Mrs. Crandall belong to that class of citizens whose influence is always on the side of reform, progress and improvement, or right and justice. He has led a busy and useful life and since his removal to the west has so utilized his opportunities and directed his labors as to gain for himself a most creditable position in business circles in British Columbia.

WILLIAM CHARLES MACBETH.

William Charles Macbeth is a partner in the firm of Macbeth & Brown, conducting a real-estate brokerage business. They are also general insurance agents, conveyancers, collectors, etc., and their clientage is extensive. Mr. Macbeth is a native of Scotland, his birth having occurred at Buckie, Banffshire, May 13, 1879. His parents were James and Jessie (Anderson) Macbeth. The former came to Canada from Buckie, Scotland, in 1891, and settled in New Westminster, British Columbia, where he followed the carpenter's trade until his death in 1900.

In the schools of Scotland William C. Macbeth began his education and following the removal of the family to Canada he continued his studies at New Westminster. He was but a boy in years, however, when he entered business circles, since which time he has been dependent entirely upon his own resources, so that his success is the merited reward of labor and capable management. He became a clerk in a grocery store in New Westminster and afterward removed to Vancouver, where he entered the employ of Charles Anderson in the grocery business, continuing with that house for three years. He was next employed in the grocery store of John Geddis for a time and subsequently was in the employ of William Walsh, a grocer, with whom he continued for four years. All this time he was actuated by the laudable desire of one day engaging in business on his own account and carefully saved his earnings until his industry and economy had brought to him sufficient capital to enable him to start out for himself. It was in 1903 that he became a partner in the firm of McLeod, Macbeth & Company in the ownership and conduct of a dry-goods store at the corner of Main and Hastings streets. He was a factor in that business until February, 1911, when he entered into the real-estate and general financial brokerage business in association with William Brown and William H. Brown under the firm name



WILLIAM C. MACBETH

of Macbeth & Brown. This firm succeeded to the business of Mutrie & Brown, which was established in Vancouver in 1888. In addition to conducting a general real-estate brokerage business they are general insurance agents, conveyancers and collectors. From the beginning the enterprise has proven a profitable one. Their business is carefully systematized and capably managed in each department and they are not only familiar with the property upon the market and accurate in placing valuations thereon but are also representatives of a number of the most substantial insurance companies and are successful in conveyancing and collection work.

On the 1st of January, 1905, Mr. Macbeth was united in marriage to Miss Beatrice Hamilton, a daughter of George Hamilton, of Vancouver, and they have one child, Isabelle Beatrice. Mr. Macbeth holds membership in the Presbyterian church and also with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Royal Arcanum. In politics he is independent, preferring to vote as his judgment dictates without regard to party ties. Moreover, he has taken no active part in politics, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs. Gradually he has worked his way upward and the loyalty which he displayed as an employe has been manifest in his devotion to the best interests of his clients. In all of his dealings he is strictly reliable and his prosperity has been based upon energy and enterprise.

HON. JOSEPH MARTIN, K. C., M. P.

No history of the legal profession in Vancouver or of legislative proceedings in British Columbia would be complete without reference to the Hon. Joseph Martin, long an able and distinguished member of the bar of that city and one who has left the impress of his individuality upon the history of his province in shaping and promoting as well as in administering its laws. He was born in Milton, Ontario, September 24, 1852, a son of Edward and Mary Ann (Fleming) Martin. His grandfather, Jasper Martin, was a native of the county of Cumberland and with his wife and family sailed for the new world about 1818, casting in his lot with the first settlers of Milton, Ontario. Edward Martin was born in Canada about 1820 and in early life turned his attention to the business of merchandising. When his son Joseph was a young man the father removed to Michigan, where he engaged in farming. He was active in public affairs during his residence in Milton and served for one or two terms as its mayor. His death occurred in 1885.

His son, Joseph Martin, pursued his education in the public schools of Milton, Ontario, and in the Michigan State Normal School of Ypsilanti, Michigan, and the Provincial Normal School at Toronto. He was graduated from the last named in a class of one hundred and fifty members and has Certificate A. He passed the examinations for the second year in the arts course at the Toronto University. In early life he followed the profession of teaching in the public schools near Ottawa but regarded this merely as an initial step to other professional labor and turned to the study of law with the intention of making its practice his life work. In 1882 he went to Manitoba and in that year was called to the bar. He opened an office and continued in practice at Portage la Prairie and at Winnipeg until 1897. He was not only accorded a liberal clientage but also became a leading and influential factor in provincial circles. He sat for Portage la Prairie in the provincial legislature from 1883 until 1892 and was attorney general of Manitoba under the Greenway administration from 1888 until 1891. He unsuccessfully contested Selkirk for the house of commons in the general election of the latter year but sat for Winnipeg from 1893 until 1896.

The following year Mr. Martin removed to Vancouver, where he opened a law office, continuing in active practice in that city until 1909. Again he became a recognized leader in political circles and sat for Vancouver in the provincial

legislature from 1898 until 1903. He was likewise attorney general for British Columbia in 1898 and 1899 and was premier and attorney general of the province from March until June, 1900. In 1902-3 he was leader of the opposition. He unsuccessfully contested Vancouver for the house of commons as an independent liberal; but whether in office or out of it has exerted a marked influence on public thought and action because of his broad and liberal interpretation of the laws and his statesmanlike grasp of affairs.

In 1909 Hon. Joseph Martin became a resident of England and in May of that year was defeated for southwest Warwickshire at a by-election. Since January, 1910, he has sat for East St. Pancras in the house of commons. While attorney general of Manitoba he introduced and secured the passage of the famous school measure abolishing the separate schools set up in 1871 and establishing in lieu thereof the national common schools. He represented the provincial government before the privy council when the legality of the measure was being passed upon. In the house of commons he opposed a proposal to hand over the improvement of the Red river to a private company and also the remedial bill. He believes in the abolishment of the house of lords and in unrestricted reciprocity between Canada and the United States. Another factor in his influential work in behalf of provincial interests was the Vancouver Guardian, of which he was editor and owner in 1907.

In September, 1881, Mr. Martin was united in marriage to Mrs. Elizabeth Jane Eaton, the widow of George W. Eaton, of Ottawa, and the second daughter of the late Edward Reilly, of Richmond, Ontario. On the 13th of February, 1913, Mrs. Martin, after an illness of several months, passed away and was laid to rest in Ottawa. Mr. Martin is in sympathy with all those improvements and projects which work for the betterment of the individual and for the community. He belongs to the National Liberal Club of London and also to the Royal Automobile Club of London, to the Vancouver Club and the Terminal City Club of Vancouver. He has been characterized by the Victoria World as "an able and lucid speaker," and by the Toronto Globe as "a natural born politician." Like all who are most prominent in political circles, he has had strong opposition but has ever adhered closely to the course which he has believed to be right, standing strongly in support of principles which he deems most essential in good government. He is widely known in eastern, central and western Canada and upon all vital questions keeps abreast with the thinking men of the age, being recognized as one who has done much to mold public thought and action and promote progressive political activity.

HUGH McDONALD.

The lumber and timber industry of British Columbia finds in Hugh McDonald a man who has in an influential way been connected with that business for a number of years and is also identified with numerous other corporations which have greatly promoted the commercial growth of the province. He was born in Oban, Argyleshire, Scotland, on March 10, 1860, and is a son of Alexander and Ann (McCall) McDonald, the former a native of Callander, Scotland, and the latter of the island of Mull, that country. Alexander McDonald was prominent in industrial circles of his native land as proprietor of a woolen mill and also owned a valuable estate of five hundred acres there. In 1880 he sold his holdings and came to British Columbia, his son Hugh having preceded him there by about two years. On his arrival here the father located on a ranch of a thousand acres, which was then owned by our subject and is situated at Lake Nipissing, where the father passed away at the advanced age of eighty years.

Hugh McDonald was reared under the parental roof and acquired his education at the Free Church Academy in Edinburgh, Scotland, completing his schooling in 1875. He was then apprenticed to the carpenter's trade for a five years'



HUGH McDONALD

apprenticeship, his compensation being five shillings per week and board. Becoming, however, discontent with the slow prospect of success, he ran away after having remained for three years in that connection and came to Canada, locating in the Nipissing district, where he took up six hundred and forty acres of land in his own and his brother's name. His aggressive spirit and energy showed itself early, for he set out with the decision to improve his fortune, which is rare in one so young. Building a house, barn and other farm buildings, he purchased stock and gave his sole attention to his farming activities, laying thereby the corner stone to his present fortune. This ranch today is one of the most valuable in that part of the province, comprising about twelve hundred acres and is now owned by our subject's brother Alexander, Hugh McDonald having transferred the ranch to his father on the latter's arrival here. Discontinuing farm work, he then engaged in work for J. R. Booth, the now well known millionaire lumber king of Ottawa and the largest timber land holder in Canada. Mr. McDonald remained with Mr. Booth for the period of eleven years, beginning at the bottom rung of the ladder, until he became superintendent of the Timiscamague branch of Mr. Booth's extensive lumber interests. At the end of that period Mr. McDonald came to British Columbia with the late John Wilson, taking charge of the logging and brush work of the Brunette Saw Mills and subsequently becoming a stockholder in the concern. His connection with that company comprises the years from 1890 until 1908, Mr. McDonald having been made president of the company in 1896 and continuing in that capacity from that time until he severed his connection with the firm in 1908. Selling his holdings, he then built the Barnett & McDonald mills on Lulu Island, which were unfortunately destroyed by fire before their completion in 1910. He then purchased the Independent Shingle Mills in New Westminster but has also disposed of this interest, selling out in 1912. Mr. McDonald still owns various valuable timber tracts throughout the province and is connected with other industrial and commercial enterprises, serving at present as president of the Pacific Chocolate Company, Ltd., of New Westminster; as trustee of the New Westminster Trust Company; as president of the British North America Securities Corporation, and as president of the People's Trust Building Company.

In 1896 Mr. McDonald was married to Miss Sophia Victoria Bowes, a daughter of John Bowes, of Lanark, Ontario, and a niece of Senator McLaren. To this union were born five children, of whom three survive: Hugh Alexander, Roland Eden and Ivan Douglas. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald are devoted members of the Presbyterian church. Fraternally he is a member of Royal City Lodge, No. 3, I. O. O. F.; an apprenticed member of King Solomon Lodge, No. 17, A. F. & A. M.; and a member of Royal Lodge, No. 6, K. P. As the years have brought him prosperity he has become recognized as one of the potent forces in industrial expansion in New Westminster and is highly respected and esteemed for what he has done in promoting general advancement. The prosperity which has come to him is well merited, for it has been brought about by honorable methods only and has been made possible by characteristics which are worthy of the highest commendation. Mr. McDonald has not only witnessed the wonderful changes which have converted a practically uninhabited country into a prosperous populated district but has been a helpful and cooperant factor in bringing about the transformation.

JAMES LOW.

James Low has resided in Vancouver for but a comparatively brief period yet is well known through his connection with one of the oldest established business enterprises of the city, being treasurer of the British Columbia Permanent Loan Company. He was born at Uxbridge, Ontario, and in the acquirement of his education attended the public schools there and the high school at Markham, Ontario,

from which he was graduated. Subsequently he took up the study of telegraphy and began operating when very young, as his father was station master at Uxbridge. The father suffered a prolonged illness when the son was fifteen years of age and never recovered, passing away before James Low reached the age of sixteen. As he was serving as substitute operator and station master during his father's absence he was given that position upon his father's death. However, he soon resigned and entered the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, which he represented for ten years in the position of train dispatcher. On the expiration of that period he became secretary and manager of the Victoria Loan & Savings Company of Lindsay, Ontario, which position he held for sixteen years, making a most creditable record in that connection as his long continuance with the company plainly indicates. He resigned this position in the spring of 1912 to become treasurer of the British Columbia Permanent Loan Company at Vancouver and has since performed the duties incumbent upon him in that position. While connected with the city for only a little more than a year he has already gained a wide acquaintance and his sterling worth has won for him favorable recognition.

Mr. Low has one son, Donald, who is now a student at McGill University. In politics Mr. Low is a conservative in principles, yet follows an independent policy voting according to the dictates of his judgment, unbiased by party ties. He held membership with the Masons and the Odd Fellows in Ontario and he belongs to St. John's Presbyterian church, in the work of which he is actively and helpfully interested, being now superintendent of the Sunday school. Starting out in life for himself at an early age, he has made continuous progress and the ability which he displays promises advancement for the future.

STEPHEN NICHOLSON-JARRETT.

Stephen Nicholson-Jarrett, who since January 1, 1907, has been serving in a capable, forceful and far-sighted way as city building inspector of Vancouver, owes much of his success in the conduct of his responsible office to his many years of active connection with the contracting and building business, to the knowledge which he has of the building trade in all of its various ramifications and to the excellent organizing and administrative ability which has dominated and directed all the activities of his business career. He was born in Bridlington, Yorkshire, England, on the 27th of December, 1847, and is a son of Benjamin and Hannah (Wilson) Nicholson-Jarrett, both natives of Yorkshire. The father came to Canada in 1850 and settled near Toronto, in York county, Ontario, where he engaged in farming until 1857, when he moved to Queen's Bush, now Wellington county, where he continued to reside until 1887. In that year he retired from active business life and moved to Calgary, Alberta, where he died in June, 1908, at the age of eighty-nine. He had survived his wife since 1903, her death occurring in Calgary when she was seventy-nine years of age.

Stephen Nicholson-Jarrett acquired his education in the public schools of Ontario, and after laying aside his books was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, serving his term in Wellington county, where he was later engaged in the contracting business on his own account for a period of fifteen years. In 1884 he went to Calgary, Alberta, then merely a tent town, but offering unlimited opportunities to a far-sighted and discriminating business man. There Mr. Nicholson-Jarrett entered into partnership with Hon. W. H. Cushing, and they entered the contracting business, erecting in the fall of 1885 and the spring of 1886 the first sash and door factory west of Winnipeg, an enterprise which Mr. Cushing is still successfully conducting. The association was dissolved in 1888, and in January of the following year Mr. Nicholson-Jarrett came to Vancouver, where he has since remained an honored and deservedly respected citizen. He resumed his former occupation here, but in the following summer the contractors experi-

enced their first labor troubles, and they proved to be so severe that he turned his attention to another line of work, accepting a position as superintendent of the sash and door factory belonging to George Cassady & Company. After seven years' connection with this concern he resigned his position, and in 1896 became superintendent of the factory operated by the Vane Sash & Door Company, continuing to do able, constructive and reliable work until the 1st of January, 1907, when he accepted the position of city building inspector of Vancouver, an office which he still holds. Since he entered upon his duties practically all the new and modern residences, public buildings and business structures which make this city one of the finest and most attractive in this part of the Dominion, have been erected, the last building completed before he assumed control having been the Molson's Bank on Hastings street, now one of the older and smaller of the city's business blocks. Each year of his able service has witnessed a substantial increase in the number of building permits issued and in the total value of the buildings erected, as is evidenced by the fact that in 1907, when he took office, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-three permits were granted, the value of the buildings being five million six hundred and thirty-two thousand seven hundred and forty-four dollars, as against three thousand two hundred and twenty-one permits issued in 1912, for buildings aggregating in value nineteen million three hundred and eighty-eight thousand three hundred and twenty-two dollars. The city of Vancouver began to grow in a rapid and noticeable fashion in the year 1902 and that same year witnessed the remarkable increase in the number of buildings erected—an increase which has steadily continued since that time, without any of those periods of depression or utter stagnation so common in other Canadian cities and in the cities of the United States. Probably no other community on the North American continent can boast such a splendid record and a great deal of credit for this gratifying state of affairs is due to the systematic, practical and discriminating labors of the present building inspector, who has introduced many needed reforms and changes in methods of operation in the building department, and who in the six years of his service has ably carried forward the work which he found so well begun. All during his active career he has been interested in building and in the promotion of building activity, and he is now in the sixteenth year of his service as president of the Pacific Building Society, of which he was one of the founders. This is a cooperative building association, founded on the fact that every man is better off from both a social and financial standpoint when he owns a home of his own, and it has been of material assistance to hundreds of people of Vancouver by making it possible for them to purchase land and erect a house at a small initial expense. Mr. Nicholson-Jarrett is also vice president of the Masonic Temple Company, owners of the Vancouver Masonic Temple, and he has held that office since the organization of the company.

Mr. Nicholson-Jarrett has been twice married. In Wellington county, Ontario, on the 9th of June, 1873, he wedded Miss Catherine Ghent, a native of that province of old United Empire Loyalist stock. She died in 1904, and on the 18th of October, in the following year, he married in Vancouver, Miss Alma Van Aken, a daughter of James H. Van Aken, a pioneer of Coldwater, Michigan, where Mrs. Nicholson-Jarrett resided previous to her marriage.

Mr. Nicholson-Jarrett has always given a stanch allegiance to the liberal party, but has never been active in politics, preferring to devote all of his attention to his business affairs. The office which he now holds is the only official position in which he has ever served, but the excellent record he has made indicates that his political inactivity has been a great loss to the community at large. He has extensive and important fraternal affiliations, being especially prominent in the Masonic order, which he joined in Calgary in 1885, and in which he has attained the thirty-second degree. He is past master of Mount Hermon Lodge, No. 7, A. F. & A. M., and past first principal in Chapter No. 98, R. A. M. He is a member of the Wesley Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has been trustee for nearly twenty years, his upright and honorable life being at all times in

harmony with his professions. In business life and in official relations he has made excellent records, both characterized by far-sighted, discriminating and useful work and during the period of his residence in Vancouver he has made tangible and substantial contributions to its growth and development.

ROBERT SCOTT LENNIE.

Robert Scott Lennie, a member of the British Columbia bar since 1898 and a practitioner in Vancouver since 1910, has lived in this province for twenty-seven years, arriving here when a youth of eleven. He was born at Smith Falls, Ontario, August 16, 1875, and is a son of the Rev. Robert Lennie, B. D., and Catherine (Harcus) Lennie, the former having been a minister at Smith Falls, Ontario, at the time of the birth of their son. At the usual age Robert S. Lennie entered the public schools and as the family removed from place to place he continued his education in Ontario, California and British Columbia, arriving in this province in 1886. His literary course was supplemented by preparation for the bar, to which he was called in 1898. He immediately located for practice at Nelson, British Columbia, becoming a member of the firm of Elliot & Lennie, while later the firm was Lennie & Wragge. This connection was continued until 1912, at which time the partnership was dissolved. In the previous year Mr. Lennie had come to Vancouver and began practice alone here, although still a member of the firm of Hamilton, Lennie & Wragge at Nelson, which was formed when he moved to Vancouver. In 1911 he was joined at Vancouver by J. A. Clark, and they have since engaged in the general practice of law under the firm name of Lennie & Clark. Close reasoning, analytical power and unfaltering industry in the preparation of his cases have been the potent elements in gaining for Mr. Lennie the creditable position which he now occupies as a practitioner in Vancouver. He is also widely and favorably known in business circles, being an officer in various corporations, especially having to do with mining and financial interests. He is president of the Slocan Star Mines, Limited; a director of the Forest Mills of British Columbia, Limited; of the Kootenay Bonanza Mines, Limited; a director of the Silver King Mines, Limited; the Colonial Trust Company, Limited; the New British Columbia Lands, Limited, and many other corporations. All this indicates his faith in the province and its natural resources and the activity he is displaying in the development of the northwest.

Aside from this Mr. Lennie is very active in political circles. He is a conservative and was president of the Nelson (B. C.) Conservative Club from 1904 until 1910, while since 1908 he has been president of the Kootenay District Conservative Association, comprising nine ridings. His interest in politics is that of a public-spirited citizen, who desires the welfare of his country, and not that of the politician, who seeks personal recognition and gain. In fact, Mr. Lennie was tendered and refused the nomination for mayor of Nelson and also for the provincial and Dominion houses. Appointed by order of the lieutenant-governor in council, he acted as chairman of the British Columbia Fire Insurance Commission, the findings of which were reported in 1910. He is a bencher of the Law Society of British Columbia, representing the Kootenay district for six years.

On the 19th of October, 1898, in New Westminster, British Columbia, Mr. Lennie was married to Miss Edith Louise Douglas, daughter of Benjamin and Julia A. Douglas, pioneer settlers of the northwest, her father having been one of the originators of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company. The children of this marriage are Robert Douglas, Gerald Scott and Edith Beatrice Catharine. Mr. and Mrs. Lennie are members of the Presbyterian church and in club circles he is well known. He belongs to the Nelson Club of Nelson, British Columbia, and the Union Club of Victoria, while in Vancouver his membership is with the Vancouver, Jericho Country, Shaughnessy Heights Golf,



ROBERT S. LENNIE

Commercial and Progress Clubs. These organizations not only have as their object social interests and pleasures but also are concerned with plans for the improvement and benefit of the city, all of which Mr. Lennie heartily indorses and as time permits he gives thereto his hearty cooperation. The family residence is on Matthews avenue, Shaughnessy Heights, Vancouver, British Columbia.

BERTRAM WILLIAM DIGBY GILLIES, M. D.

Dr. Bertram William Digby Gillies has since 1906 been engaged in the practice of medicine at Vancouver and for the past six years has been pathologist to the Vancouver General Hospital. He was born at Teeswater, Ontario, June 11, 1875, a son of Dr. John and Fannie (Midford) Gillies, the former a native of Ontario and the latter of England. The father practiced medicine at Teeswater for more than forty years, but both he and his wife are now deceased.

In the acquirement of his education Dr. Gillies attended successively the Harriston high school, the Toronto University and the McGill Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1898. He was then interne in the Royal Victoria Hospital of Montreal for three years, and subsequently took up post-graduate work abroad, studying in Germany, Austria, France and England for two years, during which time he gained comprehensive knowledge of the methods of many of the most eminent physicians of the old world. Splendidly qualified by study and practical experience for the onerous and responsible duties of the profession, he returned to Canada, and was appointed acting pathologist to the General Hospital at Montreal, in which connection he continued for two years. In 1906 he came to Vancouver, where he opened an office and has since engaged in practice.

On the 16th of April, 1906, at Montreal, Dr. Gillies was married to Miss Margaret Leckie, a daughter of Major R. G. Leckie, of Sudbury, Ontario. They have two children, Margaret Elizabeth and Mary Eleanor. Dr. Gillies belongs to the Western Club, the Deutscher Club and the Rotary Club, associations which indicate his appreciation for the social amenities of life. He is imbued in all that he does professionally by a laudable ambition that prompts him to put forth his best efforts, and he is making steady advancement in his chosen calling.

JOHN O. BENWELL.

John O. Benwell is at the head of the well known house of Benwell, Peart & Company, importers and wholesale dealers in liquors and cigars at Vancouver. He was born at Blackheath, Kent, England, on the 9th of August, 1865, and is a son of John P. and Elizabeth Benwell, the former lately general manager of Lloyds Bank, Ltd., of London. Liberal educational advantages were afforded the son, and after attending Malvern College in Worcestershire, England, he entered the Bank of British North America, in London, in 1882. His initial business experience was received in this connection during the succeeding four years, and in 1886 he came to Canada, attracted by the broader opportunities of the new world. The year 1888 witnessed his arrival in British Columbia, and after ten years' residence in this province he established his present business in 1898, organizing the firm of Benwell, Peart & Company, wholesale dealers in wines and spirits. They handle the products of the leading distilleries of the country and imported wines and liquors, and the volume of business transacted makes theirs one of the large commercial enterprises of the city.

In 1891 Mr. Benwell was united in marriage to Miss Helen E. Boulton, of Vancouver, and they have one daughter, their only son having been drowned

in a collision between the Princess Victoria and the Chehalis in Vancouver harbor, on July 21, 1896. Mr. Benwell finds recreation in hunting and shooting and he has membership in all athletic clubs and also with the Vancouver, Terminal City and Country Clubs.

SANFORD JOHNSON CROWE.

Sanford Johnson Crowe through association with the contracting business has taken active part in the substantial upbuilding of Vancouver. He is now practically living retired. His attention, however, is given to his personal investments, which include good dividend-bearing properties. As the years have gone by he has won substantial success, his indefatigable energy and capable management enabling him to overcome all obstacles and difficulties and reach a position among the men of affluence in Vancouver. He was born at Truro, Nova Scotia, February 14, 1868, his parents being John S. and Rebecca (Fulton) Crowe, the former a son of Jasper Crowe, who was a native of north Ireland but came to Canada about 1810 and settled at Onslow, Colchester county, Nova Scotia, where he engaged in farming until his death. His son, John S. Crowe, was born and reared on his father's farm and was apprenticed in his youth to the carpenter's and shipbuilder's trades at Truro. He afterward followed building and contracting at that place until 1895, when he retired and came to Vancouver, where he remained until his death, in September, 1910. He married Rebecca Fulton, who was descended from one of four brothers of that name who came from Scotland to America in 1800. Two of these brothers settled in Nova Scotia and two in New York. Of the two latter one was Robert Fulton, who in the early part of the nineteenth century invented the first steamboat. When he advanced his idea he was laughed at for his pains, none believing steam could be applied to navigation, but with courageous spirit he worked on until an interested crowd witnessed his first trip up the river to Philadelphia and his inventive genius and ability then found recognition. George Fulton was one of the two brothers who settled in Nova Scotia, taking up his abode in Colchester county, where he rose to a position of prominence. His son and namesake, George Fulton, Jr., was born in Colchester county, where he spent his entire life. It was his daughter, Rebecca, also a native of Colchester county, who became the wife of John S. Crowe and the mother of Sanford J. Crowe.

In the public schools of Truro, Nova Scotia, Sanford J. Crowe pursued his education and later was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, at which he served from 1883 until 1885. Subsequently he was in the employ of Thomas Dunne & Company, of Truro, with whom he remained until 1888, when he came to British Columbia, settling at Vancouver, where he took up the carpenter's trade. He was thus engaged as a journeyman carpenter until 1901, at which time, in partnership with Charles H. Wilson, he embarked in the contracting and building business under the firm name of Crowe & Wilson. They met with success in that undertaking, many important contracts being awarded them, while various substantial structures of this city still stand as monuments to their ability and enterprise. They continued to prosper as the years passed on and conducted an extensive and gratifying business until 1908, when both parties practically retired from active connection with the business although the firm remains intact. Both Mr. Crowe and Mr. Wilson now devote their attention largely to looking after their common and private interests. The former has become a large owner of realty and also has other private business and financial connections. As a contractor he saw opportunity for judicious investments and from time to time added to his holdings until he now derives a gratifying annual income therefrom. In 1905 he was one of the organizers of the Cascade Steam Laundry Company, Ltd., of which he is the secretary-treasurer. He also has other financial interests



SANFORD J. CROWE

and for the past two years has been vice president and active in the affairs of the Vancouver Exhibition Association.

Mr. Crowe was appointed in July to represent the city of Vancouver on the board of the Burrard Peninsula Sewerage Commission, also known as the Greater Vancouver Sewer Commission, which was created by the government at the last session of the legislature and will begin their work August 1, 1913. In speaking of Mr. Crowe as one of the members of the new commission, Attorney-General Bowser refers to him as being in a class by himself, and having had years of wide experience in sewer construction in Vancouver, he is indispensable to the board. Ever since the provisional board was conceived nearly two years ago Mr. Crowe has taken a very active part and always been a sincere worker for the establishment of a permanent commission to conduct this much-needed work.

On the 19th of March, 1901, in Vancouver, Mr. Crowe was united in marriage to Miss Annie C. Smythe, a daughter of Richard Smythe, a minister and farmer of Bathurst, New Brunswick. Mrs. Crowe passed away April 29, 1912, leaving two children, Richard Elmer and Harold Stinson. In politics Mr. Crowe is a liberal, taking active and helpful part in support of the party, and since 1909 has served as alderman of the city, his term expiring in 1914. He belongs to the Terminal City Club and to the Presbyterian church. He has ever been interested in matters pertaining to the growth, development, welfare and progress of Vancouver and for a number of years he was a member of the board of managers of the Vancouver General Hospital. He takes active and helpful interest in all that pertains to general progress and has been generous in his support of measures to ameliorate the hard conditions of life for the unfortunate. What he has undertaken he has accomplished and while he stands today among the successful business men of Vancouver he has never concentrated his attention upon business affairs to the exclusion of other duties, recognizing fully his obligations to his fellowmen and to the community at large.

BLANCHARD E. NEVILLE.

One of the leading productive industries of Vancouver is conducted under the name of the Dominion Fish Company, Ltd., with Blanchard E. Neville as president. Careful management, a utilization of all the opportunities which have come to him and thorough reliability have been the salient features in his life record and have gained for him the enviable position which he now occupies in the business circles of his adopted city. He was born in Nova Scotia, in 1878, a son of E. H. and Mary (Adams) Neville, both of whom were natives of that province. About 1893 they removed westward to Winnipeg, where they still reside.

Blanchard E. Neville was a student at Dalhousie College, in Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he was graduated with the class of 1901. He then went west to Winnipeg and entered the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, spending the first year in the office of the accountant of the sleeping and dining car department, and afterward going upon the road as inspector in the same department. He traveled from Halifax to Vancouver and continued in that position until April, 1908, when he retired to engage in business on his own account. He bought out the Dominion Fish Company, Ltd., of which he is president and manager, and although this business came into his possession only in 1908 it had been established for many years and is the oldest wholesale fish enterprise in British Columbia. By far the greater part of the output is shipped outside of the province, being distributed throughout Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario, while shipments are made as far east as Toronto. The first carload of fish to leave British Columbia was sent out by this company in 1913—a load of fresh halibut. They also supply the majority of retail markets in Vancouver and the province and have the largest fish smoking plant on the Pacific coast, in the busy season smoking from nine to ten tons of fish per day.

These are packed in their large plant under the registered name of the Dominion Brand and are shipped through brokers to all countries. The business has grown year by year until it has reached mammoth proportions, making it one of the chief productive industries of the city. In 1910 Mr. Neville was joined by his brother, W. S. Neville, formerly of Winnipeg, who is now secretary of the company. The plant is splendidly equipped for carrying on the work in all of its departments and a large force of employes assist in salting, smoking and preparing the fish for the market.

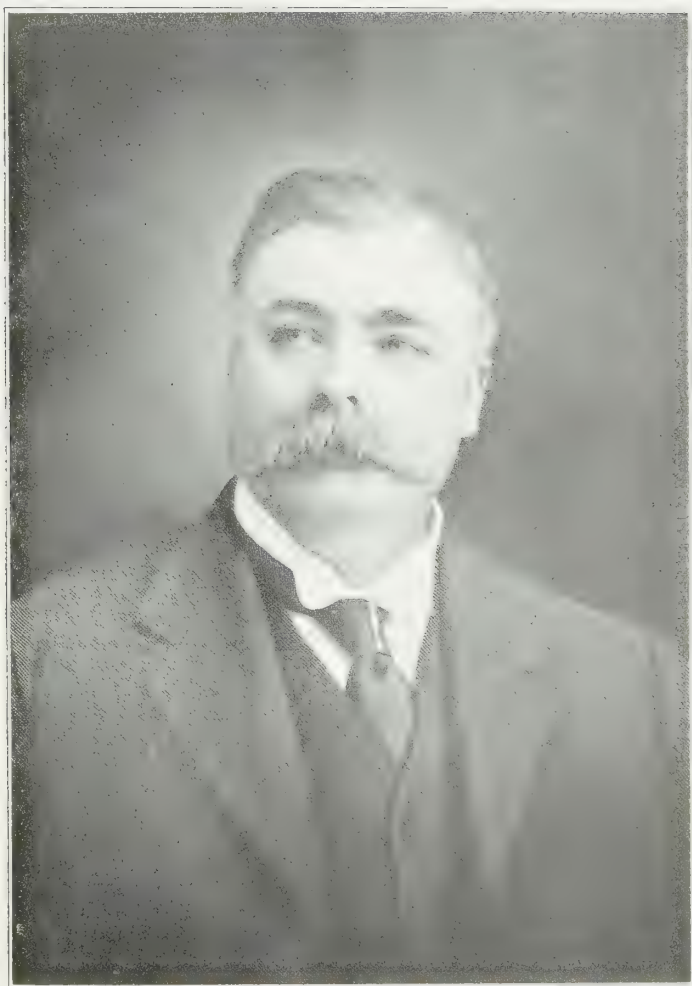
On the 8th of April, 1909, Mr. Neville was married in Vancouver to Miss Margaret Bunn, a daughter of Alfred Bunn, a well known pioneer of this city who came from Manitoba. They have one child, Edwina. In politics Mr. Neville is a conservative, but has never taken an active part in political affairs. He is interested in the game of baseball, and for two years was manager of the Winnipeg baseball team. He belongs to Vancouver Lodge, B. P. O. E., and to the Canadian Order of Foresters, and his religious faith is that of the Methodist church. He is a member of the Commercial Club. His interests in life are varied and he is always loyal to any cause which he espouses. His advancement in the business world is the merited reward of ability and fidelity, and indicates what may be accomplished when energy and determination are basic elements in one's career.

JOHN McLELLAN MACKINNON.

British Columbia is endowed with splendid natural resources, and consequently there has come to this section of the country a class of enterprising men who recognize the advantages here offered and in the capable control of business affairs have not only contributed to individual success but have been factors in the substantial improvement and upbuilding of the country. To this class belongs John McLellan Mackinnon, investment broker of Vancouver, who has labored along many lines that have been of substantial benefit to this section of the country. He was born on the island of Eigg in Inverness-shire, Scotland, September 1, 1863, a son of Charles and Mary (McLellan) Mackinnon. The father was connected with the geodetic survey department of the admiralty for a number of years, or until his retirement from active life.

In the acquirement of his education John M. Mackinnon attended the public schools and the Watts Institute of Edinburgh, and when a young man of twenty-two years arrived in British Columbia in 1885. In the fall of that year he went to Oregon, in the United States, where he engaged in sheep ranching for six years, and then returned to this province and initiated his career in the land and timber business in which he has continued to be actively interested to the present time. In 1891 he purchased Hardy island comprising one thousand six hundred and ninety-nine acres which he devoted to the preservation of game, being one of the first men in the province to promote the protection of game on private preserves. This island remains in his possession to the present time and is still devoted to its original purpose. Mr. Mackinnon has been actively connected with the development of mines, timber and the natural resources of the country generally for the past twenty years and his labors have been an element in the substantial growth of the province, while at the same time his careful control of his individual interests has brought the success which numbers him among Vancouver's substantial residents.

In 1897 he erected the Mackinnon building in Vancouver which was the first office building of any importance to be built in that city and which, at that time, was considered the most modern building in the city. Besides his personal interests, Mr. Mackinnon has been a director in numerous business companies and corporations. In 1906 he organized the business and built the plant of the Canadian Pacific Pulp Company, Ltd., at Swanson Bay, British Columbia, and



JOHN M. MacKINNON

was managing director of the company for six years and in that connection developed a business of large proportions. He is heavily interested in mining and timber lands in different sections of the province, being the owner of more than twenty thousand acres of timber land on the coast of British Columbia. He also has extensive holdings in farm and fruit lands, among other properties being a ranch of one thousand two hundred acres in the Lillooet district, which is devoted primarily to horse and cattle raising, while three hundred acres are under cultivation.

Mr. Mackinnon has recently been commissioned a justice of the peace in the province, this being the only public office he has ever filled. His political belief is that of the conservative party. He is a member of the Vancouver Club, the Royal Vancouver Yacht Club and is a life member of the London Inverness-shire Association of London, England, one of the most exclusive associations in Great Britain. He is a life member of the Vancouver Rowing Club. He is a member of the Vancouver Board of Trade and is in sympathy with all its efforts to promote the business interests of the city, to extend its trade relations, to exploit its natural advantages and enhance its beauty. In a word, he is a public-spirited citizen, cooperating in various measures for the general welfare.

On the 21st of June, 1894, in Vancouver, Mr. Mackinnon was married to Miss Jean McGregor Grant, a daughter of Captain Alexander and Isabel Drysdale (Dodds) Grant. Her father was for many years connected with the local navy reserves in New Zealand but is now retired. The children of this marriage are Charles Donald Grant, Isabel Mary and Ian Malcolm. The religious faith of the family is that of the Presbyterian church.

It is a matter of interesting history to know that Mr. Mackinnon purchased the first ticket the Canadian Pacific Railroad ever sold in Edinburgh, Scotland, to Victoria, British Columbia. The railroad, however, was unable to get him through and so transferred him in New York and he came to this province by way of the Northern Pacific and over the line of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, the Canadian Pacific not having been completed until the following year. For more than a quarter of a century Mr. Mackinnon has been a witness of the development of the northwest, living continuously in British Columbia, save for the brief period spent in Oregon, and he takes just pride in what has been accomplished in this most western of the Canadian provinces, the transformation being so great as to appear almost magical when one recognizes how sparsely settled was this section in 1885—the year of his arrival.

HERBERT WILLIAM BAKER.

Industry and intelligence constitute the key which unlocks the portals of success. These qualities may be cultivated by any and thus the opportunity for business advancement is open to all. Not all, however, preserve in the performance of the task to which they set themselves and thus develop their latent powers and talents. Determined to win success by persistent, honorable effort, Herbert William Baker has constantly advanced, and since 1905 has been secretary and treasurer of the Pacific Loan Company, which he organized in that year. The following year he organized the Northern Securities, Limited, and has since been its president, bending his energies to the accomplishment of the purpose for which the two companies stand. He was born in Kingston, Ontario, July 24, 1869, and is a son of William Ford and Frances (Funnell) Baker. The former was descended from an old family of United Empire Loyalists who came from the New England colonies and settled in Prince Edward county, Ontario, at the time of the American revolution. He was later a prominent merchant of Trenton, Ontario, for many years, and in 1902 made his way westward to Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, where he engaged in general business and farming, owning and cultivating a tract of land of six hundred and forty acres within the limits of

that city. Thereon he resided until his death in 1909, while his wife had passed away in the previous year.

In the public schools of Trenton, Ontario, Herbert W. Baker mastered the preliminary branches of learning, while his more advanced course was pursued in Queen's University at Kingston, Ontario, where he was graduated in 1891, winning the Bachelor of Arts degree. He took up the profession of teaching at the collegiate institute at Glencoe, Ontario, where he remained as an instructor until 1895. He then went to Portage la Prairie to become science master of the collegiate institute there, and subsequently was made principal of that collegiate and superintendent of the Portage la Prairie schools, in which position he continued until 1902, being recognized as a prominent and active factor in the educational development of that section.

On coming to Vancouver in 1902, Mr. Baker entered business circles as a representative of the Great West Life Insurance Company, with which he was connected for two years. He then engaged in the general real-estate and financial brokerage business, and in 1905 organized the Pacific Loan Company, of which he became secretary and treasurer, remaining in the dual position to the present time. He further extended his activities in 1906 in the organization of the Northern Securities, Limited, of which he has since been the president. These two companies conduct a general real-estate, loan, insurance and financial brokerage business, act as executors, administrators and trustees, and do other work of similar nature. They have been established upon a safe, substantial basis, and are conducting a growing and profitable business. The plans of the two companies have been carefully formulated and embody in large part the ideas and business management of Mr. Baker, who has acquainted himself with every phase of the financial situation of the northwest, and is equally well known for his correct valuation of property. In fact he is well qualified to handle any branch of the business and his discernment and sagacity have constituted important features in his success.

On the 14th of June, 1898, Mr. Baker was married at Portage la Prairie to Miss Charlotte Richardson, a daughter of William R. Richardson, of Kingston, Ontario, and their children are Donald, Wallace, Helen, Gordon and Russell. The parents hold membership in the Methodist church and Mr. Baker votes with the liberal party. There is no esoteric phase in all of his life history, his record being an open book that all may read. At the outset of his career he realized the fact that there is no royal road to wealth. A noted financier has said: "If you would win success, you must be willing to pay the price—the price of self-sacrifice, earnest effort and diligence;" and this Mr. Baker has done, gaining for himself a creditable and honorable position among the well and favorably known business men of Vancouver.

DONALD NEIL McTAVISH.

Donald Neil McTavish, sole proprietor of the real-estate, insurance and loan business operated under the name of McTavish Brothers, was born in Beeton, Ontario, on the 2d of October, 1878, and is a son of Peter and Margaret (Mac-Millan) McTavish, both representatives of old Scotch families. He acquired his education in the public schools of Manitoba and British Columbia coming to the latter province in 1889 and afterward taught school in Fraser Valley and Rossland, British Columbia, following this occupation from 1897 to 1902. During some of this time he was principal of the South Ward school in Rossland but he eventually resigned this position in order to enter the employ of the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, Pennsylvania, in whose interests he worked for seven years in British Columbia. In the spring of 1910 he came to Vancouver and here identified himself with the real-estate, insurance and loan business, forming a partnership with his brother Peter D.



DONALD N. McTAVISH

McTavish under the firm name of McTavish Brothers. They dissolved partnership in 1911, but Donald N. McTavish still uses the old firm title. He controls a large and important trade and his success has come as a natural result of the able management of his business, his ability, energy and practical judgment. He is a director in the Western Residential Schools of Vancouver and in the Investors Guarantee Corporation, Ltd.

On the 15th of December, 1909, in Hillsboro, New Brunswick, Mr. McTavish married Miss Mabel Evelyn Sherwood, a daughter of Abraham and Mary Sherwood, and they have one son, Donald Sherwood. The parents are members of the Presbyterian church and Mr. McTavish belongs to the Alpine Club. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic lodge in Calgary, Alberta, and his political allegiance is given to the liberal party. Although one of the later arrivals in Vancouver, he has already made his influence felt in business circles and today stands high among the men of marked ability and substantial worth in the community.

JOHN G. WOODS.

Throughout a period of residence in Vancouver and the vicinity dating from 1886 John G. Woods has firmly entrenched himself in the regard and esteem of his fellow citizens and, constantly following high standards of business and personal integrity, has reached a position of importance in business circles. He is at present the proprietor of the large wharfage and storage business operated by J. G. Woods & Company and is connected with many other representative concerns. He was born in Chatham, Ontario, in November, 1856, and is a son of the late Robert Stuart and Emma Elizabeth (Schwarz) Woods. The paternal branch of the family has been in Canada for many generations, the grandfather, James Woods, having been a prominent lawyer at Sandwich, Ontario. He married a daughter of Commodore Grant, at one time administrator of Upper Canada and a man of much prominence in Ontario. Their son, Robert Stuart Woods, father of the subject of this review, was born in Sandwich, and after he reached maturity followed in his father's footsteps and practiced law, rising to be judge of the county court of Kent and becoming also queen's counsel. He spent his entire life in Ontario and died at Chatham when he was eighty-seven years of age. Mrs. Woods, mother of the subject of this review, was a daughter of General Schwarz, of Michigan. She was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and went to Michigan in pioneer times, driving overland in a carriage. Her father came west as a partner of John Jacob Astor and established and conducted for many years a fur-trading business at Detroit. She has also passed away, her death having occurred at Chatham when she was eighty-seven years of age.

The public schools of his native city afforded John G. Woods his early educational opportunities and he was afterward a student in the Upper Canada College. In 1879 he began his independent career, going to Colorado, where he engaged in prospecting and silver mining for some time, later returning to Canada, and in 1882 locating in Winnipeg. After a few months he secured a position as accountant and superintendent of the old Bell farm near that city, but this he resigned in 1884 in order to work on the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railroad through the Canadian Rockies. After one year at this work he returned to Qu'Appelle and joined Major Bell, then chief transport officer, as superintendent of transports from Fort Qu'Appelle to the Touchwood hills, later extending his territory to Fish creek and other points. He remained until the close of the Riel rebellion, and then in the fall of 1885 returned to the mountains, making a journey through British Columbia, and in that year visiting the town of Granville, now Vancouver. In the following year he returned to the city and started work for Leamy & Kyle, who owned the second mill established on False creek, and rose to be manager of this concern, afterward becoming superintendent

of the Moodyville mills. For six years he retained that connection, but at the end of that time leased a large tract of Canadian Pacific Railroad land near False creek and established himself in business as a shingle manufacturer, forming a partnership with a Mr. Spicer. A few years later the latter disposed of his interests in the concern and from that time until 1912 Mr. Woods conducted the business alone. He closed the plant in 1912, and since that time has been sole proprietor of the wharfage and storage business operated under the name of J. G. Woods & Company, meeting with his usual well deserved success in the conduct of this enterprise. He was for several years president of the Export Lumber & Shingle Company, which was also dissolved in 1912, and he was for two years president of the Employers Association of Vancouver. Since the organization of the Vancouver Board of Trade, in the '80s, he has been a member of this body, and he is a life governor of the Vancouver General Hospital, on the board of which he served for a number of years. These connections indicate something of the scope and extent of his interests into which he has been carried in the course of twenty-eight years' residence in this city. His affairs are conducted in an able and straightforward manner, his name standing as a synonym for integrity, probity and ability.

In June, 1902, Mr. Woods was united in marriage to Miss Frances Bennett McDougall, a daughter of the late Alexander McDougall, of Vancouver, and they have one daughter, Vivian Amy. Mrs. Woods is well known in social circles of this city and belongs to the Georgian Club and the Jericho Country Club. Mr. Woods has also important club affiliations, holding membership in the Vancouver Club, of which he was the president in 1908, in the Union Club of Victoria, the United Empire Club of London and the Jericho Country Club. He belongs to the Masonic lodge and is president of the British Columbia Thoroughbred Association. He is a conservative in his political beliefs and, although not active as an office seeker, is interested in the welfare of the city where he has so long resided, the years having brought to him a creditable position as a valued citizen and business man.

RICHARD CHARLES HODGSON.

The success which has come to Richard Charles Hodgson, president and manager of the Hodgson Plumbing & Heating Company, Limited, of Vancouver, is the direct result of his intelligently directed effort and thorough understanding of the business in which he embarked as a young tradesman. He was born February 22, 1875, in Chilliwack, British Columbia, his parents being Richard W. and Sarah Elizabeth Hodgson, both now deceased, having passed away in Vancouver. The father was engaged in mining in the Cariboo country in the early days, thence removed to Chilliwack and then worked for seventeen years for the Moodyville Sawmill Company at Moodyville as chief engineer, resigning in 1886. Throughout his life the son has been a resident of British Columbia, the greater part of his youth, as well as his manhood, being passed in Vancouver, where he was a pupil in the public and high schools.

After leaving school Mr. Hodgson learned the plumbing business and was employed for a time, but later started out on his own account as a member of the firm of Knowdell & Hodgson. This partnership was continued from 1896 until 1903, when the firm dissolved and Mr. Hodgson was joined by another partner, forming the firm of Hodgson & Stearman, under which name business was conducted until 1910, when they dissolved partnership and Mr. Hodgson then incorporated under the style of the Hodgson Plumbing & Heating Company, Limited. Mr. Hodgson was elected president and managing director, and in that connection largely controls the policy of the business. He is constantly seeking out new methods for the development of the trade and from the beginning has ever recognized the fact that satisfied patrons are the best advertise-



RICHARD C. HODGSON

ment. The character of the service rendered to the public, based upon thorough knowledge of the trade, has brought him success and he is now at the head of a profitable and growing business. In 1913, he erected the present structure at No. 1174 Burrard street and there the business is now conducted along constantly expanding lines.

That Mr. Hodgson's interests are broad is indicated in the fact that he is now president of the South Vancouver Board of Trade, this being his fourth successive year in that office; is a director of the British Columbia Agricultural & Industrial Society, and is president of the South Vancouver Conservative Association. The latter affiliation indicates his political preference. He was also chairman of the South Vancouver school board from 1906 until 1908, inclusive. All these indicate the trend of his activity in connection with public events and interests.

Mr. Hodgson was married on the 14th of June, 1899, in Vancouver, to Miss Minnie Gale, a daughter of John and Eliza Ann Gale, well known farming people in Ontario, and they have four sons, Percival, James, Walter and Edward. The religious faith of the family is that of the Methodist church and in addition to his membership therein Mr. Hodgson is a past master of Mount Hermon Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Vancouver, and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He likewise belongs to the Commercial, Progress, Vancouver Automobile and Canadian Clubs. He is a forceful and active member of the Board of Trade and it was through the efforts of Mr. Hodgson that the North Arm of the Fraser river received the attention of that body during his incumbency as chairman. The agitation for the improvement of this important part of the river was started during that time. It is sure to come and the next few years will undoubtedly show great improvements and development there. An appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars by the Dominion government was made in May, 1913, for this purpose. His appointment to the North Fraser harbor commission has been most popular among all parties and sections. Four years ago he predicted the future of the North Arm and has never ceased to work to bring the possibilities of the fresh-water channel before the people. Mr. Hodgson stands for all that is beneficial in citizenship and is a stalwart champion of all interests and projects which are a matter of civic virtue and civic pride. His life has been actuated by high and honorable principles in every relation, and he commands the respect and confidence of those with whom he has been associated.

R. G. CHAMBERLIN.

Among the departments of municipal government which are of utmost importance to the well-being of a city is none that is of more vital bearing to every citizen than the department of police, and to efficiently handle a large force in a city as tremendously growing as Vancouver, in which there naturally is a floating element of considerable size, demands a capable and experienced head. R. G. Chamberlin, who for five years and seven months, from 1907 until the close of 1912, had been the chief of the department and who on the first of the following year accepted an important position with the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company in Montreal, placed the police force of Vancouver on an excellent footing during the term of his general superintendency.

Mr. Chamberlin is a native of Canada, having been born at Chelsea, in the province of Quebec, on August 24, 1863. He there spent his early boyhood and received his education in the public schools. Police work seemed to have a natural attraction for him, and as he had talents in that direction and a keen, perceptive mind he joined, in 1884, the Dominion police force at Ottawa, and in the course of years discharged his duties with such excellence, faithfulness, courage and circumspection that he gradually was promoted, until in 1897 he was appointed inspector of the Dominion secret service, in which body are employed only the

most able of men, and he served in that capacity until 1907, in which year he became chief of police in Vancouver. When he entered upon his duties the force was well adapted to the needs of a small provincial city, but as the coast town grew to metropolitan proportions he built up the police system, instituting new departments and enlarging those existing and doing highly superior work while in office, preserving law and order in a remarkable manner. It may be said of him that he virtually was the father of the police department of Vancouver as it exists today. The lawless elements which for a time were evident in various parts of the city disappeared from sight as if by magic and well known regulations were instituted by him to insure the safety of citizens which was placed in his trust. Although Chief Chamberlin was stern and exacting as the chief officer of the force and expected every man to do his duty as well and conscientiously as he would do it himself, he was kindly in his ways and lenient to the first offender whom by timely advice he often helped to turn back to the path of right and mend his ways. In fact the invisible part of his work in that respect must be as highly estimated as those reforms which he brought about that were open to every eye.

Shortly before January 1, 1913, Chief Chamberlin presented his resignation to the mayor, not on account of the slightest difficulty concerning his position but simply because he saw it his duty to accept a position which offered him a wider scope for his abilities and a larger financial return, and he terminated his duties as the police chief shortly before the end of the year, and on the 1st of January, 1913, accepted a most responsible position in the service of the Canadian Pacific Railroad under Sir Thomas Shaughnessy in Montreal. That he is popular and largely appreciated for the work he has done in this city is evidenced by the many tokens which he received in gratitude for his services and the many good wishes which accompany him to his new position. The resignation of Chief Chamberlin was largely a surprise and not a pleasant surprise to the citizens of this growing community, who saw in him represented the means of preserving law and order. In his official work he had been so uniformly successful that there never occurred to anyone a thought of the possibility of his dropping out of the department or leaving the city. The entire department under his regime for five and a half years has been highly effective, and the personal loyalty which he inspired by his spirit in his men was most satisfactory to the citizens of the community. In dealing with the general public the chief has always been singularly happy in his affairs, and the high regard and confidence which have been placed in him are truly warranted and highly merited.

HENRY GREENSHIELDS LOCKWOOD.

The bar of British Columbia numbers among its younger and, by consensus of public opinion, its most able representatives Henry Greenshields Lockwood, practicing in Vancouver as a member of the firm of Taschereau & Lockwood, barristers and solicitors. He was born in Sorel, Quebec, January 22, 1888, and is a son of Herbert and Marietta Lockwood, who for many years were the only English-speaking people in that community. His family contains many prominent representatives, Mr. Lockwood being related to the late Sir Frank Lockwood, of London, England, a prominent barrister of the last century and a well known and widely read author.

Mr. Lockwood had a splendid educational preparation for his life work, for after leaving Queen's school in Vancouver he entered the Collegiate Institute at Victoria and was afterward a student in Trinity College, Port Hope, Ontario. He spent one year in the Royal Military College of Kingston, in the same province, attending, however, only one year, after which he received his honorable discharge. Having determined to study law, he was articled to L. G. McPhillips, K. C., one of the leading barristers in Vancouver, and was also for a short time



HENRY G. LOCKWOOD

with Mr. Taschereau in the same city. He was called to the bar of British Columbia in 1912 and started immediately in practice with his former preceptor, the firm of Taschereau & Lockwood being formed. This connection has since been maintained and the firm is one of the most reliable in the city. Mr. Lockwood has proven himself an able barrister, well versed in the underlying principles of his profession and possessed of the keen mind and the forceful personality necessary to make knowledge effective in any field. As a consequence his practice has grown rapidly and although he has been only one year at the bar he today occupies a position of weight in legal circles.

Mr. Lockwood is a member of the Anglican church and is a conservative in his political beliefs, his influence being always on the side of right, reform and advancement. At the age of twenty-five he has already won a creditable place at the bar, and, being ambitious, able and energetic, will undoubtedly continue to make rapid and steady progress in his chosen field.

GERALD UPTON.

Gerald Upton is secretary of the school board of Vancouver, in which connection he is putting forth earnest effort to advance the educational facilities which the city offers to the young. He was born in London, England, in June, 1879, a son of Edward and Elizabeth (Fox) Upton, both natives of Kent county, England, where they still reside.

Gerald Upton was educated for the bar, being articled for three years, but he did not feel that the profession was that to which he wished to devote his life work, and in 1898, when a youth of nineteen years, he crossed the Atlantic to the Dominion, spending two years in upper Canada. He afterward traveled extensively, visiting California, Japan and China, and spending two summers in Alaska. He then joined the mounted police and went to Africa, where he served for two years in the Boer war. He returned to Canada in 1903, and for six years was in the employ of John Helliwell. He next returned to England for a short time, but again came to this country in 1911, and took up the auditing and accounting business. In 1912 he was engaged to investigate the affairs of the board of school trustees and later in the same year was tendered the position of secretary of the board, in which capacity he is now ably serving, seeking through the exercise of his official duties to further the interests of the schools of the city. In politics he is a conservative, but has never been active as a party worker.

In April, 1907, Mr. Upton was married in Vancouver to Miss E. J. Holmes, who was born in Hong Kong, China, of English parentage. The three children of this marriage are Herbert, Jack and Edward. Mr. Upton's extensive travel and wide experience have made him an interesting companion, and a genial nature contributes to make his a pleasing personality.

THEODORE HATTON CALLAND.

Theodore Hatton Calland, sole proprietor of the important real-estate concern conducted under the name of T. H. Calland & Company, and for twenty-four years past one of the able and substantial business men of Vancouver, was born in Neath, south Wales, May 25, 1863, his parents being John Forbes and Harriet A. Calland. In the acquirement of an education he attended Cheltenham College in England and after laying aside his books came to the United States, becoming connected with the Bank of North America in New York. He held his position with this concern for a number of years, being transferred from New York to Vancouver, British Columbia, in 1888. In the following year he resigned this position and established himself in the real-estate business, with which he has

been continuously identified since that time. His business is operated under the name of T. H. Calland & Company, but he is the sole proprietor, and to his initiative spirit, his enterprise and keen business discrimination the concern owes all of its growth and development.

On the 1st of June, 1898, in Vancouver, Mr. Calland was united in marriage to Miss Kathleen Hebden, and they have four children, Vera, Phyllis, Barbara and John Christopher. The parents are well known in social circles of Vancouver and Mr. Calland belongs to the Vancouver and Western Clubs. He gives his political allegiance to the conservative party and is interested in public affairs, having served from 1907 to 1908 as a member of the board of aldermen. He is, however, not in any sense an office seeker, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs, which, capably conducted, are bringing him richly merited success. During the twenty-five years of his residence in Vancouver his sterling worth has come to be widely acknowledged, his business enterprise having gained him distinction in commercial circles and his business probity standing as an unquestioned fact in his career.

CAPTAIN E. J. FADER.

The term "captain of industry" finds its justification in the life record of Captain E. J. Fader, of New Westminster, British Columbia, a man who by the sheer force of his will, his ability, his foresight and his initiative built up mammoth enterprises which have been stones in the foundation upon which rests the industrial development of the province. That his qualities are of a character far beyond those possessed by the majority no one doubts, and yet in manner Captain Fader never indicates that he recognizes or knows aught of his own superiority. Everlastingly he pushed on, never losing sight of his purpose, never forgetting for a moment the goal before him, ever conscious that his aim was justifiable and his course honorable. The thing supremely worth having in all this world is opportunity, coupled with the capacity to do well and worthily a piece of work, the doing of which shall be of vital significance. Opportunity and the capacity were given to Captain Fader and he has used both wisely and well. As manager of the British Columbia Transportation Company, an organization which controls property in excess of a million dollars, he holds a foremost position in business life in western Canada, but this connection does not exhaust by any means his activities. Coming to New Westminster in 1902, he saw a great opportunity in the timber business and at one time owned more timber land—an area exceeding six hundred square miles—than any other man in Canada and in order to bring about the development of this vast tract and facilitate its exploitation formed great companies which became cornerstones in the timber industry. As a pioneer he accompanied surveying expeditions at the time of early railroad construction, in the '80s. He was a master of steamboats, being at that time instrumental in saving the passengers and crew of a sinking vessel. Moreover, he is active in timber cruising and mining, being successful along these various lines. He built the first modern hotel in New Westminster and in other ways contributed to the growth of the city. A versatile man of no mean talents, he improved his outlook upon the world by extensive travel in Europe and the Hawaiian Islands and has become known, as the years have passed, as one of the foremost judges of commercial conditions in the Canadian northwest.

Captain Fader was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, on December 12, 1863, a son of John Henry and Mary Ann (Mason) Fader, natives of Halifax. When a boy of fourteen E. J. Fader proceeded westward to Port Arthur and during the early construction of the railroad between the Great Lakes and Manitoba, which now forms a part of the Canadian Pacific system, carried his blankets over the old Dawson road to Fort Steele. The road was then



CAPTAIN E. J. FADER

under construction, Percell & Ryan having charge of the work. During the years 1878 and 1879 the road was completed to Winnipeg, it being taken over in the latter year by the Canadian Pacific. In 1880 Captain Fader joined one of the first surveying expeditions into the north Saskatchewan territory, their party laying out all the base lines in North Saskatchewan between Prince Albert and Carleton lake. From there during the year 1882 to the spring of 1883 he made his way down to the north shore, where he was at the time when the troops of the Riel rebellion passed through there. In 1884 he retraced his way to the summit of the Selkirks and in 1885, when the Canadian Pacific line was built, was still there, having at that time the pleasure of welcoming Lady Macdonald, wife of the then premier, and presented her with a bouquet of wild flowers which he had picked himself. He knew of the coming of Sir John and Lady Macdonald and the idea of a floral gift from the mountain lands appealed to him as strongly appropriate and, needless to say, was accepted by Lady Macdonald in the same spirit. During the years 1886 and 1887 he remained in the mountains but in 1888 went to Vancouver, where he engaged in steamboating. During his first year, when Captain Fader was running the steamer Muriel, the Beaver was lost outside the Vancouver Narrows on August 13, 1888, and upon his return from Chemainus about twelve o'clock midnight, he discovered the Beaver in distress on the rocks and went to her assistance. He worked to save her until four o'clock in the morning but after breaking his towline several times gave up, as the tide was falling fast and she was expected every moment to sink. In the meantime, however, he had lowered his boats and taken off all of her passengers and crew. From his recollection there were about forty passengers rescued, all of whom were taken aboard his vessel with the exception of the captain, who remained until the Beaver went down, but he also was later picked up. The Beaver was the first boat that ever turned a wheel on the Pacific ocean. From 1888 to 1892 Captain Fader continued as master but subsequently engaged in exploring the country and timber cruising, making himself during that time master of the Chinook dialect which he was able to talk fluently with all of the Indian tribes. After this period he for ten years engaged in mining and various other enterprises, spending two years thereof in Europe and six months in the Hawaiian Islands.

In 1902 Captain Fader came to New Westminster and, perceiving the great future in store for the little city which had then about five thousand inhabitants, he decided to make it his headquarters. During his trip abroad he was married on September 21, 1899, to Miss Lucy Ashby, of London, England, and on his return selected New Westminster as his home and has ever since resided here. Engaging in the timber business, he at one time owned more land of that description than any other man in Canada, holding title to more than six hundred square miles of timber and is still controlling large tracts. Finding, however, at the time that he could not handle so enormous a proposition individually, he organized many large companies who took over part of his holdings and in that way contributed largely to the growth of the timber business in the province. He was instrumental in founding the Small & Bucklin Lumber Company, who control more than one billion feet; the American Timber Holding Company, who control nearly three billion feet; the Nimpkish Logging Company, who own their own railway and control upward of one billion feet; and the Quesnelle Lake Lumber Holding Company, who control about six hundred million feet. Captain Fader also promoted the Fraser River Tannery located across the Fraser river from New Westminster. He is still a stockholder in all of these companies with the exception of the one first mentioned. He gave a great impetus to the expansion of the city by building with his own capital the Russell Hotel in New Westminster, the only first class house in the city, disposing of the same, however, in 1910. Subsequently he made a trip to England, there spending eighteen months, during which stay he organized a number of companies. The Vancouver Island Timber Syndicate is one of these important ventures. He also promoted the Cambricol Company, Limited,

a land-holding company, and the British Columbia Transport Company, of the latter of which Captain Fader is still the manager. This company has extensive interests in New Westminster and vicinity, controlling about one million dollars worth of property. They own the largest docks along the water front of the city, including a general building supply plant and a rock and gravel plant having a capacity of one thousand yards of crushed rock and gravel per day. They also own one hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of tugs, barges and floating properties. The beneficial effect which the commercial activities of Captain Fader have had upon the commercial development of New Westminster and British Columbia can hardly be estimated but it is recognized on all sides that he is one of the most enterprising and foremost men in the city, who has not only promoted enterprises in his own interest but gives as much consideration to the effect his activities have upon the general welfare.

Captain and Mrs. Fader are the parents of one daughter, Eva Joan. They are members of the Church of England, taking an earnest interest in the work of the church and its allied societies. Fraternally Captain Fader is known as a member of the blue lodge of Masons and of the local lodges of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Loyal Order of Moose. His public spirit has found expression in the efficient service which he rendered his city by becoming a member of one of its boards of aldermen in 1908-1909. Captain Fader is an optimist, yet a man shrewd and gifted with an extraordinarily sound judgment. He has an infinite faith in the future of his adopted city and personally has done much to make that future a reality. Wherever movements are under way for the promotion of projects along material or intellectual lines he can be found in the front ranks of those who are willing to give their share of time and money to such projects. New Westminster is proud to call him one of her citizens and is grateful for what he has been able to accomplish in her behalf.

CHARLES RANSOME GILBERT.

Charles Ransome Gilbert is manager of the insurance department of the London & British North America Company, Ltd., and there is no phase of the insurance business with which he is not familiar. He was born in Chicago, August 8, 1863, his parents being Charles and Jane Gilbert. The father was one of the early merchants of that city and for thirty years was a well known member of the Chicago Board of Trade. The public schools of Chicago furnished Charles Ransome Gilbert his educational opportunities, and in early manhood he left home to find what he believed to be broader and better advantages in the west. For three years he followed various pursuits, and then, in 1883, returned to Chicago, where he entered the employ of a lumber company. In the fall of 1887 he went to California, where he engaged in ranching for two years, and then turned his attention to the insurance business, with which he has since been connected in various capacities. In 1900 he came to Vancouver as secretary of the Board of Underwriters, and at that time reorganized the board. Gradually he has worked his way upward in the insurance field as he has mastered the business in principle and detail, and in 1908 he was appointed to his present position as manager of the insurance department of the London & British North America Company, Ltd., which position he has held continuously since. Aside from this he has made considerable investments in real estate. Moreover, he was one of the first directors of the Horse Show Association of Vancouver and has remained director and treasurer of the organization since its inception.

On the 1st of February, 1896, Mr. Gilbert was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Porter, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Porter, New England people who came to the coast at an early day. The only child of this marriage is John Porter Gilbert. Mr. Gilbert belongs to the Presbyterian church and is

well known in club circles through his membership in the Terminal City, Jericho Country and Royal Vancouver Yacht Clubs. His friends—and they are many—find him a genial, courteous gentleman and one to whom opportunity means success whether for the benefit of himself or of some public measure.

JOHN FORBES MAGUIRE.

A mind at once original, daring and conservative; a business ability which has been developed by many years of active and prominent connection with important financial and business interests; an initiative spirit, an administrative power and a public spirit embracing interest in numerous and radically different phases of municipal development—these have brought John Forbes Maguire to a place of distinction in Vancouver, where since 1905 he has made his home, and where he has thoroughly identified himself with the cause of community advancement and development. The city owes to him in large measure the foundation of its Stock Exchange, the organization of the great Canadian Club and, along business lines, the development of one of the most important manufacturers' agencies in the province, besides the great debt incurred through his many substantial contributions to general business progress and the effect which his individual success has had upon commercial and financial standards.

Mr. Maguire was born in Dublin, Ireland, on the 29th of July, 1856, and is a son of the Reverend Thomas and Anne Maguire, and a representative of one of the oldest families in the Emerald isle, the clan of Maguire having been prominent in County Fermanagh since the thirteenth century. The public schools of his native city afforded him his educational opportunities, and after he laid aside his books at the age of eighteen he became connected with the Cork branch of the Bank of Ireland, serving in various capacities and winning rapid advancement, finally becoming one of the most trusted representatives of the institution and a far-sighted and discriminating financier. From 1892 to 1899 he operated on the stock exchange, becoming a member of the exchanges in Dublin and Cork, and he became known as an able and successful manipulator, accumulating a large fortune, which, however, was wiped out at the time of the Boer war, when he met with heavy financial reverses. Mr. Maguire remained in Ireland until 1905, but in that year came to Canada, settling in Vancouver, British Columbia, where he established himself in business as a manufacturer's agent, representing English manufacturers exclusively. This line of business has since claimed his attention, and his prosperity and prominence have increased steadily, his interest being now of an extensive and important character. In 1910 the Anglo-British Columbia Agency, Ltd., was incorporated in London, the headquarters of the concern, and in the same year was licensed in British Columbia, Mr. Maguire being appointed managing director of the provincial offices. This position he has held since that time and the connection has proved an excellent one for himself and for the corporation which he represents. He has used his fine executive and organizing ability, his discrimination, foresight and sound judgment as the basis of work which has been vital and far-reaching in its effects and which has influenced in an important way the industrial, commercial and financial growth of the city. During the period of his residence here, Mr. Maguire has not limited his activities to one field, but has been a leader of development along many lines, having been among the first founders of the Vancouver Stock Exchange and among the organizers of the Canadian Club at Vancouver. His interests have all been of a constructive character and his work beneficial in its purposes, his well directed activities having brought him today to a high position among the men of marked ability and substantial worth in the community.

On the 12th of June, 1879, in Cork, Ireland, Mr. Maguire married Miss Anna McNamara, a daughter of Richard and Elizabeth McNamara, and they have two children, Eileen and Gordon. Eileen Maguire is recognized as the lead-

ing contralto in Vancouver and is in great demand as a professional singer, commanding the highest prices. Her brother Gordon is an automobile expert and well known in this capacity in the city. Both have before them promising careers and have already upheld the reputation of the family for superior work along lines which claim their interest. Another well known representative of the Maguire family is John F. Maguire's brother, Dr. Miller Maguire, who is a fellow of the Royal Historical Society and a member of the bars of England and Ireland. He is also a member of the Inns of Temple London Volunteers and has received the Order of the Rising Sun, conferred upon him by the emperor of Japan in recognition of the services which he rendered that country through his book on the Russo-Japanese war.

Fraternally John Forbes Maguire is connected with the Masonic order, holding membership in an English lodge, and he still retains his interest in football, to which he gave a great deal of time in early life. He is an old international rugby player, having "got his cap" for Ireland in 1884, and before leaving his native country was president of the Irish Rugby Union. He is an excellent type of the present-day business man, modern in his views, progressive in his ideas and possessed of that public spirit which makes his individual success a factor in community development. He is well and favorably known in Vancouver, and is undoubtedly one of the most eminent and successful men of the city, his name being held in high regard and honor wherever it is known.

HOWARD PAGE CARPER.

A man whose executive ability, progressive spirit and power of organization and control have been important elements in his rapid rise to prosperity and prominence in business circles of Vancouver is Howard Page Carper, president of Thompson & Carper, Limited, and connected with other important corporate interests in different parts of Canada. He was born in Winnipeg, Manitoba, April 24, 1879, and is a son of Page and Emma Carper, the former a pioneer railroad man in that province.

The public schools of Winnipeg afforded Howard P. Carper his early educational opportunities and he afterward entered Manitoba University, from which he was graduated with the degree of B. A. in 1900 and later with the degree of LL. B. Afterward he read law with Aikins, Culver & Pitblado in Winnipeg and was called to the Manitoba bar in 1903. He was alone in the practice in his native city for six years, after which he became a partner in the firm of Potts, Carper & Thompson, barristers. This became a strong and reliable law firm and was connected with a great deal of important litigation, their clientage being representative and extensive. The partnership existed until the death of Mr. Potts in 1911, when it was dissolved, the firm of Thompson & Carper, Limited, being afterward formed with headquarters at Vancouver. They established themselves in this city as investment brokers and dealers in farm, timber and coal lands and Mr. Carper was made president, a position which he still holds. The company controls a large investment brokerage business and its interests along all lines are extensive, it being one of the largest and most important of its kind in the city. As its head Mr. Carper has constant demands upon his tact, his executive ability and general efficiency—demands which are always met fully and completely, the success of the institution being in a large measure due to him. His ability and force have naturally carried him forward into other important business relations and he is now president of the Manitoba Timber Company, Limited, of Winnipeg, and a director in the Canadian Western Electric Company, connections which indicate something of the importance of his business standing and the scope and variety of his interests.

At Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, on the 10th of September, 1906, Mr. Carper was united in marriage to Miss Leila Mawhinney, a daughter of William and



HOWARD P. CARPER

Isabel Mawhinney, pioneers in that part of the province. Mr. and Mrs. Carper have two children, Gordon Howard and Margery Isabel.

Mr. Carper is a member of the Assiniboine Club of Winnipeg and the Carleton Club of the same city. He is a liberal in his political views and fraternally is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. A man of more than ordinary ability and energy, he has attained the enviable place which he now occupies in business and social circles of Vancouver by his own resourcefulness, progressive spirit and firm determination—qualities in his character which form the basis of his success. He is a member of the Methodist church and is a man who commands and holds the confidence and high regard of all who are in any way associated with him.

THEODORE MACFARLANE KNAPPEN.

Theodore Macfarlane Knappen, late manager and secretary of the Coquitlam Terminal Company, possesses a spirit of enterprise that recognizes opportunity and utilizes it to its full extent. His efforts and activities in the field of real estate have led to the settlement and substantial improvement of various sections of western Canada, which, indeed, owes much to his efforts in inducing immigration to this part of the country. Mr. Knappen realized how valuable conditions here could become and set to work to induce his fellow countrymen to improve the opportunity of becoming residents of western Canada. He was born in Poynette, Wisconsin, October 23, 1871, a son of Theodore and Sarah Knappen. Following the removal of the family to Minnesota he pursued his education in the public schools of that state and in the University of Minnesota, from which he was graduated with the class of 1891, winning the Bachelor of Arts degree. After about two years as civil engineer in Washington and Montana he turned his attention to the newspaper business in Minneapolis, spending about fifteen years in that city and St. Paul, during which time he was connected with every department of newspaper publication. This proved an excellent training school for his later work when he came to exploit the advantages and opportunities of the west. His initial step in this direction was made when he accepted the office of secretary and general manager of the Western Canadian Immigration Association. In fact, he practically organized this body after he entered its employ and mapped out its work, the purposes of the association being to educate the people of the United States concerning the advantages of settling in Canada. He made his headquarters largely in Winnipeg, and here his newspaper experience served him in good stead, for he was active in the promotion of publicity in American periodicals, exploiting the interests and opportunities of the country. It was a logical step from that business into the land business and incidentally he acquired large holdings in British Columbia, as he saw opportunity for judicious investments. When the Coquitlam Terminal Company was organized in 1911 he was called upon to take up the management of the business, and was also elected secretary of the company. He was for two years most active in control of its affairs, thoroughly understands every phase of the real-estate business, and in exploiting its interests contributed to public progress as well as to individual prosperity. He is a director in a number of local business corporations and companies in western Canada besides others in the United States.

On the 1st of July, 1896, in Minneapolis, Minnesota, Mr. Knappen was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Cross, a daughter of Judson N. and Clara (Norton) Cross, representatives of old New England families. The father was a veteran of the Civil war, in which he served with the rank of captain. Mr. and Mrs. Knappen are the parents of three children, Judson, Theodore, Jr., and Phoebe. The parents are members of St. George's Anglican church. He has various fraternal and club relations, belonging to the Psi Upsilon of the University of Minnesota and the famous American honorary society, the Phi Beta Kappa, of the

University of Minnesota. He also belongs to the Vancouver Golf Club, the Progress Club, the University Club and the Terminal City Club of Vancouver, and to the Commercial Club of Minneapolis. He has a wide acquaintance in leading cities on each side of the border. The characteristic American enterprise is manifest in all that he undertakes, and in exploiting the interests of western Canada he has not only won substantial success for himself but has also greatly promoted the interests of this section of the country.

THOMAS EDWARD ATKINS.

Thomas Edward Atkins, a Vancouver capitalist whose name has figured prominently in connection with the drug trade, the lumber business and with saw-milling and salmon-packing industries, as well as with extensive real-estate operations, belongs to that class of representative men who in advancing individual interests have also contributed to public progress through the utilization of the natural resources of the country and through the establishment of growing business activities. He was born in Truro, Nova Scotia, January 24, 1857, and is a son of John Milner and Mary (Yuill) Atkins, the former a son of Thomas E. Atkins, who came to Canada from England, settling at Bytown, now the city of Ottawa, Ontario, and later removed to Quebec, where he was in the service of the Dominion government until his death. His son, John M. Atkins, was born in Bytown and was there reared and educated until he accompanied his parents on their removal to Quebec. In 1852, when a young man, he took passage on a sailing vessel for Australia, attracted by the news of the discovery of gold in that country. The vessel was wrecked in Miramichi Bay and he barely escaped with his life, losing all his possessions. Making his way to New Brunswick, he there engaged in teaching for a time and afterward went to Nova Scotia, settling at Truro, where he married and continued to reside for a long period. He was engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1895, when he disposed of his interests in the east and came to Vancouver, where he lived retired until his death. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Yuill, was descended from ancestors who came from Fifeshire, Scotland, and settled in Nova Scotia. Mrs. Atkins accompanied her husband to British Columbia and her last days were also passed in Vancouver.

Thomas E. Atkins was educated in the schools of Truro, Nova Scotia, and in 1870 he entered upon an apprenticeship to his uncle, who was engaged in the retail drug business in Truro. After the completion of a five years' apprenticeship he spent one year in his uncle's employ and in 1877 went to Montreal, where he attended lectures and passed the necessary examinations that won him his certificate to engage in the drug business as a registered pharmacist in the province of Quebec. This was in 1878. He afterward went to Halifax, Nova Scotia, to manage the retail drug business of Forsythe, Sutcliffe & Company, with whom he remained for a year, when in 1879 he removed to Londonderry, Nova Scotia, and embarked in the retail drug business on his own account at the Londonderry iron mines. There he remained for a decade, or until 1889, when he sold his interests. During his residence there he was postmaster for seven years. In 1889 he came to Vancouver and entered the real-estate business, in which he engaged for six months, after which he established a drug store on Hastings street, conducting it under the name of Medical Hall. In the spring of 1892 he was joined by his brother, John M. Atkins, and they continued in business as Atkins & Atkins until 1895, when they amalgamated their interests with H. McDowell and H. H. Watson. The new enterprise was incorporated as The McDowell-Atkins-Watson Company. The business grew to large proportions and they operated a chain of ten drug stores in Vancouver. In 1902 this company amalgamated with Henderson Brothers, wholesale druggists, and continued the wholesale and retail interests, both being carried on under the same titles as



THOMAS E. ATKINS

before the amalgamation until 1907, when they sold to the National Drug Company. Mr. Atkins then retired from the drug business and has since devoted his time to the management of his various investments. He has been largely interested in lumber, in sawmilling and salmon packing industries, and has also carried on extensive real-estate operations. In association with J. W. Weart, he organized the Metropolitan Building Company, Ltd., which erected the Metropolitan building on Hastings street, West. This is one of the finest office buildings in the city. Since that time he has been secretary of the company and practically manager of the building. The business affairs which have claimed the time and energies of Mr. Atkins have been extensive and important. Starting out in life in a comparatively humble way, he has steadily advanced and his developing powers and awakened energies have carried him into important relations, so that he is classed today with Vancouver's leading capitalists.

On the 24th of November, 1880, in Londonderry, Nova Scotia, Mr. Atkins was united in marriage to Miss Jennie C. Crowe, a daughter of James McKinney Crowe, of Onslow, Nova Scotia. Mr. Atkins is a thirty-second degree Mason and has been very active in Masonic circles. He has passed through the chair in North Star Lodge, No. 74, A. F. & A. M., Nova Scotia; Keith Chapter, R. A. M., Truro, Nova Scotia, and Columbia Preceptory No. 34, K. T. He is likewise a noble of the Mystic Shrine and a member of the Independent Order of Foresters. He belongs to the Terminal City Club, of which he served as president for three years, is a conservative in politics, and attends St. Andrew's Presbyterian church. In these different affiliations and connections are to be found the principles and rules which govern his conduct. He stands as a man among men—capable, alert, enterprising and progressive, his life history indicating what can be accomplished when there is a will to dare and to do.

SYDNEY RICHMOND MARGETSON.

It is readily conceded that the man who promotes real-estate transactions influences public growth in a vital degree, and, considered in that light, Sydney Richmond Margetson has done much towards the upbuilding of Vancouver, where he is widely and favorably known as a real-estate dealer in connection with the firm of Margetson Brothers. Born in London, England, October 12, 1877, he is a son of William Parker and Mary Ann (Beazley) Margetson, both natives of London. The father emigrated to Manitoba, where he made his home for three years, and died in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1904. The mother has also passed away.

Sydney Richmond Margetson received his education in the public schools of the world's metropolis, and in 1895, when eighteen years of age, came to Canada and engaged in farming near the city of Winnipeg. In 1900 his patriotic spirit led him to go to South Africa, where he served for three years in the South African Constabulary as district quartermaster sergeant. Returning to Winnipeg in 1904, he there remained until coming to Vancouver in 1906. Upon his arrival in this city he entered the employ of Waghorn, Gwynn & Company, with whom he continued for four years. In the fall of 1910, with his brother, R. A. P. Margetson, he formed the firm of Margetson Brothers, and they engaged in the real-estate, loan and insurance business, operating in Vancouver and its suburbs. Their business efforts have been attended by gratifying success from the start, and their business connections have ever since increased in volume and importance. In the same year they organized The Strathspey Land & Investment Company, Ltd., of which our subject became president and managing director. It has an authorized and fully paid-up capital of fifty thousand dollars and a reserve fund of six thousand dollars. In the three years since its incorporation the company has paid a dividend of twenty-eight per cent. and created a reserve fund of twelve per cent., and has carried forward four and a half per cent.,

making its total net earnings forty-four and a half per cent. for that period. They deal in real estate, loans and mortgages. The above showing of their splendid growth is largely due to the accurate judgment, sound business policy and fair measures of the two brothers. In March, 1912, Mr. Margetson organized the Seafeld Investment Company, Ltd., of which he is also president and managing director. Margetson Brothers manage much rental-bearing property, and they have introduced a great deal of English capital into this city and vicinity. They have subdivisions in Point Grey, South Vancouver and North Vancouver.

In March, 1909, in Vancouver, Mr. Margetson was united in marriage to Miss Jean Frances Osborne MacDonald, a daughter of the late Colonel Allan MacDonald, of Winnipeg. They have two children, Allan Richmond and Enid Mary. Although never active in political circles Mr. Margetson is deeply interested in the public progress of his community. He gives his adherence to the conservative party. He is a notary public for the province of British Columbia. Among the social organizations in which he holds membership are the Canadian, Progress and British Columbia Golf and Country Clubs, the latter connection giving an indication as to his preference in regard to recreation. His religion is that of the Church of England, and he is a member of St. Paul's church of Vancouver. Since making Vancouver his home he has made rapid progress in the right direction and has been instrumental in bringing to life a number of important organizations which have largely taken part in the development of the city. He has therefore become a forceful element in the community and is highly respected and esteemed by all, as it is readily conceded that the public weal plays as important a role in his life as the promotion of his private interests.

JAMES ERNEST SPANKIE, M. D.

This is an age of specialization. Investigation and research have so broadened the field of knowledge that it is impossible for any single individual to become an expert in all lines of medical and surgical practice, and therefore after attaining the basic principles it is usual for the individual to concentrate his efforts upon one or more lines, thereby attaining marked proficiency in his chosen field. In accordance with this custom Dr. James Ernest Spankie has given his attention more specially to surgery and the diseases of women and in both displays notable skill. He has been a resident of British Columbia since 1899, arriving here when a young man of about twenty-eight years. His birth occurred at Kingston, Ontario, September 22, 1871, his parents being William and Margaret Spankie. The father was proprietor of a hotel in Kingston, Ontario, in what was known as the old hay market, and it was in that hotel that the late Sir John A. MacDonald held his first political meeting.

After attending the public schools of his native city Dr. Spankie entered the Queen's University at Kingston and was graduated in 1891 with the degree of M. D., C. M. Following his removal to the west in 1896 he practiced for three years as assistant to Dr. R. G. Brett at Banff, Alberta. In 1899 he went to Greenwood, British Columbia, and practiced in that mining camp for a decade. In 1909 he came to Vancouver, where he has since remained, and although he practices to some extent in a general way, he specializes in surgery and diseases of women and his knowledge along those lines has made him particularly skilful and successful. To some extent he has invested in Vancouver realty but otherwise concentrates his energies upon his professional duties.

On the 24th of June, 1903, Dr. Spankie was married at Yonkers, New York, to Miss Grace Isabel Mulligan, a daughter of John and Isabel Mulligan. The father was a prominent lodge man of New York city, being an organizer of Masonic and other lodges. Dr. and Mrs. Spankie have a son, Donald F.

The Doctor is a conservative in politics but has never been an office seeker. He holds membership in Melrose Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Vancouver,



DR. JAMES E. SPANKIE

the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Canadian Order of Chosen Friends at Kingston, Ontario. He is likewise a member of the University Club of Vancouver. He is a man of broad general information, well informed concerning all the vital and significant questions of the day, and he is a worthy addition to the citizenship as well as to the professional circles of the northwest.

FRANK LLEWELLYN GWILLIM.

Prominent among the barristers of Vancouver is Frank Llewellyn Gwillim, practicing in this city as a member of the firm of Gwillim, Crisp & Mackay. Mr. Gwillim is a native of England, born in Herefordshire, July 6, 1870, a son of James and Olivia Maria (Spencer) Gwillim, and a representative of an old English family. He began his education in the public and private schools of his native country, and in 1882 came to Canada, locating in Manitoba, where he completed his studies in the public schools. Having determined to make the practice of law his life work, he was in 1890 articled to William White, K. C., now living retired in London, England. Three years later he was called to the bar of the Northwest Territories, and in 1897 was made a member of the Manitoba bar. In the same year he came to the Kootenay district, British Columbia, and was admitted to the bar there as solicitor, going in the following year to the Yukon district, where he resumed the practice of his profession, forming a partnership with Frederick George Crisp under the firm name of Gwillim & Crisp, Mr. Gwillim having the distinction of being the first public administrator in the Yukon territory. Mr. Gwillim left the Yukon in 1906 and came to Vancouver, leaving his partner in Alaska to look after the interests of the firm there. He was called to the bar of British Columbia in the same year, and in 1908 was joined by Mr. Crisp. They continued under the former name until 1911, when John S. Mackay was taken into partnership, the firm style being now Gwillim, Crisp & Mackay. Mr. Gwillim gives a great deal of his time to his law practice, but is also connected with a great many of the leading corporate concerns of British Columbia.

Mr. Gwillim gives his political allegiance to the conservative party, but is not active in politics, although interested in the growth and progress of the city where he makes his home. He holds membership in the Vancouver Club and in the Shaughnessy Heights Golf Club and fraternally is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Sons of England Benevolent Society. His religious views are in accord with the doctrines of the Anglican church.

RICHARD EVANS.

The rapid growth of Vancouver has made real-estate operations a fruitful field and the character of the city has been largely determined by the work of the real-estate dealers, who have so controlled and directed affairs that substantial improvement and attractive adornment have been features in the upbuilding of Vancouver. It is along this line that Richard Evans is putting forth earnest, effective effort and an increasing annual clientage has made him one of the successful real-estate men of the city. He was born in County Waterford, Ireland, January 9, 1869, and his parents, John and Ann (Hanrahan) Evans, were also natives of the Emerald isle. The mother is deceased, but the father lives in County Waterford.

Richard Evans began his education in the public schools of his native county and pursued his higher studies in the Christian Brothers College. He then

learned the barber's trade and followed that and other pursuits since coming to Canada in 1892, when he crossed the Atlantic to Halifax, thinking to find better and broader opportunities in the new world. He followed the barber's trade in Halifax for about six years or until 1898, when he came to Vancouver, after which he engaged in various lines of business until 1903, when he entered the real-estate field. He was the first real-estate agent and notary public south of False creek. He has continued in this business for ten years and now has a well appointed office at No. 2115 South Granville street. He was also city agent for the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company for eight years and he served for more than seven years in the King's Liverpool Regiment of the British army and resigned with complimentary letters from his colonel.

On the 16th of July, 1894, in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Mr. Evans was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Boutilier, a native of Nova Scotia, and they have become the parents of ten children, of whom the following are living: Mary Agnes, a graduate of St. Ann's Academy of Vancouver; Charles Edward, now finishing his studies at Gonzaga University of Washington; Annie Isabel, who also graduated from St. Ann's Academy of Vancouver; William Frederick; Ella Elizabeth; Constance Grace; and Laura Winifred. All of the children are yet at home with the exception of Charles Edward. The family are adherents of the Catholic faith and Mr. Evans belongs to the Knights of Columbus. He holds the high office of state chief ranger in the Catholic Order of Foresters, which is the chief office in the northwest, taking in the states of Washington, Idaho and the province of British Columbia. In politics he is a liberal but not an active worker in party ranks, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs, which by reason of his careful guidance and enterprise are growing in volume and importance.

ALAN THOMAS MORROW.

Alan Thomas Morrow has made a thorough study of the distilling business in principle and detail and upon his efficiency and knowledge has based a success which places him among the leading representatives of this line of work in New Westminster, where he makes his home. He is a member of the board of directors and acts as superintendent of the British Columbia Distilling Company here and the duties of these important positions are fulfilled creditably and ably, Mr. Morrow's work being an important factor in the growth of the enterprise. He was born in Prescott, Ontario, on the 20th of March, 1859, and is a son of John and Ann (Carruthers) Morrow, the former a native of Belfast, Ireland, and the latter of Ontario. John Morrow crossed the Atlantic with his parents when he was still a child and settled in Ontario, where he grew to manhood. He came to British Columbia in 1859, leaving his family behind, intending to return for them when he had established himself in business. He did make the return journey to the east, but his death occurred before his wife and children had removed to this province. He and his father before had been engaged in the distilling business, but prior to his demise, John Morrow was appointed to the internal revenue department of the provincial government, serving ably and creditably until his death.

Alan Thomas Morrow was reared at home and attended grammar and high school in Prescott, Ontario. From his childhood he has been familiar with the distilling business, for as early as his sixteenth year he found employment in the distillery in his home town, learning the rudiments of the work and becoming familiar with methods and details. Success came rapidly but he had determined that if he were to follow this line of business as a life work he must be more completely equipped for the duties before him, and he accordingly resigned his position and began an apprenticeship at the building and millwrighting trade, studying these especially from the distiller's point of view



ALAN T. MORROW

and with special reference to distillery construction. During his term of probation he received a wage of eleven dollars per month and was obliged to pay for his own board and lodgings, but he had the advantage of working under some of the most skilled mechanics and draughtsmen in the province, making the best use of his opportunities and becoming proficient in both branches himself. After completing his apprenticeship he worked as a journeyman builder for three years and then in 1886 took the contract to build the distillery at Hamilton, Ontario. Before this plant was completed, Mr. Morrow was offered by the company a permanent position as its superintendent and this he accepted, remaining in that capacity until 1904 and accomplishing during that time a great deal of far-sighted, capable and constructive work. He eventually resigned and came to British Columbia, settling in New Westminster, where he superintended the erection of the British Columbia Distilling Company's plant, built upon a tract of land which was then nothing but a brush plot. Mr. Morrow let the contracts, planned the buildings and superintended their construction, the completed building proving modern, sanitary and adequate to every demand made upon it. After it was finished Mr. Morrow remained as superintendent and in this capacity he has acted for the past nine years, his fitness for the position being evidenced in the excellent results which have constantly followed his labors. He understands the distilling business thoroughly and has built success upon efficiency until today he is a recognized authority upon everything connected not only with distillery construction but with the best methods of developing and carrying forward the business. His reputation extends far beyond provincial bounds, for he is well known throughout the Dominion, his name standing for ability, sagacity and integrity—qualities upon which all of his success is founded.

Mr. Morrow married in 1886 Miss Mary Bolton of Prescott, Ontario, and they became the parents of three sons, two of whom, George J. and Alan T., Jr., survive and make their home with their parents. Mr. Morrow is a member of Amity Lodge No. 80, I. O. O. F., of Prescott, Ontario, having joined that organization in 1880. He is a member of the Westminster Club and is a conservative in politics, taking an active interest in the development and growth of the city and giving his cooperation and hearty support to many measures for the public good. He is one of the leading business men of the community and his prominence and success are well deserved and have always been worthily used.

MAURICE GINTZBURGER.

Maurice Gintzburger, a successful real-estate dealer of Vancouver, came to this section of the province in pioneer times, met with many of the experiences and hardships incident to frontier life, and has been an interested witness of the changes which have since occurred, bringing the city to its present prosperous condition. He has also in the interim been connected with mining interests of the northwest. He was born in Neuchatel, Switzerland, February 14, 1867, a son of Nephtali Gintzburger, a native of Alsace, Germany, who was a watch manufacturer in Switzerland for many years. He died in France in 1912.

In the public schools of Neuchatel and of Germany Maurice Gintzburger pursued his education, and upon completing his studies went to eastern France where he became a clerk in a wholesale dry-goods house, there remaining for three years. The opportunities and advantages of the new world attracted him, and on the expiration of that period he came to Vancouver by way of Liverpool and Halifax. It required thirteen days to make the trip from the latter city to Vancouver, where he arrived in February, 1887. The work of progress and improvement was still in its incipency here. He took up a preemption claim, which is now district lot No. 787 of the present city of North Vancouver,

and there planted three hundred fruit trees, mostly apples. He made his home upon that tract, but in order to earn a living while waiting for his fruit to come into bearing he crossed to Vancouver each day, where he engaged in unloading tea ships and in coaling them for the return trip. He was also employed on the foundation of the old Bank of Montreal building, where the Union Bank of Canada now stands. In the fall of 1887 he entered the employ of Oppenheimer Brothers, wholesale grocers, with whom he continued for eight years, a fact indicative of his faithful service, his capability and his trustworthiness. During that period he carefully saved his earnings until his industry and economy had brought him sufficient capital to enable him to engage in business on his own account. He then began dealing in tobacco as a retail merchant, continuing in that line for two years. In 1897 the gold discoveries attracted him and he went to the West Kootenay, where he engaged in mining, organizing the Monitor & Ajax Traction, Ltd., operating silver and lead mines in the Slocan district of West Kootenay, where he continued for a decade. In 1907 he returned to Vancouver and engaged in the real-estate business, in which he has since continued, operating in Vancouver and North Vancouver, where he has handled various properties and negotiated many important realty transfers. He has made himself thoroughly acquainted with real-estate values, knows what is upon the market, and has been enabled to control transactions to the satisfaction of purchasers and sellers alike.

In Vancouver, on the 29th of September, 1898, Mr. Gintzbarger was united in marriage to Miss Henrietta Robinson, a daughter of Louis Robinson, a well known retired pioneer and merchant tailor of Vancouver. Mr. Gintzbarger is a conservative but is never active in party circles. He belongs to Mount Hermon Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and is well known in that organization and through his business connections. While he came to Canada a poor man he has gradually worked his way upward, and the energy, industry and perseverance which he has displayed have gained for him a place among the substantial residents of this section.

MILES PENNER COTTON.

Miles Penner Cotton, a civil engineer of Vancouver, was born in Kingston, Ontario, on the 14th of June, 1878, a son of Brigadier General William Henry Cotton and his wife Jessie (Penner) Cotton, the former a native of Ottawa, Ontario, and the latter of Lachine, Quebec. They were married in Kingston, Ontario, and the father, who has always been in the military service, is now inspector general of the Canadian militia, residing in Ottawa.

Miles P. Cotton supplemented his public-school training by a course in Queen's University at Kingston, where he pursued a course in civil engineering and applied science. He then entered the engineering department of the Canadian Pacific Railway, continuing with that corporation for ten years on the construction of the Crow's Nest Railway, the Columbia & Western Railway and other branch lines in Manitoba and the western provinces. In 1906 he resigned his position with the Canadian Pacific and engaged in railroad contracting on his own account. After starting out independently he was awarded various contracts in Manitoba and Saskatchewan for the Canadian Pacific Railway. In the spring of 1907 he came to Vancouver and was superintendent of construction on the Victoria Vancouver Eastern Railway, a division of the Great Northern. Early in 1908 he turned his attention to the general contracting business in Vancouver, and in the spring of 1909 formed the M. P. Cotton Company, Ltd., of which he is the president. They built the Shaughnessy Heights improvements for the Canadian Pacific Railway, and are still carrying on this undertaking. They also constructed the paved freight yards for that line and did much paving in Victoria in the Uplands district. They



MILES P. COTTON

also had the contract for the North Vancouver ferry wharf, the first reinforced concrete wharf in British Columbia. They built the Little Mountain reservoir for Vancouver, which is to be known as "King George V. Reservoir." They did all the work on the Tusquillam new railroad yards and built the Canadian Pacific terminal at that place. Mr. Cotton is also the president of the Mainland Iron Works and Progressive Steamboat Company and vice president of the J. A. Dewar Company, Ltd. He belongs to the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers and to the American Society of Civil Engineers. He holds to high standards in his profession and is careful to conform his practice to the strictest professional ethics.

In Christ church, Ottawa, Ontario, April 26, 1905, was performed the marriage ceremony which united the destinies of Mr. Cotton and Miss Cecil Maud Gorrell, of Ottawa. They have two children: Henry Ferguson and Catherine Mary. Mr. Cotton greatly enjoys shooting and all manly outdoor sports. At the age of nine years he entered the Fourteenth Battalion as a bugler and retired at the age of twenty-one with the rank of first lieutenant of the Kingston Field Battery. He belongs to Western Gate Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and is an Anglican in religious faith, holding membership in St. Paul's church, of which he was chosen warden in 1912. He is likewise a member of the Vancouver Club, University Club and the Shaughnessy Heights Golf Club, and his attractive social qualities have won him a circle of friends almost coextensive with the circle of his acquaintance. He is also a member of the Union Club of Victoria. He is widely known in professional connections and his business is constantly growing in volume and importance.

GEORGE WILLIAM EDWARDS.

George William Edwards, prominently connected with business interests of Vancouver as a member of the firm of Edwards Brothers, dealers in photographic supplies, was born in Brighton, Ontario, on the 16th of March, 1867, and is a son of Edgar Waller and Melora (Neyle) Edwards, the former a native of Suffolk, England, who came to Canada in 1858, locating in Hastings county, Ontario, where he conducted general stores at Sterling and Campbellford. He remained active in the management of these enterprises until 1867, and then moved to Brighton, where for three years he engaged in the milling business, removing at the end of that time to Belleville, Ontario. In that city he turned his attention to gardening and fruit raising, occupations which claimed his interest until 1891, when he retired and moved to Vancouver, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1903. His wife survives him and makes her home in this city.

George W. Edwards acquired his education in the grammar and high schools of Belleville, Ontario, and after laying aside his books learned photography and engaged in that work there for a number of years. He afterward followed the same line of occupation in various parts of Ontario until 1887, in which year he located in Waterloo, that province, opening a studio, in which he did a great deal of artistic photography, gaining a reputation on account of the excellent quality of the work which he turned out. He remained in Waterloo until 1891, and came in that year to British Columbia, settling in Vancouver, where in association with his brother he organized the firm of Edwards Brothers, opening a large photographic gallery in this city. At that time and for a number of years thereafter there was no regular photographic and art supply store in Vancouver, and Edwards Brothers began handling this line of goods, their stock being at first comparatively small and designed only to supply their own needs. With the advent of the kodak and other varieties of hand cameras and the resulting general interest in the art of photography the demand for supplies became greater and finally grew to such proportions that Edwards Brothers, being pioneers in this line, found their business expanding so rapidly that it eventually outgrew that

done in the photographic gallery. This latter department was, therefore, discontinued, the brothers concentrating their attention upon the camera and photographic supply store, and from this beginning grew the large concern of this character of which they are at the head today. They control a lucrative and important trade, and because they understand their business thoroughly in principle and detail have been very successful in its conduct. A great deal of the credit for this gratifying result is due to George William Edwards, who is a capable, far-sighted and progressive business man and very able in systematizing, controlling and coordinating his important business affairs.

On the 24th of August, 1898, Mr. Edwards married, in Vancouver, Miss Rosalind Webling, a daughter of Richard Webling, of London, England, and a sister of Peggy Webling, the novelist and dramatist, whose recent work, a dramatization of Kingsley's *Westward Ho!* has attracted widespread admiration and approval. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards are the parents of three children, Lucy, Ruskin and Florence. Mr. Edwards is interested in the growth and welfare of Vancouver, where he has resided since 1891, making during the intervening period substantial contributions to its commercial progress. As a business man he has an unassailable record, for throughout his business life he has made steady and substantial advancement, never taking advantage of the necessities of others in a business transaction, and at all times he has borne an unsullied reputation for commercial probity. He is widely and favorably known throughout Vancouver, and his qualities are such as have gained for him an important and enviable position in the business and social life of the city.

GEORGE ALEXANDER.

British Columbia numbers among its representative and deservedly successful pioneer citizens George Alexander, who since 1878 has made his home in the province and has witnessed practically its entire expansion and development, bearing an honorable and worthy part in the work of upbuilding. Since he was twenty-one years of age he has been in some way connected with the fishing business and has been a force in the development of this industry in New Westminster and in Vancouver, basing upon long experience and thorough and detailed knowledge a success which places him today in the front ranks of substantial and representative business men. He is known as the founder and organizer of the Great West Packing Company and to his genius and organizing power this concern owes both its existence and its continued growth. Mr. Alexander was born in Fovern Parish, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, August 8, 1844, and is a son of David and Katherine (McBain) Alexander, both natives of that locality, where the father engaged in farming during his active life. The parents never left Aberdeenshire and passed away there.

In the Fovern Parish school George Alexander acquired his education and he remained in Scotland for some years after laying aside his books. At the age of twenty-one he began fishing on the coast and he later followed that business in England. In 1878 he came to British Columbia and was thus among the early settlers in the province, which has remained his home continuously since that time. He settled in New Westminster and engaged in the fishing industry there, working at that occupation in summers and at shingle making and lumbering during the winter months. In 1893 in company with R. V. Winch and D. S. Hennessey he organized the Canadian Pacific Packing Company, Limited, Mr. Winch acting as manager during the first three years, after which Mr. Alexander assumed the duties of that office, continuing as such for six years and proving capable, discriminating and far-sighted in the discharge of his duties. At the end of that time the company disposed of their interests to the British Columbia Packers' Association, with whom Mr. Alexander remained connected as a district manager for four years thereafter. In the spring of 1906 he resigned this position and



GEORGE ALEXANDER

organized the Great West Packing Company, assuming the duties of manager, which he has discharged capably and carefully ever since that time. The plant is located at Steveston, on the Fraser river, and is a large, well equipped and well managed institution, being classed among the most important of the community's industrial resources. Mr. Alexander has given a great deal of time to its direction and control and, thoroughly understanding the fishing business in principle and detail, has been very successful, being recognized in Vancouver and in other localities where his interests are important as a far-sighted, discriminating and reliable business man. He is in addition commissioner and supervisor of the West Lulu Island Diking System.

In Vancouver, on the 26th of January, 1892, Mr. Alexander was united in marriage to Miss Elsie Smith, also a native of Aberdeenshire, Scotland. They have become the parents of four children: George, at home; Elsie, who is studying piano and violin in London, England; and Adelaide and Katherine Anne, also at home.

Mr. Alexander is a member of St. John's Presbyterian church and was a member of the building committee during the construction of the church edifice. He is independent in his political views, voting for men and measures rather than for parties and taking an active and intelligent interest in the affairs of the community, where since pioneer times his name has been honored and respected wherever it is known.

JAMES A. GREENE.

James A. Greene, engaged in the undertaking business in Vancouver under the firm style of Greene & Merkley, was born in Matteawan, New York, July 29, 1864. His great-great-grandfather, James Greene, was a commissioned officer in the British army, fought under General Wolfe, and was given a large grant of land in Quebec, where he lived for many years. One of his sons, Benjamin Greene, removed to the state of New York. The grandfather, Henry Greene, was born in Matteawan, Dutchess county, New York, and there spent his entire life. The father was also a native of Dutchess county, and for many years was foreman in the plant of the Schenk Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of wood working machinery. He was also at one time foreman for the Singer Sewing Machine Company, but is now living retired at Matteawan, surviving his wife who passed away March 17, 1906. She bore the maiden name of Margaret D. Scott, and was a native of Pleasant Valley, Dutchess county, New York. In the family were six children, five sons and a daughter. Colonel Henry A. Greene, the eldest, is in command of the Tenth Infantry, U. S. A., located at Fort Benjamin Harrison, at Indianapolis, Indiana. Everett Greene is a practicing lawyer of Brooklyn, New York. James A. is the next of the family. Herman resides at Fishkill-on-the-Hudson. Edgar Greene is chief clerk in the purchasing department of the Metropolitan police department of New York city. Caroline is the wife of W. A. Conrad, who is engaged in the banking and cattle business in Montana.

James A. Greene was educated in the public and high schools of his native town, and on the 1st of April, 1880, when not quite sixteen years of age, entered upon an apprenticeship to the undertaking business in Matteawan, New York, serving for five years. He then went to Kansas City, Missouri, and was connected with Eugene Carlott & Sons, undertakers, for about five years. In 1889 he made his way to Seattle, to take charge of the business for the Bonney-Watson Company, continuing in that connection until the spring of 1898, when he joined the gold seekers' rush for the Klondike. He went to Dawson, where he found about thirty thousand people, and there he decided to enter his old business, being the fifth person to engage in undertaking there and the only one to conduct an exclusive undertaking establishment. In 1890 he secured a hearse, and eventually

was the only one in the business in that city, remaining as its sole representative in Dawson for about five years. In 1907 he disposed of his interests there and came to Vancouver, where he bought out John Kemp, of the firm of Kemp & Simpson. This is the oldest established undertaking business in Vancouver. It was started by Frank W. Hart in 1886, and later Mr. Kemp became a partner and subsequently purchased Mr. Hart's interest. The business was conducted by the firm of Kemp & Simpson for about thirteen years, and following Mr. Greene's purchase of Mr. Kemp's interest on the 1st of September, 1907, the firm style of Greene & Simpson was assumed and so remained until April 1, 1910. At that date H. W. Merkley took over Mr. Simpson's interest and the firm has since remained Greene & Merkley. On the 1st of April, 1913, Mr. Greene purchased Mr. Merkley's interest, but still retains the old firm style although he is now sole owner. This is one of the largest and unquestionably the finest and most elaborately equipped undertaking establishments of Vancouver. Although centrally located it is in a quiet district, undisturbed by the noise of street cars and heavy traffic. He has spacious offices, show rooms and a chapel all beautifully furnished and equipped, and will soon introduce an automobile, which will be the first one of the city secured for this purpose. Mr. Greene has an able staff of men in his employ and is conducting an extensive business. He now has a branch establishment at No. 3218 Main street in South Vancouver and is giving his entire time to the supervision and management of the business. He was one of the original incorporators of the Vancouver Crematorium Association, of which he is now vice president, while from the beginning he has been a stockholder and director.

In Kansas City, Missouri, in 1888, Mr. Greene was united in marriage to Miss Kate L. Hill, of that place. In politics Mr. Greene is a conservative, but not an active party worker. He is prominent in fraternal circles, holding membership in Cascade Lodge, No. 12, A. F. & A. M., and in the Odd Fellows Lodge of Vancouver. He has been a member of the order for more than twenty years, is a past grand, past chief patriarch of the encampment and past commandant of the patriarchs militant. He is also president of the Vancouver Aerie, No. 6, F. O. E.; a member of the Loyal Order of Moose, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and is a past Arctic chief and life member of the Arctic Brotherhood and a member of the Yukon Order of Pioneers. Mrs. Greene is identified with several of the ladies' auxiliaries of these organizations and is a past worthy matron of the Princess Patricia Chapter of the Eastern Star and a past noble grand of the Rebekahs. She takes a most active and helpful part in charitable and home missionary work and is one of the directors of the orphanage. Her sympathy reaches out in kindly helpfulness to all who need assistance, and there are many who have reason to bless her for timely aid. Both Mr. and Mrs. Greene occupy a prominent position in the regard of friends and associates, possessing attractive social qualities which have made them popular with those with whom they come in contact.

HAMILTON READ.

Hamilton Read, prominently and successfully engaged in the general practice of law as a member of the firm of Hamilton Read & Head of Vancouver, was born in Leicester, England, July 21, 1879, and is a son of Sheldon and Fanny Wells (Loal) Read, the former for many years a prominent solicitor in that community.

In the Wyggeston grammar school and under private tutors Hamilton Read acquired his early education. He was afterward articled to William Harding, of Leicester, England, and was admitted as a solicitor in his native country in 1901. He afterward practiced his profession in London and Bedfordshire for nine years and at the end of that time came to Canada, locating in Vancouver,



HAMILTON READ

British Columbia, in 1910. He was admitted as solicitor in the same year and was called to the bar of British Columbia in 1912. After coming to Vancouver he associated himself with Bowser, Read & Walbridge, barristers, and he continued in this connection until 1913, when he formed a partnership with G. H. Head under the firm name of Hamilton Read & Head. They engage in the general practice of law and have built up a large and lucrative patronage, Mr. Read's ability and legal acumen as well as his skill as a criminal advocate being important factors in the firm's success. He possesses a keen and incisive mind, is quick to grasp the details of a case and able to present them forcibly before the court. His professional work has, therefore, been attended by notable success and he has already won a high place at the bar of this province, which numbers him among its most able and progressive representatives. He attained notoriety in connection with the acquisition of Indian reserves for the provincial government. He is president of the Forshaw-Ford Automobile Company, Ltd., and of the Copper Hill Mining Company, Ltd.

On the 4th of May, 1912, in Christ's church, Vancouver, Mr. Read was united in marriage to Miss Christina McDonald Douglas, a daughter of James McDonald and Winfridde Douglas, the former manager of the Otis Fensome Elevator Company. Mr. Read was for two years a member of the Bedfordshire Yeomanry and is connected with St. Barnabas Lodge, No. 948, A. F. & A. M., in Buckinghamshire, England. He is a conservative in his political beliefs and a member of the Anglican church, guiding his upright and honorable life by its principles. Throughout his residence in Vancouver he has ever enjoyed in the fullest degree the respect and confidence of his fellow men and his worth as a man and a citizen as well as a barrister is widely acknowledged.

JOHN TOMATO CHAWNER WILLIAMS.

John Tomato Chawner Williams has since 1904 occupied the position of inspector of fisheries and is also justice of the peace for British Columbia and stipendiary magistrate for several counties of the province. The county of Kent, England, numbers him among her native sons, his birth having there occurred November 27, 1858. His parents were the Rev. Samuel T. and Hester (Goodbody) Williams, the former a minister of the Church of England in Kent to the time of his death, which occurred at Chislehurst, Kent, in 1903.

The attainment of his education largely occupied the time and attention of John T. C. Williams until after he had completed a course at Mill Hill College in Kent. Subsequently he was variously employed in England until 1887, when he came to Vancouver, attracted by what he believed to be opportunities for more quickly attaining success in this new and growing country. In the following year he became associated with the land surveying business under the firm name of Williams Brothers and after following that for a time they began investing in and dealing in real estate, carrying on a general real-estate and financial brokerage business, although they confined their attention principally to land surveying. John T. C. Williams was thus engaged until 1904, when he was called to public office in an appointment to the position of inspector of fisheries for the Dominion government. For nine years he has served in that capacity, making a creditable record, and he is also justice of the peace for British Columbia and a stipendiary magistrate for several counties of the province.

On the 14th of September, 1895, Mr. Williams was married to Ella Amy McCall, a daughter of Captain Angus Grant of New Westminster, British Columbia, and they have one son, George Hobart. The name of Mr. Williams is on the membership roll of the Terminal City and Vancouver Clubs. He also belongs to St. Paul's Anglican Church of Vancouver. He has always been a devotee of outdoor sports and in his younger days was an expert lawn tennis player, having taken part in many tournaments and winning the lawn tennis

championship of British Columbia in 1888. He has never regretted his determination to make his home in the new world, enjoying the spirit of enterprise and the atmosphere which dominates this country, where men are making history through the utilization of its natural resources, the development of its business affairs and the control of its governmental interests.

JAMES GILMOUR MacKINLAY.

James Gilmour MacKinlay has built up a gratifying business as a financial and real-estate broker of Vancouver, having been connected with that field of activity since 1905. His birth occurred in Glasgow, Scotland, on the 9th of August, 1853, his parents being Ebenezer and Mary (Walker) MacKinlay. For a number of years the father held the rank of major in the old volunteer administrative battalions.

James G. MacKinlay acquired his education in the public schools of his native city and after leaving the Glasgow Academy embarked in the hardware business on his own account in 1872. He thus remained an active factor in commercial circles of Glasgow until 1901, when he went to Birmingham, England, and was there engaged in the same business for a period of three years. In 1904 he came to Vancouver, British Columbia, and spent some time in acquainting himself with the business outlook and prospects here. In 1905 he began operations as a financial and real-estate broker and has since conducted business along those lines with gratifying success, his investments being principally in realty. While still a resident of Glasgow he served as captain of the Forty-second Royal Highlanders (volunteer battalion) for about five years.

On the 11th of November, 1884, in Glasgow, Scotland, Mr. MacKinlay was joined in wedlock to Miss Margaret Hart, a daughter of Thomas and Margaret Hart. Their children are five in number, as follows: Eben, who has been in the service of the Canadian Pacific Railway for seven years; Thomas H., a Canadian customs official; James G., who is preparing for the practice of law; Alexander Archibald, who is associated in business with his father; and Margaret.

In politics Mr. MacKinlay is a conservative, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in St. John's Presbyterian Church. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, belonging to Southern Cross Lodge and also to the chapter. He is likewise a member of the Independent Order of Foresters and the Progress and Canadian Clubs. His genuine worth and his devotion to all that is right, just and elevating, make him a man whom to know is to respect and honor.

MACKENZIE MATHESON.

Engaged in the general practice of law, the firm of Matheson & Carter, barristers, has won a creditable position notwithstanding the fact that its existence covers only the brief span of three years. Mr. Matheson is a young man, yet diligence and determination are winning for him a position that older practitioners might well envy. He was born October 31, 1880, in Woodstock, Ontario, his parents being Gilbert and Annie Matheson. The father went to Manitoba in 1881 and Mackenzie Matheson in due time entered the public schools at Brandon, Manitoba, where he mastered the elementary branches of learning. Eventually he became a student in Manitoba College at Winnipeg, and in 1900 won the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws upon graduation. He was articulated in Winnipeg with Munson & Allan, barristers, for three years and entered upon the active practice of his profession in Saskatchewan. He filled the position of crown prosecutor for the district of Cannington for three years and was official

administrator and official assignee for the same district at the same time. Seeking a still broader field of labor he came to Vancouver in 1910 and after practicing alone for a short time was joined in partnership by William D. Carter, K. C., in the organization of the present firm of Matheson & Carter. Their practice is general and the court records indicate their connection with considerable important litigation within the last three years. While the practice of law is his real life work, and he is most devoted to the interests of his clients, Mr. Matheson is also a recognized factor in financial circles as vice president of the Canadian Liverpool Trust Company, Ltd., of Vancouver.

On the 22d of December, 1905, in Saskatchewan, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Matheson and Miss Helen Cain, a daughter of John and Amanda Cain. Her father, now deceased, was clerk of the courts of Virden, Manitoba, for many years. The children of this marriage are Dorothy, Betty and Mary, three interesting little daughters. Mr. Matheson holds membership in Plantagenet Lodge, No. 65, A. F. & A. M., of which he was the first secretary. He votes with the liberal party, but aside from this is not active in politics. He finds pleasant relations through his membership in the University Club and he has formed many attractive friendships during the comparatively brief period of his residence in Vancouver, his personal and professional worth winning for him recognition.

WILLIAM D. CARTER, K. C.

While William D. Carter's connection with the Vancouver bar is of comparatively short duration, he has for a quarter of a century been an active barrister, entering upon the practice of law in 1887, when called to the bar of New Brunswick. He was born in that province, October 5, 1863, his parents being James and Margaret Carter. His great-great-grandfather, John Carter, settled at Chignecto, Nova Scotia, in 1778 with the Yorkshire emigrants. In the public schools of New Brunswick William D. Carter began his education, which was continued in Dalhousie College at Halifax, where he won his LL. B. degree in 1887. His preparation for practice was thorough, and called to the bar of New Brunswick in 1887, he at once entered upon the active work of law practice and found in his comprehensive knowledge of legal principles the basis for his success. He was articled with the Hon. Henry R. Emmerson, of Dorchester, New Brunswick, who was afterward minister of railways in the Laurier cabinet. After studying for three years in that connection he began practice on his own account in Richibucto, New Brunswick, where he remained until 1911, and in 1908 was appointed king's counsel in New Brunswick. Four years afterward he came to Vancouver and in April, 1912, was called to the bar of British Columbia. He at once began practice in connection with Mackenzie Matheson and under the style of Matheson & Carter has since been active in law practice in this city. He does not specialize in any particular branch of the law but continues in general practice, preparing his cases with thoroughness and care and presenting his cause clearly and cogently.

In other public connections Mr. Carter has been and is well known. While in the east he was for eight or nine years a director of the Kent Northern Railway Company. He was also appointed one of the commissioners by the New Brunswick government on questions of prohibition in that province and to study the workings of the Canada Temperance Act in 1907. He is interested in all significant and vital questions relating to the northwest as well as to the country in general. He votes with the liberal party, and was the unsuccessful candidate for Kent, New Brunswick, in the provincial election of 1908. Aside from this he has not been active in politics, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his professional duties. He is loyal to the teachings of the Knights of Pythias and the Masons and holds membership in Mount Hermon Lodge, A. F. & A. M.

On the 1st of July, 1897, in New Brunswick, Mr. Carter was married to Miss Mary Stevenson, a daughter of J. and Margaret Stevenson, the former for many years a sea captain. Their children are Alma, Delia and Wilhelmina. The religious faith of the family is that of the Episcopal church, and in its work Mr. Carter is interested, as he is in all other projects with which he becomes allied. The principles which govern his life are such as will bear close investigation and scrutiny, and in his law practice he holds to a high standard of professional ethics.

RICHARD GIBSON, M. D., C. M.

Among the most able members of the medical fraternity in Vancouver is numbered Dr. Richard Gibson, whose laudable ambition and well developed skill have brought him to a prominent place in professional circles here. He is one of British Columbia's native sons, his birth having occurred in Nanaimo, this province, July 12, 1874, his parents being Richard and Margaret Gibson. Representatives of his family have lived in Nanaimo for the past forty-three years and have become prominent and well known in its public affairs. The father served at one time as mayor of the city and was for twenty years prominently connected with the coal-mining industry in that vicinity. He died in September, 1902, and his widow still makes her home at Nanaimo.

In the acquirement of an education Dr. Gibson attended the grade and high schools in his native city, and in 1898, at the time of the first Klondike gold rush, he went to Alaska. He roughed it in the truest sense of the word, scaling Chilkoot Pass, carrying provisions, building the necessary boats and leading in every way the rough life of the first Alaskan prospectors. This experience, however, has been of great benefit to him, as it laid the foundation of the robust health which he now enjoys. For two years he mined very successfully in the north and returning with the money which he had acquired through this venture, took a course at McGill University in Montreal, graduating in 1904 with the degrees of M. D., C. M. He then spent one year in the general hospital in Montreal in order to get the advantage of practical experience along professional lines and in June, 1905, came to Vancouver, where he has since made his home. He has been accorded a liberal patronage and his skill and ability are evidenced in the excellent results which have attended his labors. Anything which tends to promote professional advancement or to secure the adoption of better and more efficient professional methods is of interest to him, receiving his earnest attention and consideration, and he keeps in touch with the most modern medical thought, remaining always a close student of underlying professional principles. He is a stockholder in the British Columbia Life Insurance Company, and as investor in and owner of considerable Vancouver real estate, as well as realty interests at Nanaimo, has shown sound judgment and discrimination, being highly and favorably regarded in business circles. He gave irrefutable evidence of his foresight and sagacity in selecting his location in 1905, where he has since remained. That part of the city then possessed but three or four business places, but is now solidly built up, standing as evidence of the rapid growth which Vancouver has enjoyed during the last eight years.

On the 1st of October, 1907, Dr. Gibson was united in marriage, in Nanaimo, British Columbia, to Miss Lillian Robb, a daughter of William and Helen Robb, of Montreal, the former for many years engaged in the plumbing business in that city. Dr. and Mrs. Gibson have become the parents of a daughter, Margaret Robb.

Dr. Gibson is a member of the Presbyterian church. Politically he is a conservative and fraternally a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Although he fully absolves his obligations along these lines, his attention is chiefly concentrated upon his professional affairs and his conscientiousness in the performance of his professional duties is proverbial.



DR. RICHARD GIBSON

Dr. Gibson has ever been a strong advocate of outdoor exercise and has shown a great fondness for sports, such as walking and running. He played on the lacrosse team in the early days at Nanaimo, being an all around athlete. He has never since neglected physical exercise, in which he is a true believer as a counter-weight to mental labor, and keeps himself in perfect physical condition. A man of two hundred pounds and six feet tall, he ascribes much of his vigor to his early experiences in the north.

ROBERT BYERLEY PARKES.

Among the able members of the Vancouver bar is numbered Robert Byerley Parkes, now engaged in the general practice of law as a member of the firm of Macdonald, Parkes & Anderson. He comes from an old English family and was born in England, December 9, 1861. In the acquirement of an education he attended University College, London, and afterward studied law in London University, from which he was graduated in 1885 with the degree of LL.B. About 1890 he came to British Columbia but immediately went to the United States, where he resided from 1891 until 1899. In the latter year he returned to British Columbia, locating in Vancouver, where for a time he read law in the offices of George H. Cowan, a well known barrister of this city. In 1905 he was called to the bar of British Columbia and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession. On the 19th of October, 1911, he aided in the organization of the firm of Macdonald, Parkes & Anderson, a connection which has proved an excellent one viewed from both a financial and professional standpoint. The firm is one of the strongest in the city and has charge of a great deal of important litigation, the name being a guarantee of the able conduct of a case, and in the majority of cases, its successful outcome.

Mr. Parkes was married in England in 1888 to Miss Alice Crowe and they are the parents of a daughter. The family are members of the Anglican church and are well known in the social circles of the city where they make their home. Mr. Parkes is affiliated with some of the most prominent clubs in Vancouver and politically gives his allegiance to the conservative party, taking an intelligent and public-spirited interest in community affairs but never seeking public office.

ALEXANDER EDWARD GARRETT.

Alexander Edward Garrett, barrister practicing at the Vancouver bar as a partner in the firm of Livingston, Garrett, King & O'Dell, was born in Hamilton, Ontario, September 16, 1871, a son of John and Jessie (Bell) Garrett. The father was a captain in the Thirteenth Regiment, the local militia of Hamilton, Ontario, for a number of years.

Alexander E. Garrett supplemented his preliminary educational training by study in the Upper Canada College at Toronto and afterward attended Osgoode Hall of that city in preparation for the practice of law. He was called to the bar in Hamilton, Ontario, in the spring of 1894, and for almost twenty years, therefore, has been an active follower of his profession, for in that year he opened a law office in his native city, forming a partnership with Stuart Livingston under the firm style of Livingston & Garrett. For four years they remained in active practice there, when, thinking to find a broader field in the new but rapidly growing west, Mr. Garrett came to British Columbia in 1898 and the following year was joined in Vancouver by his former partner. In 1900 Harry DeWolf King was admitted to the partnership, the firm remaining Livingston, Garrett & King until 1911, when they were joined by M. B. O'Dell and the pres-

ent firm style of Livingston, Garrett, King & O'Dell was adopted. They specialize in the departments of commercial and corporation law and in the latter connection represent a number of important business interests. Their clientage is steadily increasing and their legal work is now of an important character. Mr. Garrett is also interested to a considerable extent in Vancouver real estate and is one of the directors in several local companies, so that his business affairs outside of his profession are bringing him substantial return.

On the 11th of January, 1905, at New Westminster, British Columbia, Mr. Garrett was united in marriage to Miss Mabel A. Pittendrigh, a daughter of Captain George and Maria (Blount) Pittendrigh. Her father was stipendiary magistrate and coroner at New Westminster for twenty years. Mr. Garrett served as alderman and police commissioner in 1904 and polled the highest vote ever given to a candidate in ward one. He is now out of politics. Becoming a Mason in the east, he held membership in Temple Lodge of Hamilton, Ontario, and is now affiliated with Cascade Lodge of Vancouver. He belongs to the Terminal City Club and has a wide and favorable acquaintance in its ranks and in professional and social circles, his position being established by his sterling individual worth and ability.

KENNETH JOHN MORRISON.

Application, determination and concentration have been the watchwords in the career of Kenneth John Morrison, who in orderly progression has made his way to one of the foremost positions in the industrial life of Vancouver, British Columbia, where he is widely known as president of the Morrison Steel & Wire Company. Born in Tatamagouche, Nova Scotia, on November 10, 1866, his parents were James Alexander and Mary (Nicholson) Morrison, the former a native of Stornoway, Hebrides isles, north of Scotland, and the latter a native of Pugwash, Nova Scotia. The father for many years successfully followed the mercantile business at Amherst, Nova Scotia, and also conducted a general store at Tatamagouche. His span of life far exceeded the biblical age, he passing away at Amherst in 1906 at the age of eighty-two. The mother died in the same city in 1905, aged seventy-three.

In the acquirement of his education Kenneth John Morrison attended the public schools at Amherst, Nova Scotia, and after laying aside his text-books served an apprenticeship as a machinist and engineer in the Rob Engineering Company at Amherst. He there followed the trade of machinist until 1886, when he removed to Boston, Massachusetts, where he engaged in work for one year. Returning to Amherst, he then filled for several years the position of foreman of the shop of the Rob Engineering Company and later acted in their interest as traveling salesman. He then went to Londonderry, Nova Scotia, where for three years he was master mechanic in the Londonderry Iron Works. Returning to the United States, he then remained for one year in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh and Youngstown, acquiring valuable additional knowledge, and in 1898 came to British Columbia, where he spent three years in the boundary district in and about Sandon, Phoenix and Greenwood. At the close of that period he returned to Nova Scotia to accept the position of master mechanic in the Dominion Iron & Steel Company, in which relation he remained with that company for six years. He then entered the employ of the large new steel plant of Milliken Brothers at Staten Island as night master mechanic but on account of ill health was forced to resign his position and in search of recuperation returned to Nova Scotia. The year 1907 marks his advent in Vancouver. There, in the spring of 1905, Solomon Weaver had established the B. C. Wire & Nail Company but in the fall of the same year the business was destroyed by fire. It was rebuilt and resumed operations in the spring of 1906 but in the fall of that year Mr. Weaver was forced to close his plant. In December, 1907, Mr



KENNETH J. MORRISON

Morrison acquired the property and in January, 1908, resumed operations under the firm style of the Morrison Steel & Wire Company, Ltd. The output consists of wire nails, plain wire and small wire products. The firm at present is engaged in installing new machinery for making several new wire contrivances and they contemplate in the near future the installation of a galvanizing plant which will make possible the manufacture of galvanized wire and fencing. The plant is located at the north end of Hawks avenue, on Burrard Inlet, and at present furnishes employment to sixty men, the new and contemplated installations giving promise of a much larger working force. A man of practical and mechanical knowledge and of extraordinary business perception, Mr. Morrison has turned his wide and varied experience to good account and in the few years of his connection with the Morrison Steel & Wire Company has made two blades of grass grow where one grew before. The industry which he has brought to life is one of the most valuable of the city and in that indirect way Mr. Morrison has done much to promote commercial expansion. It is largely due to the initiative and aggressive spirit of such men as Mr. Morrison that the Canadian northwest has gained its foremost place among the producing countries of the world, and Vancouver, in recognizing his worth, honors and esteems him for his accomplishments and those personal qualities which have made possible his success.

In January, 1892, Kenneth J. Morrison was united in marriage at Westfall, Nova Scotia, to Miss Jeanette MacKay, a native of Stellarton, that province. In their family are three children: Albert Henry, Donald MacKay and Margaret Grant. Mr. Morrison is prominent in the Masons, being a member of Plantagenet Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of which he is a charter member, being initiated in Sydney (N. S.) Lodge, No. 84, in which he still holds membership. He is a member of Ivy Lodge, No. 35, I. O. O. F., of Amherst, Nova Scotia, in which he is a past grand. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian denomination, his membership being with St. John's church of Vancouver. As a member of the Board of Trade he can always be found among those who undertake new measures in the interest of the community, especially along lines of material expansion and he is also a member of the Press Club and the Progress and Terminal City Culbs, these relationships giving an indication of his wide range of interests. A business man of the modern type, shrewd, able, progressive and straightforward, he is careful of his own interests, considerate of those of others and influenced at all times by the thought of the broader effect which his life work has upon the growth of his community.

ROBERT N. JOHNSTON.

An almost limitless number of business enterprises go to make up a city in its commercial phases and the result is not the outcome of the efforts of a few, but of the aggregate labor of many. In mercantile circles in Vancouver the name of Robert N. Johnston, wholesale tobacconist, is well known. He was born at Charlotte county, New Brunswick, April 6, 1868, and is a son of John and Ann Johnston, both of whom were natives of Canada and were reared and educated in the Dominion. The father is now deceased, but the mother still survives.

Spending his youthful days under the parental roof in the county of his nativity, Robert N. Johnston there pursued his education and after leaving the public schools worked with his father on a farm and in the lumber business until nineteen years of age, when thinking to find broader opportunities in the west he came to British Columbia in the year 1888. He was not afraid of work and his industry proved the foundation upon which he has built his later success. With his arrival on the Pacific coast he turned his attention to boat building and for six years was in the employ of Andrew Linton. It was while

thus engaged that he took up rowing as an occupation and in 1891 he joined the old Burrard Rowing Club of Vancouver. It was while rowing under the colors of that club that it won the amateur championship of British Columbia and also the Pacific coast. In 1895 Mr. Johnston returned to the east and joined the Argonaut Rowing Club of Toronto, the largest and best known on the American continent, and won the amateur championship of Canada under the colors of that organization. In 1896 Mr. Johnston returned to Vancouver, which was the year of the water carnival in this city. On the first day of the carnival he won the amateur championship, thus holding it the second time; on the second day rowed Dr. McDowell, of Chicago, in a match race and won; the next day won the open professional race; and the next year went to the east, where he won nearly every race in which he rowed. In 1908 Mr. Johnston once more came to Vancouver and matched against Jake Gadeaur, of Orilla, Ontario, who held the championship of the world, and was beaten but by two lengths—the fastest race ever rowed over a salt water course. He has won various cups and medals. He has rowed in fifty-six contests and has lost only two of these. He was prepared for eastern races by the great rower, Ed Hanlon, and was preparing to contend with Gadeaur for a second trial for the championship of the world when he met with an accident.

Mr. Johnston turned his attention to mercantile pursuits in 1899 when in a modest way he established a little cigar store on Hastings street in Vancouver. He afterward removed to Cambie street, where he continued for six years. Four years afterward he embarked in the wholesale business as well as retail and has been thus engaged to the present time. His business, owing to his capable management, has gained extensive proportions and his annual sales now return to him a gratifying income.

In 1908 Mr. Johnston married a Mrs. Stone of Vancouver, and they reside at No. 887 Richard street. Mr. Johnston is a conservative in politics. He enjoys yachting, baseball and all outdoor sports and his name as a champion oarsman is known from coast to coast.

HERBERT GOULDING WILSON.

Herbert Goulding Wilson is junior partner of the firm of Wilson Brothers, wholesale grocers of Victoria, and as such occupies a prominent and enviable position among the leading merchants and business men of the province. Nature fitted him for leadership and throughout his entire life he has made wise use of his time and opportunities, gradually working his way upward until he stands among the successful few, bending his energies to administrative direction and executive control in the management of a business of extensive and growing proportions. He was born in London, England, April 10, 1872, a son of William Wilson, also a native of London and now an active business man of Victoria. He, too, is a member of the firm of Wilson Brothers and of W. & J. Wilson, retail clothiers. When he first came to British Columbia he made the voyage around the Horn on the ship *Celestia*. In the intervening period he has been an active factor in commercial circles and remains one of the leading and influential business men of the city at the present time. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Isabel Eilbeck, was a native of Whitehaven, Cumberland, England, and passed away in the year 1906.

Herbert G. Wilson was the third in order of birth in a family of five sons and one daughter. When about six months of age he came to British Columbia with his parents and was educated in the public schools of Victoria, supplemented by three years' attendance, from 1885 until 1888, at Christ's College, Finchely, London. With the completion of his course there he returned to Victoria and on the 1st of October, 1888, entered the employ of R. P. Rithet & Company, in whose service he obtained his initial experience in business methods. He en-



HERBERT G. WILSON

tered that employ as junior and worked his way up through various positions to that of cashier. In October, 1892, he entered the firm of Wilson Brothers, wholesale grocers, this being one of the old established wholesale houses of the city, at one time owned by S. J. Pitt & Company and later by the firm of Cowan & Wilson. Herbert G. Wilson is today the executive head of the business and under his control it has not only kept pace with the progress of the community but has been a leader in that substantial development which has led to the present commercial greatness of British Columbia. The members of the firm are accounted among the most progressive wholesale merchants of the province and H. G. Wilson has become a leading factor in trade circles, devoting his attention strictly to his business, concentrating every effort upon its wise management with the view of extending its trade connections.

On the 11th of June, 1902, Mr. Wilson was married to Miss Harriett Elizabeth Ross, a native of Victoria, and they now have two children, Ross and Kathleen Goulding. Mr. Wilson is an Anglican in religious faith. He is identified with many of the most progressive movements of the city for its substantial improvement. He was honored with election to the presidency of the Victoria Board of Trade, serving in that position from June, 1910, until June, 1912. He was also the first president of the Victoria branch of the Vancouver Island Development League, being called to the office in 1909. This is without question the most important organization of its kind ever formed. Its plans are practical and far-reaching, and beneficial in results, looking beyond the exigencies of the moment to the possibilities and opportunities of the future. Mr. Wilson was also president of the Pacific Club from 1909 until 1911 inclusive and at the present writing, in 1913, is a pilotage commissioner, having been appointed by the Dominion government. He holds membership with the Union, Pacific, Vancouver and Victoria Golf Clubs and the James Bay Athletic Association. He finds his chief source of recreation in golf, hunting and motoring, and he enters into any sport with the same contagious enthusiasm that he displays in his business. In fact he is a leader in anything that he undertakes. His prominent identification with a number of the most important organizations of Victoria indicates his deep interest in the welfare and progress of the city and is proof positive of his public spirit. The simple weight of his character and ability have carried him into important connections and the consensus of public opinion names him as one of the leading and most honored residents of Victoria.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL THOMAS O. TOWNLEY.

Popular as a citizen and prominent as a barrister, Lieutenant Colonel Townley is widely known in Vancouver and in other parts of the province and his record in every connection commends him to the confidence and high regard of all. He was born at Newmarket, Ontario, August 18, 1862, a son of John and Alice (Dixon) Townley, both of whom were natives of Lancashire, England. They were married in Montreal and, going to Ontario, settled at Newmarket about the year 1837. The father was a successful merchant there for many years and continued a resident of that place until his death in 1864. His wife passed away in Vancouver. They were the parents of six children, all of whom are still living.

In the public schools of Newmarket Lieutenant Colonel Thomas O. Townley began his education, which he continued in Trinity University, from which he was graduated B. A. with the class of 1882. He afterward went to Winnipeg, studied law and was called to the bar of Manitoba in 1886. He then resumed his westward journey with Vancouver as his destination and continued in active practice here until 1889. In that year he was appointed registrar of land titles for the District of New Westminster and continued in that position until 1910, when he retired from the office and resumed the private practice

of law. He is well versed in the profession, having comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence in many of its departments, and his ability to successfully cope with intricate problems of the law is indicated by the success which has attended his efforts.

Moreover Colonel Townley has been prominent in public affairs, especially having to do with municipal interests. In 1901 he was elected mayor of Vancouver and filled the office for one term, during which period the Prince and Princess of Wales, now King George and Queen Mary, visited Vancouver. As mayor of the city Lieutenant Colonel Townley had the high honor of receiving them in his official capacity and delivering the reception address. This was one of the most important and enjoyable events that has ever occurred in the city and Colonel Townley discharged the duties that devolved upon him on that occasion with honor to himself and credit to Vancouver. It is well known that he is equal to any occasion, possessing rare tact and discrimination that enable him to adapt himself to any circumstances. His military service covered a period of ten years' connection with the militia, during which period he was advanced through various grades until he became lieutenant colonel, holding that rank at the time of his retirement in 1896.

At Newmarket, Ontario, in 1886, Colonel Townley was married to Frances M. Roe, a daughter of William Roe, Esquire, a veteran of 1812. His children are Fred Laughton, Evelyn Roe, Lawrence, Edith Emily, Max Mingaye and Philip Ford. The family are connected with the Church of England and Colonel Townley also holds membership in Cascade Lodge, No. 12, F. & A. M., the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Improved Order of Foresters. He has many friends in those organizations and his official service as well as his professional connections have made him widely known. Over the record of his public career there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil, and the consensus of public opinion places Colonel Townley among the valued and honored citizens of Vancouver.

CHARLES WILLIAM TAIT.

There is nothing in biographical literature more interesting or more worthy of record than the development of a man's success, the methods by which it is attained and the causes by which it is directed. The career of Charles William Tait furnishes splendid examples of the most important elements which make for prosperity, for by his own efforts, aided only by his industry, his steadfastness of purpose and his determination to conquer an honorable destiny he has worked his way upward to prosperity, rising steadily until he controls today immense lumber and sawmilling interests in New Westminster and occupies a place of prominence in industrial circles of the city. He is president of the Fern Ridge Lumber Company and of the Royal City Lumber & Shingle Company, Limited, and by virtue of these connections, and the force of the ability by which they were achieved, a powerful element in the business development of the city in which he resides.

Mr. Tait was born in the Muskoka district, in the highlands of Ontario, on the 5th of May, 1879, and is a son of Thomas Benson and Eva A. (Burton) Tait, the former a native of New York state and the latter of England. Their marriage occurred in Bracebridge, Ontario, where the father had come as a young man and the mother when she was still a girl and in that state the father engaged in lumbering for a number of years. In 1898 he came to British Columbia and located in Vancouver, where he continued in the lumber business for some time, later moving to Port Moody and thence to New Westminster, where his death occurred in 1906. His wife survives him and makes her home in Vancouver.

Charles W. Tait acquired his education in the public schools of Ontario but his advantages along this line were limited, as at the early age of fourteen he



CHARLES W. TAIT

became a wage earner. Since that time he has been entirely dependent upon his own resources and the conditions of his life developed in him a self-reliance and independence and an 'initiative' spirit which have remained salient elements in his character to the present time. For generations back the members of his family had been in the lumber business and his own inclination led him into this field of occupation. Accordingly, he secured a position with the lumber firm of Gilmour & Company of Ottawa at tallying lumber and he remained in their employ until April, 1897, when he went upon a short visit to his home. In the following May he came to the Pacific coast, locating in Vancouver, where he went to work for his uncle, W. L. Tait, a well known lumberman in that city. However, he worked here but a short time and then went to Port Moody, where he found employment with the Canadian Pacific Lumber Company as manager of their shingle mills. This position he retained for two years and at the end of that time came to New Westminster, already master of the lumber business in principle and detail and with his natural ability developed by his years of contact with practical business conditions. New Westminster, however, was not then an advantageous field along his special line, the lumber business being dull, and he therefore turned his attention to other work, becoming a waybiller for the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company, by whom he was employed for nine months at a salary of forty dollars a month. Finding this unprofitable, he turned his attention to steamboating on the Fraser river, acting as purser of the steamer Ramona, which position he filled for two years, after which he was promoted to be manager and purser. In 1904 he abandoned steamboating and accepted a position with the Canadian Pacific Lumber Company as commercial salesman, representing their interests in the prairie districts of Canada until July or August, 1905, when he went into business for himself, organizing what was then known as the Globe Lumber Company, with headquarters at Winnipeg, Manitoba. Mr. Tait was made vice president and Pacific coast representative and he acted in both capacities until September, 1907, when he sold his interests in the Globe Lumber Company and in partnership with Captain C. H. DeBeck purchased a small sawmill on the south side of the Fraser river. This they converted into a one mill shingle mill and operated under the name of the Dominion Lumber & Shingle Manufacturing Company. In the spring of 1908 they added another shingle machine to their equipment and in the fall of that year began the construction of a sawmill at Fern Ridge. In the summer of 1909 they purchased what was known as the Freeman mill at Alder Grove and this they rebuilt and in it installed four shingle machines. As their business expanded they erected more mills, the year 1910 witnessing the construction of another at Fern Ridge, which they operated in conjunction with their sawmill at that point. Their business expanding rapidly along promising lines, they determined to incorporate the concern and, finding that the name under which they did business conflicted with that held by charter by another concern, they were obliged to change the title of the new enterprise to the Fern Ridge Lumber Company, under which the concern was incorporated. In January, 1912, Captain DeBeck disposed of his interests but Mr. Tait remained as president, an office which he creditably and ably fills. In the same year the company purchased what was known as the Smith & Johnson sawmill at Rosedale and are now constructing there another shingle mill. The Fern Ridge Lumber Company operates mills of this character at four different points in British Columbia and two sawmills elsewhere and controls a daily output of six hundred thousand shingles and about one hundred and twenty-five thousand feet of lumber. It also operates about eight miles of standard gauge railroad, using two locomotives of its own, and the entire concern furnishes employment to about four hundred men. The main offices are in the F. J. Hart building and the company buys all of its supplies in the home city. The men who control its destinies are all reliable, discriminating and forceful business men and its president, Mr. Tait, possesses rare business ability, his difficult position calling forth his splendid executive and organizing power and his quick and comprehensive grasp of business detail. Under his able management the

concern has grown rapidly and expanded along progressive and modern lines, being today one of the great industrial enterprises in New Westminster and a dominant factor in the development of the lumber and shingle business in British Columbia. In January, 1913, Mr. Tait in company with his former partner, Captain C. H. DeBeck, and E. M. Matheson purchased the Royal City Shingle & Cedar Lumber Mills in New Westminster and incorporated the business under the name of the Royal City Lumber & Shingle Company, Limited, of which Mr. Tait acts as president.

On the 27th of December, 1901, Mr. Tait was united in marriage to Miss Violet Winifred DeBeck, a daughter of Captain C. H. DeBeck, of New Westminster, of whom extended mention is made elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Tait became the parents of two children, one of whom, Clarence Benson, survives.

Fraternally Mr. Tait is connected with King Solomon Lodge, No. 17, A. F. & A. M., and he belongs also to the chapter, the commandery and to Gizeh Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is a business man of the modern type, energetic, thoroughly able and public-spirited, anxious for success not only as an individual asset but also as a factor in public development. In this cause he has done beneficial and far-reaching work as a member of the Westminster Board of Trade, the Westminster Progressive Club and the Westminster Club and he is a leader in all progressive public enterprises, for he believes in the future of the city and stands among the men who make that future possible. His success is entirely the result of his own well directed labors and unflinching energy, for he has made the best possible use of all the advantages which have come to him, possessing at the outset steadfastness of purpose, high ideals and the ability which commands opportunity.

LEONARD FRANK HOUGHTON, M. R. C. S. (ENG.), L. R. C. P. (LONDON).

Although Dr. Leonard Frank Houghton has practiced the medical profession in Victoria only since 1911 he has in that short time built up a remarkably extensive and profitable patronage. He maintains commodious and well equipped offices in the Campbell building and therein are to be found all the appliances necessary for the execution of his work. For many years he was one of the most successful physicians in various parts of England, coming to Canada in order to profit by the great opportunities a fast developing country presents. Dr. Houghton has many other interests, being connected with important manufacturing institutions and owning valuable real estate. Born on May 11, 1868, in London, England, he is a son of George and Gertrude (Oakes) Houghton, both of whom passed away on July 20, 1913. The father was chairman of Houghtons, Limited, the largest photographic goods and supply house in England. The firm was established by Dr. Houghton's grandfather, George Houghton, Senior, in 1834, the latter being actively engaged in business up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1887. The firm was originally known as Claudet & Houghton and it was Mr. Claudet who introduced the daguerreotype into England. George Houghton, the Doctor's father, entered the firm in 1853, and was actively engaged in the business up to within the last few years. Upon his entrance into the firm Mr. Claudet retired and the firm then became known as George Houghton & Son. They were at one time principally engaged in the wholesale glass trade, later adding the manufacture of photographic glass plates, and as photography developed and became more general a gradual transition took place until eventually additional works were established in connection with the original plant and about 1895 the manufacture of cameras and photographic accessories was undertaken. In the latter year the firm was changed into a limited liability company under the name of George Houghton & Son, Limited, and a few years later an amalgamation took place with several other photographic firms, the business then becoming known as Houghtons, Limited. At



DR. LEONARD F. HOUGHTON

the present time the managing director is Edgar W. Houghton, a brother of our subject. The firm is considered the largest in England engaged in the photographic business.

Gertrude (Oakes) Houghton, the mother of Dr. Houghton, was a daughter of Edwin M. Oakes, who for many years was engaged in the cutlery business in Sheffield, England, under the name of E. M. Oakes' Cutlery Manufactory, being one of the oldest cutlery plants in England. George Houghton and Gertrude Oakes were married at Hampstead Heath, London, in 1865 and to their union were born seven children, George E., Leonard F., Edgar W., Charles E., Mary G., Ethel K. and Winifred E. Dr. Houghton is the only one of the family who came to Canada.

Dr. Houghton was educated in the City of London School, entering the same in 1878 and graduating in 1881, at which time he secured entrance into Neuenheim College at Heidelberg, Germany, which he attended until 1883. In that year he returned to England, entering King's College school, which he attended for a term of two years, leaving in 1885. In the same year he began the study of medicine under an uncle in Sheffield, England, and in 1887 became connected with St. Mary's Hospital at Paddington, London, England, remaining there until the early part of 1893. In that year he qualified by obtaining the degrees of M. R. C. S. (England) and L. R. C. P. (London). In 1893 he entered the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond street, London, where for eighteen months he held different positions. In the fall of 1894 he started in the practice of medicine for himself in East Looe, Cornwall, England, remaining at that place until December, 1900, and building up a lucrative practice. In the latter year Dr. Houghton went to Weston-super-Mare, there following his profession with ever increasing success until April, 1909. Although he was very successful in building up a lucrative practice he decided to seek the opportunities offered in Canada, which he considered more attractive, and in 1909 left the mother country for the Dominion, eventually locating in Salt Spring Island, where he secured the post of resident physician, an office which he filled for two years. He then made another removal, coming to Victoria, British Columbia, in the fall of 1911, establishing his office in the Sayward building, which he made his headquarters until December, 1912. In that short time his practice had increased to such a remarkable extent that more commodious offices were needed and he secured just what he wanted in the new and modern Campbell building, at the corner of Fort and Douglas streets, and there he has the best facilities for handling his ever growing practice.

Dr. Houghton is financially interested in the firm that bears his name, Houghtons, Limited, of London, England, and also in the Capital Trust Company of Victoria, British Columbia, and the White Island Sulphur Company of New Zealand. He also is connected with other enterprises and is the owner of considerable real estate in Victoria and the vicinity.

On May 30, 1895, Dr. Houghton was united in marriage in North Wales to Miss Jennie Jones, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Jones, the former a prominent landowner and timber merchant, residing at Plas Coch, Llanychan, near Ruthin, North Wales, England. Dr. and Mrs. Houghton had the following sons. Leonard Frank was born May 31, 1896, and died on June 3d of that year. Frank Llewellyn, born July 18, 1897, is now in the Royal Naval College of Halifax, Nova Scotia, as a naval cadet, having joined in January, 1913. Leonard Wynn, who was born August 14, 1900, is a student in the Collegiate School of Victoria, British Columbia. Maurice Trevor, who completes the family, was born September 22, 1903, and is also attending the Collegiate School in Victoria.

Dr. Houghton has an interesting military record to his credit. He was surgeon lieutenant in the Cornwall Volunteer Artillery (Coast Defence) from 1895 to 1897 and was lieutenant in the same corps from 1897 to 1899. In 1895 he was awarded the Recruit's medal for the whole of Cornwall for rifle shooting. At

the present time he is a lieutenant in the Royal Army Medical Corps of Canada. In his political views Dr. Houghton is a conservative, deeply interested in the welfare of his party although he has never aspired to political honors. He is a Free Mason, his lodge being that of Sancta Maria, No. 2682, of London, England. He also is a member of the Ancient Order of Foresters of England and of the Sons of England and the Independent Order of Foresters of Canada. Moreover, he belongs to the Protective Benevolent Order of Beavers of Victoria. His religion is that of the Church of England. Dr. Houghton finds much to interest him in philately and is an enthusiastic stamp collector, his collection being wonderfully complete and much admired by all interested along that line. He is also well informed on astronomical subjects and geology and an ardent lover of music and while in England he delivered a number of interesting lectures on geology. He also has lectured in connection with the St. John's Ambulance Association since 1894, having delivered four courses in the last two years in Victoria, British Columbia.

KARL WEISS, PH. D.

Dr. Karl Weiss is editor and proprietor of the Vancouver German Press, and in this connection is doing much to promote the development of the country through the exploitation of its advantages and resources. He is a firm believer in the future of the great and growing northwest and his efforts have constituted a direct factor in the work of general improvement. He was born at Vienna, Austria, January 4, 1869, and is a son of Joseph and Amelia (Benedikt) Weiss, who were also natives of the same city. The father was an officer in the Austrian army, but retired after ten years' service. Both he and his wife have now passed away.

Dr. Karl Weiss was a student in the Universities of Vienna and Zurich, Switzerland. He afterward served as a lieutenant in the Austrian army for two and a half years and later took up the practice of chemistry. He did much free lance editorial work, writing for publications on political, economic and other vital and significant questions. In 1901 he went to New York city as a newspaper man and correspondent for a number of European publications, including the Colonial Gazette, published by the Austrian-Hungarian Colonial Society. While in the United States he studied and wrote much concerning colonization for European papers and became familiar with every phase of the subject. He was also interested in public and political matters, writing upon many topics, and he also spent some time in accompanying families of the nobility in tours throughout the United States.

In August, 1911, Dr. Weiss came to Vancouver for the benefit of his wife's health, having no intention of remaining permanently, however. Her recovery was rapid, but by the time Mrs. Weiss was able to leave in October they had become so much interested in Vancouver that they decided to remain. Upon the urgent request of many of his German friends, Dr. Weiss endeavored to purchase, either entirely or in part, the German paper that was then being printed, but being unable to come to an agreement with the owner he established the Vancouver German Press, the first issue being brought out on the 9th of November, 1911. He started with five hundred sample copies and something of the marvelously rapid growth is indicated in the fact that the present circulation is eighty-four hundred copies. The Press numbers its subscribers in all the European countries, the foreign circulation amounting to six hundred copies. In August, 1912, he began the publication of the Italia del Canada, and in March, 1913, the Svenska Posten, of both of which he is also editor and proprietor. These papers, like his German publication, have proven very successful. His object and sole purpose has from the beginning been not to publish foreign papers in Canada, but to furnish a Canadian paper printed in the foreign tongues, and



DR. KARL WEISS

also to impress upon each and every reader the fact that although they should not forget the mother country they should become loyal Canadian subjects and naturalized citizens of their adopted land as quickly as possible. For the benefit of those who are still at home across the seas and are interested in this wonderful country, each week these papers print long editorials on the resources and opportunities of this progressive new empire of the northwest, and especially British Columbia. Dr. Weiss has the hearty cooperation and the good-will of all. It is recognized that he never stands in the way of any progressive movement that can possibly benefit the city, province or Dominion in any way. On the contrary he labors persistently and effectively to plant in the heart of each newcomer, through the columns of his papers as well as through direct contact, the true spirit of loyalty and patriotism. His business interests have been incorporated and are now conducted under the name of the Linguistic Printing & Publishing Company, Ltd., of which he is the president. He is also managing director and treasurer of the Agricultural Settlement Association, Ltd., which organization will bring at least two thousand settlers to Canada in the year 1913.

On the 3d of April, 1894, Dr. Weiss was married to Miss Johanna V. Maly, daughter of Franz V. Maly, of that city. They have two children, Hansi Amelia and Marie Wilhelmina. The parents are members of St. Patrick's Catholic church. Dr. Weiss holds membership in the German and Progress Society, the German Society of Victoria, the German Club and the Sons of Herman. Dr. Weiss practices in his own life what he preaches. He retains the deepest love for the land of his birth, but at the same time he feels that he owes profound loyalty to the land of his adoption, living under the protection of its laws and benefiting by its business and other conditions. What he has accomplished and the efforts he has put forth mark him as a man of lofty patriotism, and the value of his services in behalf of Canada can hardly be over-estimated.

ARTHUR PERCEVAL JUDGE.

Arthur Perceval Judge, a notary public and conveyancer of Vancouver, was born in Calcutta, India, July 4, 1846, a son of Joseph Spencer and Catherine Ann (Bristow) Judge. The father was solicitor for the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and for the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company for many years. The son attended private schools in England and deciding upon the practice of law as a life work qualified for the profession. He became a practicing solicitor in London, England, where he remained for an extended period, but the lure of the new west was upon him and in the spring of 1891 he sought the opportunities offered in the province of British Columbia, making his way to Victoria. In June of the same year he went to New Westminster, where he entered the offices of Corbould, McColl, Wilson & Campbell, and in 1892 took charge of their conveyancing work in Vancouver. He remained with them until 1903 when he withdrew from that connection and started out independently. He has since been alone and has built up a business of large and gratifying proportions. He is a worthy representative of the notarial profession and is equally well known as a conveyancer, having comprehensive and thorough familiarity with each phase of the business. In 1905 he was associated with J. L. G. Abbot, then district registrar of titles in Vancouver, in drawing up the amendments to the land registry act and also in the consolidated act in 1906. He is now chairman of the Island River Coal Company. Mr. Judge is interested in all questions of the day and gives earnest consideration to the significant themes which engage public attention, standing at all times in support of those measures which he believes will prove of benefit to the community and country at large.

On the 6th of May, 1873, in London, England, Mr. Judge was married to Miss Mary Helen Cowie, a daughter of David and Caroline (Deveril) Cowie.

Their children are: Spencer Perceval, an artist, who is married and resides in Vancouver; Mary Edith, Ruth, Frank, Harry, Charles and Allan, all at home; Hope, deceased; Grace and Kathleen.

Mr. Judge has used his musical talent for public benefit, inasmuch as he was choirmaster in Christ church from 1896 until 1902. Pleasant in manner, genial in disposition and of unfailing courtesy, he has gained many friends during the period of his residence in the Pacific coast province.

HENRY BROUGHTON THOMSON.

The writer knows of no better way of commencing a brief character sketch of Henry Broughton Thomson, M. P. P., than to relate an incident which occurred when the former, in the pursuit of his day's routine as a newspaper reporter, ran across one of the pioneers of the Cariboo district, a man who had lived the rough life of a miner amid the hills of British Columbia for over forty years. This old gentleman was paying his first visit to Victoria after a very long absence, renewing acquaintances, and remembering having heard that Mr. Thomson at one time was located in Cariboo, I mentioned this fact to him. Then he said: "Oh yes, I know Thomson; he is one of the finest men I ever met. When Thomson tells you anything, you can swear by it."

This may sound somewhat prosaic and puerile, but if you knew the life of the men who did the pioneer work in British Columbia, that would not be your estimate of the old miner's tribute. Out in the wide spaces of the west, where nature in the rough has to be grappled with, the men who have blazed the trail for civilization and development had the habit of "calling a spade a spade." They were quick to detect the false and the spurious; and the impostor and the sham had no chance; he would be found out. Hence, I say, that for as young a man, as Thomson, to have gone amongst this class and to have come away with their indorsement, is a splendid and all sufficient tribute to his sterling qualities as a man and citizen.

Mr. Thomson was born in County Down, Ireland, on July 21, 1870, and hence is now only in the prime of life. His father was Captain William Thomson, formerly of the Seventy-eighth Highlanders who had seen service in the Indian Mutiny. He died in 1893. His mother, formerly Alice Broughton, was a native of England, and a granddaughter of Captain William Broughton, a conspicuous figure on the pages of history dealing with British Columbia. Mrs. Thomson is still living and resides in Victoria.

The subject of this sketch received his education at the Bedford (England) grammar school, afterwards going to London, where he entered a shipping office and received a thorough business training, which mightily influenced his later career. He remained in the metropolis for four years. In the year 1893, young Thomson set out for British Columbia, the land of opportunity, of which he had heard glowing accounts, and arrived in Victoria in that year. Here, he was variously employed for a couple of years, when he went to Nelson, in the Kootenay district, to embark upon what proved to be a strenuous and successful business career, taking the position of manager of a branch of Turner, Beeton & Company, wholesale merchandise. While in that city he served as a member of the city council.

In 1899, he removed to Cariboo, where he engaged in business on his own account. When the Hon. J. H. Turner, the former premier of British Columbia, and now agent general in London, accepted the latter post, Mr. Thomson was offered, and accepted the position of manager of the great wholesale business which bears Mr. Turner's name. In 1902, when the firm of Turner, Beeton & Company was incorporated, Mr. Thomson became one of its directors, and still holds that position on the board.



HENRY B. THOMSON

The people of Victoria were not slow in recognizing that Mr. Thomson had more than a remarkable capacity for business, for in 1907 he was elected to the legislature as one of the four city representatives. And that he has served them well in that capacity is shown by the fact that he was reelected in the general elections of 1909 and again in 1912.

The government of Sir Richard McBride and the members of the legislature supporting that administration were also quick to realize that "H B", as he came to be known to his intimates, had a special capacity, for he was placed on the private bills committee, where he served for a number of years, then made deputy whip, and later, in 1911, appointed whip for the conservative party.

Amongst his close friends in the legislature and in political circles "H B" is known as a man who "does things." He has a blunt, straightforward manner of speech, which, when he has spoken, leaves no doubt at all as to what his meaning is; and this trait of character, backed up by a courage of conviction and a dauntless will, usually accomplish the ends he seeks. This special ability or capacity—call it what you will—has been taken advantage of by the people of Victoria on more than one occasion, conspicuous amongst which instances was his trip to Ottawa in the spring of 1913 as a member of a deputation to interview the government on a matter of large port improvements for Victoria. Their mission was entirely successful, and on their return to Victoria, they were given a special vote of thanks by the board and otherwise thanked by the citizens.

That Mr. Thomson's business talent is appreciated outside the firm of which he is now the head, is shown by the fact that he has for some time been a director of the Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Ltd., of Victoria, and also a director of the Victoria Transfer Company. For a number of terms he was one of the most valued members of the council of the Victoria Board of Trade, of which body of course he is still a member.

"H B", as becomes a true westerner with a boundless faith in the destiny of the fairest and greatest province of the Dominion, is, socially, widely known and immensely popular. He is a member of the Union, Pacific, and Camosun Clubs, and prominently identified with St. Andrew's Lodge, A. F. & A. M. He is unmarried.

It may be added in conclusion, that Victoria has great hopes for the future of H. B. Thomson. He is, it is believed, only at the threshold of his career as a public man.

EDWIN BLAGDON MORGAN.

Prominent among the business men of Vancouver is Edwin Blagdon Morgan, who, since 1891, or for a period of twenty-two years, has been closely identified with the history of the city as a representative of its business interests and as a factor in those circles looking to its political, social and moral advancement. In him are embraced the characteristics of an undaunted integrity, unabating energy and industry that never flags, and moreover he is public-spirited in an eminent degree.

Mr. Morgan was born in Gloucestershire, England, April 5, 1860, a son of Thomas and Jane E. (Blagdon) Morgan. The father was extensively engaged in farming in Gloucestershire and in 1872 came to the new world, first establishing his home near Lincoln, Nebraska, where he engaged in ranching until his death. He married Jane E. Blagdon, a member of one of the old county families of England.

Their son, Edwin Blagdon Morgan, was a pupil in the grammar schools of Monmouth, England, until at the age of twelve years he came with his parents across the Atlantic. He was thereafter a resident of the United States for a number of years. He continued his education in the schools of Nebraska, where

he continued to reside and manage the home ranch after the death of his father until 1886. In that year he removed westward to Portland, Oregon, where he became chief accountant for the Dunway Lumber Company and eventually purchased an interest in the business, becoming one of the stockholders and directors. He continued to make his home in Portland until 1891, which year witnessed his arrival in Vancouver. At that time he became manager of the Vancouver branch of the British Columbia Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., of London, England. This company conducted a very extensive mortgage business and Mr. Morgan continued as manager until 1908, when he entered upon business on his own account, organizing the firm of E. B. Morgan & Company, general estate and investment agents, real estate, loans, fire insurance, etc. His previous experience, his indefatigable energy and his laudable ambition combined to win success for the new undertaking. They soon secured an extensive clientage and conducted a large and thriving business until 1910, when Mr. Morgan organized the North West Trust Company, Ltd., into which was merged the business of E. B. Morgan & Company. On the organization of the North West Trust Company, Ltd., Mr. Morgan became the president and chairman of the board, and so continues to the present time. The authorized capital of this company is one million dollars, of which six hundred thousand dollars has been subscribed. The company has conducted a splendid business since its organization and its first annual report for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1912, shows assets of seven hundred and fifty thousand, one hundred and fifty-nine dollars, while the profits for the year were eighty-three thousand, one hundred and fifteen dollars. The company owns its own building—a magnificent office structure of eight stories on Richards street, completed in July, 1912. Special attention is given to the investment of funds for clients. The officers and directors of the company have a wide acquaintance in the Northwest and a thorough knowledge of western conditions gained by long and successful experience in matters of finance. Investments are made with absolute safety and excellent results for company and clients secured. The company also undertakes the management of estates, collections and rentals and handles all lines of fire, plate glass, fidelity, indemnity and automobile insurance, representing a number of the best known and most reliable insurance companies. Their business is carefully systematized in every department and is under the guidance of most capable and experienced men—men who gain from the faithful performance of each day's duties inspiration, courage and capability for the labors of the ensuing day. The success of their own enterprise shows the soundness of their judgment and the North West Trust Company today takes rank among the strongest, most reliable and most enterprising financial concerns of the Pacific coast.

Mr. Morgan has many other financial interests. He is the president of the North West Securities Corporation, Ltd., a subsidiary company organized to take over the real-estate business of the North West Trust Company, Ltd. He is president of the Vancouver Ship Yards, Ltd., a director of the Glen Valley Land Company, Ltd., the Dominion Construction Company, Ltd., the Dominion Dock & Supply Company, Ltd., and others, and also personally is a large owner of real estate. In business affairs his judgment is seldom, if ever, at fault and his keen insight enables him to determine with almost absolute accuracy the outcome of any undertaking from the beginning. He discriminates readily between the essential and nonessential, recognizes opportunities that many another would pass heedlessly by, and in all of his dealings is known for his prompt and honorable methods which have won him the deserved confidence of his fellow-men.

His activities, however, have not centered entirely in his own interests and success, for he has taken active part in matters pertaining to the growth and development of Vancouver and British Columbia, supporting those plans and projects which have to do with the civic welfare and with the substantial improvement and adornment of the city. He has served as license commissioner of Vancouver and for two years was a member of the board of directors of the Vancouver General Hospital, representing the provincial government. His record

both as a business man and citizen is most commendable, showing him to be a man of broad vision, never looking at any vital or significant problem from a narrow or contracted standpoint.

On the 14th of February, 1893, Mr. Morgan was united in marriage to Miss Fannie E. Tite, of Vancouver, a native of Towster, Northamptonshire, England. Their children are Elsie R., Doris G. and Elizabeth B.

In matters relative to governmental affairs, Mr. Morgan is a conservative, interested in the work and success of his party, and a member of the British Columbia Conservative Association. His life draws its inspiration from his Christian faith and the First Baptist church of Vancouver numbers him among its most prominent and valued members. In its work he is most actively and helpfully interested and he is now serving on the board of managers of the church, is a member and treasurer of the building fund committee and in 1912 was president of the provincial convention of the church. In fact, all branches of the church work elicit his attention and receive his cooperation and he is one of those men who never make the claim that they are too busy to attend to their moral obligations. On the contrary the former would be sacrificed rather than the latter, and yet so well balanced is his life that he has time and opportunity for both. No one ever questions his honest belief in the course that he is pursuing and in reviewing his life history one cannot but reach the conclusion that it is the enterprise and character of the citizen that enrich and ennoble the commonwealth.

ALFRED EDWARD WHITE.

Alfred Edward White, a leading and representative citizen of New Westminster, was born in Nanaimo, British Columbia, on the 22d of April, 1863, and is a representative of one of the honored pioneer families of British Columbia, being a son of Rev. Edward White, whose sketch appears on another page of this work.

He spent his youthful days under the parental roof and acquired his education in the common and high schools of Hamilton, Ontario. At sixteen years of age he secured a position with Sanford & Company, wholesale clothiers of Hamilton, with whom he continued for twelve years, his long connection with the house indicating unmistakably how faithful and efficient he was in the discharge of all of his duties. When he resigned he had charge of the manufacturing department and was assistant buyer for the house, having worked his way upward through intermediate positions to a place of large responsibility. In 1891 Mr. White came to New Westminster and engaged in the hardware business for a time. He has since been connected with financial and real-estate interests and is today one of the most successful in this field. He also maintains an insurance department and each phase of his business is proving profitable, owing to his thorough understanding thereof and his unfaltering and progressive efforts to develop his business. His name is not only known in this connection but also along various other lines for he is closely associated with several of the most important industrial enterprises of this section of the province, in all of which he is a dominant factor. He is widely recognized as a man of sound business judgment and unfaltering enterprise and his cooperation is therefore largely sought.

Aside from his individual interests Mr. White has been connected with many movements and measures for the general good. He is now serving as a member of the town council and is chairman of the harbor committee. He is likewise a member of the Westminster Club, the Vancouver Yacht Club, the Tennis Club and the British Columbia Golf Club of Westminster—associations which indicate something of the nature of his interests and activities.

In January, 1907, Mr. White was united in marriage to Miss Edith H. A. Fitzgerald, a daughter of F. A. Fitzgerald, of London, Ontario, and theirs is one of the hospitable homes of the city, its good cheer being enjoyed by their many friends. Mr. White is resourceful and capable and therefore ranks as one of the most valued and honored citizens of New Westminster, where his labors have been of notable worth in promoting public progress.

HARRY C. BRIGGS.

A man of force, experience and capacity, of wide knowledge and sound judgment, Harry C. Briggs is connected today with one of the largest merchandising and importing concerns in Victoria and in the three years of its existence has been a powerful factor in its success. The line of business with which he is identified is the one to which he has devoted almost his entire active life, learning it from the bottom up and making practical application of his knowledge in the conduct of the affairs of the firm of Harvey & Briggs, of which he was one of the founders. He is a native son of the city, born August 27, 1877, his parents being Thomas L. and Mary I. (Irving) Briggs, the former a resident of New Westminster and a pioneer in British Columbia, a record of whom appears elsewhere in this work. The mother is a sister of the well known Captain John Irving.

When Harry C. Briggs was about two years of age his parents removed to New Westminster and he there attended private schools and later the old St. Louis College. At the age of thirteen years he was sent to Portland, Oregon, to attend the Bishop Scott Academy, enrolling in the military department, which was then conducted under the direction of the United States government. There he remained until he was nineteen years of age, receiving his commission as major, which would entitle him to a captaincy in the National Guard of the United States. After completing the course in Bishop Scott Academy Mr. Briggs returned to British Columbia and secured a position in a minor capacity on the Fraser river steamers, winning promotion to the rank of purser and continuing in this occupation until the Canadian Pacific Railroad purchased the line. He then came to Victoria and obtained employment in a shipping and importing house controlled by R. P. Rithet & Company. He entered the service of the firm in a very humble capacity, securing the position of office boy. His ability, however, was soon recognized and earned him promotion to the position of customs broker, then bookkeeper, then traveling salesman and finally manager and buyer for the liquor department. This responsible office was in itself a proof of his ability and his business enterprise and his promotion to it in connection with a business house of the character and standing of that controlled by R. P. Rithet & Company was without question the best recommendation which he could have received. Owing to his gradual rise through the various departments of the concern he mastered thoroughly all the branches of the business, learning trade and market conditions, the details of buying and selling and also the administrative and organizing phases, gaining a comprehensive training in this line of work which was a most important factor in the development of the business controlled by R. P. Rithet & Company and later in the splendid success of Harvey & Briggs. This latter concern was organized April 1, 1910, Mr. Briggs resigning his position with his former employers in order to join Alfred Harvey. They met with immediate success and their business has had a most phenomenal growth due entirely to the enterprising and able work of the partners, both of whom are resourceful, far-sighted and progressive business men. When the firm was organized Mr. Briggs and Mr. Harvey constituted the entire office and sales force and now, three years later, they employ eleven salesmen and have extended their business territory beyond British Columbia into Oregon, Washington, California and the Yukon. They are direct im-



HARRY C. BRIGGS

porters, buying from the manufacturers of Europe, Canada and the United States, and they control an immense trade, each month showing an increase of from twenty-five to forty per cent over that month's business of the preceding year. They have more than kept pace with the development of the province and the remarkable growth of the concern has come as a direct result of the excellent grade of goods in which they deal and of the reputation which they have achieved for maintaining always the highest business standards. Their plant is one of the largest in Victoria, covering a large floor space, and it is equipped to handle with facility the very largest orders. The storage warehouses are large substantial structures ideally fitted for their purpose and the entire concern is modern in equipment and a valuable addition to the city's fine business houses. Both members of the firm of Harvey & Briggs devote their entire time and attention to the business and the result of their hard work, their perseverance and enterprising spirit is evident in the great growth which the concern has made during the three years of its existence. Mr. Briggs combines with a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the details of his work an excellent organizing and administrative ability and a compelling personality, qualities which he has used to build up and develop the enterprise with which he is connected and to make it what it is today—one of the important commercial factors in Victoria.

In September, 1904, Mr. Briggs was united in marriage to Miss Jeanne McAlpine, a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and of Scotch parentage, who was brought to British Columbia as an infant. Mr. Briggs is a member of the Presbyterian church and he gives his political allegiance to the conservative party. He is fond of all kinds of outdoor sports and was a member of the famous "Big Four" rowing squad of the James Bay Athletic Association of Victoria, which in 1902 won both the junior and senior events of the international championship meet of the Pacific coast, held at Nelson, British Columbia, this feat marking a notable event in rowing circles. Mr. Briggs holds membership in the James Bay Athletic Association, in the Pacific and Camosun Clubs of Victoria, and is connected fraternally with the Native Sons of British Columbia and Quadra Lodge, No. 2, A. F. & A. M. He belongs to the Victoria Board of Trade and is interested in municipal advancement along business lines, cooperating heartily in all movements to promote financial, industrial or commercial growth. He is a man of wide experience, of practical judgment and keen business discrimination and as a partner in the conduct of one of the largest commercial houses in the city has found an excellent field for the development of his talents and abilities—a field in which he has won distinction for himself and made substantial contributions to the general development.

CECIL KILLAM, M. A., D. C. L., LL. M.

Cecil Killam, actively engaged in the practice of law for thirteen years, is now located in Vancouver, in which city he arrived in 1900. He also has important business interests, being connected with various corporations, and in all these connections is recognized as a man of sound judgment and keen discrimination. He was born in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, February 6, 1877, a son of Frank and Ellen (Hood) Killam, representatives of an old and well known family of prominent United Empire Loyalists. The father, now deceased, was a member of parliament and also an F. R. G. S.

Cecil Killam began his education as a public-school student and later enjoyed advanced opportunities along educational lines. He was graduated from Mount Allison University in 1897 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and in 1898 with the degree of Master of Arts. His law course was pursued in Dalhousie University at Halifax until he completed his course there with the LL. B. degree in 1899, after which he entered Columbia University at Washington, D. C., where in 1900 he won the degrees of D. C. L. and LL. M. He was

admitted to the bar of Nova Scotia in 1900 and the same year came to Vancouver, thinking to find broader business opportunities in the west. The same year he was called to the bar of this province and practiced law in Vancouver through 1901. From 1902 until 1904 he was a member of the firm of Martin & Killam and in the latter year became senior partner in the firm of Killam & Farris. In 1908 they were joined by G. D. Macdonell and the partnership continued as Macdonell, Killam & Farris until 1911, when the partnership was discontinued and Mr. Killam joined James E. Beck under the firm style of Killam & Beck. Their practice is general and has connected them with much important litigation brought in the courts of this province. Mr. Killam is always found well prepared when he enters the courtroom. His knowledge of the law is comprehensive and exact and he is seldom if ever at fault in the application of a legal principle. Aside from his large clientage here he is acting as attorney for at least half a dozen foreign companies, and he is a director in a large number of companies and business corporations, all of which profit by his sound judgment, his keen insight and his enterprise. He is a director of the British Columbia Mining & Development Company, of the Lamberg Mines, Ltd., of the Dominion Hospital and both a director and vice president of the Pythian Hall Company.

On the 3d of June, 1908, at St. Stephen, New Brunswick, Mr. Killam was united in marriage to Miss Edith Deinstadt, a daughter of Dr. W. McKay and Eliza Deinstadt, representatives of one of the old United Empire Loyalist families. Mr. and Mrs. Killam have one child, Elizabeth.

In politics he is a liberal but not an active party worker. He is now a member of the First Executive of the University of British Columbia, and he is not unknown in fraternal and club circles, holding membership with the Knights of Pythias, the University and the Progress Clubs. He is much interested in the moral development of the community and holds membership in the Methodist church and the Young Men's Christian Association, cooperating heartily in the various projects that seek the welfare and betterment of the individual. His ideals of life are high and he loses no opportunity to raise himself to their level.

JAMES DOIG.

No name is more intimately connected with the railroad history of Vancouver, which is in fact the history of the city's growth, than that of James Doig, conductor on the first Canadian Pacific train to pull into the city and today the oldest living conductor on the entire system. Since pioneer times he has lived in Vancouver, watching the city's development from a mere hamlet into a great trans-continental terminal, and the years have brought him widespread respect and esteem among his fellow citizens and a place in the front ranks of the city's honored pioneers. For the last six years he has been customhouse officer in Vancouver and in this position has discharged his duties with the same energy and conscientiousness which have distinguished the activities of his entire career.

Mr. Doig was born on the 6th of February, 1854, at Cupar, Angus county, Scotland, and is a son of William and Amelia Doig who came to America shortly after the birth of their son, settling in Mitchell, Ontario, where the father worked at railroading. When he arrived in Canada he had a contract on construction work on the first railroad that was built at Mitchell, and he continued active in this line of occupation until his death. His wife has also passed away. James Doig was still an infant when his parents settled in Mitchell and in the public schools of that city he acquired his education. After laying aside his books he worked in the sawmills in the vicinity and handled freight until he was about seventeen years of age, when he began his railroad career, becom-



JAMES DOLE

ing a brakeman on the Grand Trunk Railroad. This position he held until he went west and settled in Fort Garry, now Winnipeg, Manitoba, in the year 1875. After his arrival he worked at sawmilling for some time and afterward engaged in surveying and also in butchering. Eventually, however, he again turned his attention to railroading, becoming connected with the Canadian Pacific, in whose interests he worked for many years thereafter, becoming one of the most reliable and trusted employes of that corporation. In 1887 he aided in bringing the first train into the city of Vancouver, an epoch-making event in the history of railroading in Canada, which is vividly described by a pioneer of 1888 in an edition of a Vancouver paper of recent date:

"The real pioneers in the railroading line were C. P. R. engine No. 132, caboose No. 176 and several boarding cars, which comprised the first real rolling stock that had ever been seen in Vancouver up to that date. While the arrival of the first through train from the Atlantic was duly marked by a great celebration away back on Queen Victoria's birthday, in 1887, yet there was real rejoicing and a celebration, impromptu but none the less enthusiastic, when this first engine and caboose arrived at the rail end at Vancouver.

"In charge of that epoch-making train that arrived even ahead of the train despatches, or before train schedules were made out, was 'Big Bill,' now more decorously referred to as Mr. William Armstrong, of the well known local contracting firm of Armstrong & Morrison. His title in those early days was 'master of transportation.' He had charge of track laying and the completion of that portion of the line between Port Moody, which had been used as a temporary terminus, and Vancouver, which had some time previously been decided on as the actual terminus.

"Sharing honors with the other pioneer railway men on that occasion was James Doig, who was the conductor of the pioneer train and bossed things from his palatial caboose, which for several days after was looked on by the early-day residents with all the veneration that the small boy of the present day has for a luxurious Pullman. Mr. Doig, who resides at No. 227 Third street, North Vancouver, has the distinction of being the oldest living conductor on the entire Canadian Pacific Railroad system. Besides being the oldest living knight of the punch and bell rope on this great system Mr. Doig also has the distinction of being conductor of the first train ever landed on the eastern side of the Red river, Winnipeg. The engine and cars of that train were brought down the river on scows from Moorhead, where they were brought over the Old Northern Pacific branch from Brainerd. The engine of this train was named the 'Countess of Dufferin' and is kept by the Canadian Pacific Railroad as an interesting souvenir on exhibition in a glass house in the Winnipeg yards, where the machine forms a valuable object lesson of the advance in rolling stock used at the present time. When Mr. Doig took out that first train eastbound from Winnipeg the bridge across the Red river had not been completed and track laying was still in progress eastward in the direction of the north shore of Lake Superior.

"The Vancouver of February, 1887, was vastly different from the well paved, tungsten-illuminated, skyscraper sprinkled business section that exists on the spot today. The entire community then, with the exception of a little settlement around the Hastings mill, occupied Water street, that portion of Cordova street between Cambie and Columbia avenue, with a few isolated shacks and one lone hotel on Hastings street. This hotel was kept by an eccentric pioneer Irishman, named Pat Carey, of whom the surviving early-day residents still tell interesting tales of his eccentricities. The Carter House, still standing on Water street, was just finished then and had the distinction of being the first three-story structure of the city, then in the swaddling clothes stage. A portion of the center of the streets were rough planked to keep the teams from sinking too deep in the soft earth during the rainy season. All the rest of the now densely populated area of the business section of the city was simply a jungle of heavy timber and dense undergrowth."

Mr. Doig has seen Vancouver develop since that time into one of the greatest cities of the northwest and he is honored here as one of the men whose efforts aided greatly in making that transformation possible. At present he is connected with the customs office at Vancouver and has been six years in this service, his ability, energy and well directed labors making him a valued and representative public official.

On the 6th of June, 1879, Mr. Doig was united in marriage to Miss Ella Rollinson, a daughter of John and Sarah Rollinson, the former a prominent railroad contractor. They are the parents of one daughter, Gertrude T., now Mrs. Carl McGregor, of Vancouver. Mr. Doig is a devout member of the Presbyterian church and he gives his political allegiance to the liberal party. He is an enthusiastic hunter and fisherman, giving a great many of his leisure hours to these recreations. Fraternally he is connected with Cascade Lodge, No. 12, A. F. & A. M.; Drill Chapter, No. 98, R. A. M.; and Preceptory No. 34, K. T. He is one of the best known men in Vancouver today, taking his place with the pioneers of 1887. When he brought the first train into the city it was comprised mainly of stumps and possibilities and he has lived to see arise there a great and prosperous trans-continental terminal.

ROBERT WILLIAM CLARK.

Robert William Clark, real-estate, insurance and investment broker of Victoria and also connected with various corporations which have to do with the material development and prosperity of the city and island, was born May 14, 1863, at Sidcot, Somersetshire, England, and comes of English ancestry. His parents were Robert and Mary Anna (Tanner) Clark, the former a native of Cheddar, England, and the latter of Sidcot, Somersetshire. The former died in Sidcot in 1877, and the mother is still living there. The paternal grandfather of Robert W. Clark was a cheese merchant and the originator of the famous Cheddar cheese business exporting extensively to Australia and elsewhere. He originally conducted the business under the name of William Clark but in 1855, when joined in the undertaking by his son, Robert Clark, the firm style of William Clark & Son was assumed. Under that name the business was conducted until 1893, when was effected a consolidation with G. E. Spear & Brothers, since which time the firm has been known as Spear Brothers & Clark.

Robert W. Clark acquired his early education in the Friends school at Sidcot, England, where he remained to the age of fourteen years. He then entered a private school at Southport, Lancashire, England, in which he spent three years, and when seventeen years of age he became connected with the firm of William Clark & Son, remaining with that house until 1891, at which time he came to Canada. He settled in Vancouver, British Columbia, having heard while in England of the many opportunities offered in Canada to a young man with ambition, energy and initiative spirit. He secured employment as a traveling salesman with Major & Eldridge, wholesale produce merchants located on Water street, and acted in that capacity until 1894, in which year he accepted a position with W. H. Malkin & Company, wholesale grocers of Vancouver. In 1901 he left that firm and came to Victoria, where he formed a partnership with William C. Bond for the conduct of a general real-estate business under the firm style of Bond & Clark. Their offices were located on Trounce alley and in addition to handling real estate they promoted several important commercial and industrial enterprises, including the Nootka Marble Quarries at Nootka, British Columbia, the Silica Brick & Lime Company at Parsons Bridge, British Columbia, and The Bakeries, Limited, of Victoria. By 1909 the firm's business had increased to such an extent that additional space was required and they removed to the Mahon building on Government street, where adequate quarters were secured. In 1910 the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Clark continuing the business under



ROBERT W. CLARK

the name of Robert W. Clark. He specializes in the marketing of large tracts of farm lands in British Columbia as well as inside business property in the city of Victoria, having negotiated many of the large sales of business properties in this city. In 1912 he negotiated the sale of twelve thousand, one hundred and sixty acres in the Cariboo country to buyers resident in Burlington, Ontario, twelve thousand eight hundred acres in Naas valley to buyers in London, Ontario, and fifty thousand acres on Babine lake to Spokane people. All the above acreage is desirable agricultural land, sparsely covered with timber and easily cleared. The unexcelled opportunities existing in the province, combined with a perception that has enabled him to readily recognize and grasp the advantages offered, have been the contributing elements to his success.

On the 26th of December, 1887, at Portadown, County Armagh, Ireland, Mr. Clark was married to Miss Alice M. Robb, a daughter of Hamilton Robb, a linen manufacturer of that place, now deceased. Mrs. Clark was one of twelve children, of whom seven are yet living. By her marriage she became the mother of two sons but both have passed away. Robert Hamilton Bright, born March 27, 1889, died July 22, 1893. Arthur Tanner, born December 26, 1890, died on the 26th of April, 1892. Mr. Clark resides at No. 1224 Richardson street. In politics he is a liberal, taking a keen but not active interest in the political welfare of the province. He is a member of the Society of Friends and during 1903 he was president of the Victoria Young Men's Christian Association and was one of its directors from 1904 until 1910. He also acted as chairman of the boys' department from 1907 until 1910. He is an ardent advocate of extending to the Hindus the rights and privileges of British subjects. He is likewise deeply interested in the cause of the workingman, suggesting municipal lodging houses, public reading rooms and other beneficial measures which shall add to his welfare and to his betterment. In a word, Mr. Clark has been deeply interested in many questions relative to the political, economic and sociological conditions of this and other lands and he furthers and supports any measure which he deems beneficial to the upbuilding of the country and the betterment of the race.

JOHN LEE BOWEN.

A man who owes his present success in business to the spirit of enterprise and progress which actuates him in all that he does and to his sound and practical business judgment and discrimination is John Lee Bowen, prominently connected with real-estate and insurance interests of Vancouver as a member of the firm of Watson & Bowen. He was born in Front Royal, Virginia, November 5, 1859, and is a son of Lorenzo Dow and Fannie Elizabeth Bowen, both representatives of Virginia families of English origin, the ancestors on the maternal side having been related to George Washington.

The public schools of his native state afforded John L. Bowen his early educational opportunities, after which he attended the Bryant & Stratton College in Baltimore, Maryland, taking a special two years' commercial course. After its completion, in 1880, he went to Fort Benton, Montana, and there entered the employ of I. G. Baker & Company, well known contractors of that city, with whom he remained for twelve years, gaining a great deal of valuable business experience and becoming very proficient in the line of work to which he had turned his attention. In their interests he went in 1882 to Calgary, Alberta, in order to establish there a branch house and for ten years he controlled one of the most important contracting concerns in that section, becoming widely known as a resourceful and able business man. At the end of that time he severed his connection with I. G. Baker & Company and went to Everett, Washington, where he remained for six years, engaging in various lines of trade. He first came to Vancouver in 1905 but after a few months in

this city went to Dawson in the Yukon territory, where for the next three years he turned his attention to mining and mercantile pursuits. Returning to Vancouver he formed a partnership with E. Watson and established his present connection as a member of the firm of Watson & Bowen, dealers in real estate, loans and insurance. They are now in control of an important and growing business along all of these lines and the company is recognized as a prominent factor in business circles of the city. It has attained a high standard of efficiency and a great deal of its success is due to Mr. Bowen's energy and executive ability. He is known in business circles as a far-sighted, reliable and discriminating business man and his name in connection with any project is a guarantee of good faith and honorable dealings.

On the 20th of December, 1884, in Calgary, Alberta, Mr. Bowen was united in marriage to Miss Winnifred Thompson, a daughter of John Thompson, who was born and reared in Glasgow, Scotland, and who was for forty years a bookbinder in the city of Quebec. Mr. and Mrs. Bowen have five children, Frank Lee, John Conrad, Winnifred Virginia, Olive C. and Chester Stanfield.

Mr. Bowen is a member of the Burrard Club and fraternally is connected with the Everett lodge of Masons, the Calgary lodge of Odd Fellows, the National Union, the Woodmen of the World and the Order of the Eastern Star. He was in 1885 sergeant of the Calgary Home Guards, serving at the time of the Riel rebellion. He belongs to Christ's church and in his political views is a staunch conservative, taking an active interest in public affairs and giving his hearty and active cooperation to any cause that seeks to promote the interests of the community. His career has been marked by steadily increasing and well deserved success in business and he today occupies a prominent position among Vancouver's representative and valued citizens.

ANDREW MILLER HARPER.

Andrew Miller Harper, member of the British Columbia bar, engaged in general law practice at Vancouver as junior partner in the firm of McCrossan & Harper, was born at Madoc, Ontario, on the 1st of July, 1877, a son of John and Ellen Harper. His father was an officer in the British army and saw service in India during the mutiny and later in Persia. He was awarded two medals, both in recognition of his valiant and loyal service in each country.

Andrew M. Harper attended the high school in his native city and afterward entered Queen's University at Kingston, Ontario, from which he was graduated in 1900 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. With the completion of his classical course and his entrance into business life he determined to come to the west, arriving in Vancouver in 1902. A mental review of the broad field of business led him to the conclusion to make the practice of law his life work and with that end in view he studied in the office and under the direction of Joseph Martin from 1903 until 1906. In the latter year he was called to the British Columbia bar and at once began practice in partnership with George E. McCrossan under the style of McCrossan & Harper. This firm has since maintained its existence and now occupies a creditable place at the Vancouver bar in the general practice of law. Mr. Harper is an able barrister whose knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence is comprehensive and exact, while in the application of a legal point he is seldom at error. His clientage has steadily grown with the passing years and is now extensive and of an important character. Mr. Harper is also associate editor with his partner, Mr. McCrossan, of a Digest of Canadian Criminal Case Law.

On the 25th of July, 1909, in Vancouver, Mr. Harper was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Coles, a daughter of George W. and Catherine Coles, the former an accountant of Vancouver. Of this union have been born two children, Josephine and Andre. The religious faith of the family is that of the Pres-



ANDREW M. HARPER

byterian church and Mr. Harper holds membership in the University Club. In politics he is a conservative but without ambition for holding office. He is, however, a member of the royal commission on labor, having been appointed in December, 1912. This commission is for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon the labor conditions in British Columbia and is doing excellent work in that connection. Mr. Harper is further interested in all matters relative to the public welfare and has been a student of the signs of the times regarding political, sociological and economic conditions.

HENRY WESTMAN CONROY BOAK, LL. B.

Henry Westman Conroy Boak has since 1889 engaged in the practice of law in Vancouver, specializing in commercial, corporation and real property law. His understanding of the principles of jurisprudence is comprehensive and exact, and in his application of a point of law is seldom, if ever, at fault. These qualities have gained him a liberal clientage and he now ranks among the successful representatives of the profession in his adopted city.

Mr. Boak was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, March 20, 1852, his parents being Edward and Anna Boak. The father was engaged in contracting and building in Halifax for a number of years and afterward joined the Inter-Colonial Railway service some time subsequent to the Confederation. He was also captain in the Halifax garrison artillery for a number of years.

Spending his youthful days in his parents' home, Mr. Boak was accorded liberal educational opportunities, pursuing a course of study in St. John's Academy at Halifax and afterward graduating from Dalhousie College in 1885 with the degree of LL. B. He won the prize for the best examination in insurance law. In 1878 he was called to the Nova Scotia bar, having passed his examination in the same class as Premier Borden, Sir Charles Tupper, Arthur Dickie, late minister of justice in Canada, and other notables. After leaving college he entered upon the practice of his profession in his native city in connection with J. J. Ritchie, who is now a judge of the supreme court of Nova Scotia. They continued in practice under the firm name of Boak & Ritchie for some time, after which Judge Ritchie removed to Annapolis, Nova Scotia. In 1899 Mr. Boak came to Vancouver, where he began practice alone. He has never had a partner throughout the period of his residence here, and individual merit and ability have placed him in his present enviable position as a representative of the Vancouver bar.

On the 27th of April, 1882, in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Mr. Boak was married to Miss Elizabeth Ballantyne Reid, a daughter of Henry Ballantyne and Mary Reid, the former for many years an official of the local government of Nova Scotia. There are three sons of this marriage: Captain Henry Eversley Boak, of the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery; Arthur E. R. Boak, M. A., of Queen's University and Harvard University, now traveling under a fellowship from Harvard; and Dr. Eric W. Boak, a practicing physician of Vancouver.

A Presbyterian in religious faith, Mr. Boak has been elder in St. John's Presbyterian church of Vancouver since its organization and clerk of the session. Outside of professional work Mr. Boak's interests have been in educational and philanthropic work. He has been for many years a director of the Children's Aid Society of Vancouver and acts as its counsel. He took an active part in the organization of the Juvenile Hospital of Vancouver and was one of the founders of St. John's Presbyterian church.

In politics he is a liberal-conservative and was for many years secretary of the Liberal-Conservative Association of Halifax county. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and to the Alumni Association of Dalhousie University, of which he was vice president. He has also been president of the Vancouver Branch Archaeological Society of Canada—an affiliation which in-

dicates something of the nature of the trend of his thought and interests outside of his profession. He greatly enjoys scientific research and is usually to be found in those gatherings where intelligent men are met in the discussion of vital and important themes.

LEWIS HALL, D. D. S.

The mind of a scientist and an investigator combined with professional ability of a high order has made Dr. Lewis Hall one of the representative and successful dentists of Victoria; sound judgment, deep insight and executive and organizing ability have made him a progressive and prosperous business man; and a public spirit which counts nothing unimportant which has to do with civic advancement, growth or reform places him among the men of the city who are potent factors in its upbuilding. Thus it may be seen that along many lines he has been a force for good in Victoria during the twenty-eight years he has resided here and he is numbered not only among the pioneer dentists but among the pioneers and leaders in everything that is of permanent interest or value to the municipality. He was born in Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, England, May 11, 1860, and is a son of Lewis and Elizabeth (Beardmore) Hall, who in 1862 moved to Canada and located on a farm near Ottawa, Ontario. There the father engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1876, when he removed to British Columbia and settled on a farm in Chemainus, Vancouver island, where his death occurred December 9, 1881, at the age of fifty-five, his wife surviving him until January, 1885, and passing away at the age of fifty-eight. Ten children were born to their union, six sons and four daughters, of whom the following survive: Dr. H. E., who is practicing dentistry in Calgary, Alberta; F. J., a retired merchant of Victoria; G. A. B., city health officer of Victoria; and Lewis, of this review.

The life record of Dr. Lewis Hall furnishes an excellent example of the power of well directed ambition in the shaping of a successful career. He was two years of age when his parents moved to America and upon his father's farm in Ottawa he spent his early childhood, later going to Gloucester, Ontario, where he acquired his early education. At the age of fourteen he returned home and for two years thereafter assisted with the operation of the homestead. At the end of that time or in 1876 he came to British Columbia with his parents who were among the early settlers in this province and here he was employed on his father's farm near Chemainus, Vancouver island, remaining there for four years. Tiring of farm labor he, at the end of that period, sought and found for a time employment in the lumber camps on Vancouver island. He realized, however, the advantage and value of a good education and accordingly made an agreement with a school-teacher in the vicinity whereby they studied together during the winters of these four years, Dr. Hall laying the foundation of an educational attainment that has reached important proportions at the present time. Just before he severed his connection with the lumber camps of Vancouver island he purchased a farm in the Somenos district and upon resigning his position again turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. However, after a few months he left the farm, deciding that the city offered better opportunities, and in February, 1885, sold his property and came to Victoria. He purchased here a half interest in the circulation route of *The Colonist*, a local newspaper, his brother owning the other half interest, and he continued active in this field for one year thereafter. However, in the fall of 1886 he decided to study for a profession and being attracted to that of dentistry, leased his interest in the circulation route and with the income from this source together with the proceeds from the sale of his farm, he arranged for a course of study in the Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery. He entered this institution September 1, 1886, and he received his degree of D. D. S. February 24, 1888, having the distinction of being one of the two grad-



DR. LEWIS HALL

uates in that class who received the highest grades. Upon leaving college Dr. Hall returned to Victoria and began the practice of his profession, in which he has since attained prominence and distinction. He was one of the pioneers in his line in this city. In 1888 he opened his first office in the Moody building, at the corner of Yates and Broad streets. In the following year, having already acquired a large patronage, he secured larger and better quarters in the Craft & Norris block, on Douglas street. On the 1st of January, 1902, he moved to his present location in the Jewell block, at the corner of Douglas and Yates streets, and here he has one of the best equipped dental offices in the city, provided with modern instruments and all of the latest scientific appliances known to the dental fraternity. Dr. Hall controls a large patronage, for he has been practicing in Victoria for twenty-five years and is known to be able, conscientious and reliable, well versed in the underlying principles of his profession and thoroughly in touch with its most advanced and modern phases. The new and enlightened methods which have of late years practically revolutionized the dental science find in him a worthy exponent, for he never considers his professional education complete, remaining always a close and earnest student.

It is not alone along professional lines that Dr. Hall has won prominence for in the field of business he has acquired extensive and important connections and a success which places him among the men of marked ability and substantial worth in Victoria. He is interested in several financial enterprises, among which may be mentioned the Prudential Company, Limited, of Vancouver, of which he is a director; the Canada-West Trust Company, Limited; and the Albion Trust Company, Limited, of Victoria, of which he is serving as president. He was formerly president and a director of The Bakeries, Limited, for several years, and is secretary of the Victoria Steam Laundry, Limited. In 1892 he established the Central Drug Store under the name of Hall & Company and he was the active manager of this concern for two years, after which he disposed of his interests in order to give more attention to his other important affairs. He is a member of the Victoria Board of Trade and is serving as chairman of the municipal committee, a capacity in which he has been doing excellent, far-sighted and progressive work in the best interests of the city. He was a member of the Victoria school board from 1896 to 1904, during which time he was for three years chairman of the body, closely identified with some of its most important and beneficial work. It was he who aided in securing the adoption of a course in manual training in the public schools of the city and he has taken a prominent part in a great deal of constructive work of various kinds, having been as a member of the board of aldermen a strong factor in securing additional water supply for the city and many other needed municipal improvements. He was elected mayor in 1908 and served in that capacity until 1909, his administration proving constructive, progressive and businesslike and marking an epoch of progress in the city's history. No movement for the advancement of community interests, no projects of civic reform or progress lacks his hearty cooperation and active support and he has been the instigator of many such measures, his influence being always on the side of growth and expansion. He was very influential in securing the adoption of wood block paving for the streets in the business district of the city and in 1909 signed the contract for the installation of the present system of ornamental street lighting. It was he who inaugurated the salt water pressure system for fire fighting which proved very successful during the period of its operation. He is a man of true public spirit, a student of the scientific aspects of city beautification, a believer in beauty from all standpoints, and he has made his ability along this line the basis of a great work of public service—a work by which Victoria has profited greatly and which has enabled her to take and hold her proud position among the most beautiful cities of the world. He represented the city in the Alaska-Yukon Exposition held in Seattle in 1909 and was chosen to represent it at the Tercentenary in Quebec, having been given that honor as the man who best embodies the city's standards and aims and who has taken an active part in making them practicable.

On the 21st of August, 1889, in Victoria, Dr. Hall was united in marriage to Miss Sophie Cummings, a daughter of J. L. and Sophie (Lafferty) Cummings, natives of eastern Canada, both of whom have passed away. The family is of English origin, the paternal grandparents having been born in England. Mrs. Hall is an accomplished and talented musician and for twenty-one years was organist of the First Presbyterian church, having recently resigned this position. At this time she was presented with a gold watch and many other gifts by the choir and congregation in recognition of her able service during almost a quarter of a century. Dr. Hall has always been prominently identified with all movements looking toward the moral uplift of the community and has been an active religious worker, having organized the Bible class in the Victoria West Methodist church and having taught there for fifteen years. He is fond of all kinds of outdoor sports and takes an especial delight in hunting and fishing, spending a great many of his leisure hours in these recreations. His fraternal connections are extensive and important. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Independent Order of Good Templars, in which latter organization he has held several important offices. In addition he belongs to the Sons of England and has been presented with a gold medal in appreciation of his capable services as auditor of that association. In the Masonic lodge he holds a position of importance and was at one time chaplain and auditor of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is still a member.

Dr. Hall supports the liberal party and for the past eighteen years has taken an active part in politics, lending the weight of his vote and influence and his active service to the party's interests. In 1900 he was vice president of the general Liberal Association and he is now president of Ward 1 of the local Liberal Association. He is a politician in the best sense of the word, a man who knows how to meet a present political situation and to deal naturally with its exigencies, bringing business ability, diplomacy and sound judgment to bear upon the problem in hand. A broad-minded, liberal and progressive man, high in his ideals, modern in his standards and upright in all the relations of life, he has attained an enviable position in his profession, in business and in public life and has left and is leaving the impress of his forceful personality upon many different fields of endeavor in the city where he makes his home.

GEORGE MUNRO.

George Munro is now living retired in Vancouver but for many years was actively identified with interests that have resulted most beneficially in the development and upbuilding of the northwest. As a railroad builder his work has been far-reaching and of beneficial effect. He was born in Sutherlandshire, Scotland, May 21, 1845, and is a son of Murdow and Janet Munro, the former a farmer by occupation. George Munro was one of a family of five children and like other lads of the locality was accorded a public-school education, after which he began assisting his father on the farm. At the age of fourteen years he went to work on a sheep farm and soon acquainted himself with the business, taking charge of the managers' horses, though only a boy in years. He was employed in that capacity for about three years, when a neighbor took a contract for railroad building in the locality and in his employ George Munro had his first experience in railroad work. He was thus engaged until about his twentieth year, when he crossed the Atlantic to Canada, becoming a resident of Oxford county, Ontario. A farmer from Canada visiting the old home in Scotland told him of the opportunities open for young men on this side the Atlantic and he decided to try his fortune in the new world. Following his arrival he took charge of a farm, upon which he remained for two years. He later took a position in a grist mill and familiarized himself with the business in principle and detail, so that when the owner went to Kansas to engage in



GEORGE MUNRO

farming Mr. Munro took full charge of the mill, which he managed until the owner returned. In 1871 Mr. Munro went to Port Arthur with his namesake and was employed on government work. He saved his money, invested in property and later sold at an advanced figure. He returned to Ontario on the last boat which made the trip down the river that year. In December, 1871, he engaged with a track-laying gang, building the track from St. Thomas east to Buffalo. He was thus employed until April, 1875. At that time work on the Canadian Pacific was being begun in the extension of the road to the Pacific coast and he entered the employ of Adam Oliver, who had a contract for three hundred miles of right-of-way, Mr. Munro being given charge thereof. While thus engaged he experienced severe hardships from cold and inclement weather and the privations usually attendant upon work on a frontier. After the grading was done Mr. Munro had charge of the track laying. When that portion of the road was completed he accepted a similar position on the Pacific division and started by way of Winnipeg for the coast. Arriving in Winnipeg, he found the place was in the midst of a boom, which had brought many settlers and adventurers to the city, and unable to find a room in a hotel he was obliged to sleep on a billiard table. He continued on his way to St. Paul, thence to Omaha, Nebraska; from there to San Francisco, and on to Victoria, British Columbia, where he took a boat for Yale. He was present at the turning of the first sod for the road at Fort Williams on the 21st of May, 1875. This was the beginning of the construction work on the Canadian Pacific Railway on the east end, Persell & Ryan being the contractors.

Mr. Munro had charge of the loading of the rails and loaded the first car of rails for the company. He also had the hotelkeeper's wife blow the whistle on the first construction train, while Miss Bailey, the first woman born in the Fraser River country, had the first ride on a train in British Columbia. Mr. Munro had charge of the track laying until the road was connected with the east at Craigleachie on the 11th of November, 1885, on which occasion Sir Donald Smith drove the golden spike, and Mr. Munro has in his possession the spike that was drawn to make place for the golden spike. Mr. Munro recalls with pleasure that during his whole railroading career in British Columbia and elsewhere he had seldom, if ever, any trouble with the men working under him, although the Chinese at first did not understand the work very well and during the construction period Yale was what is called a wide open town. There were several saloons and gambling houses and games of all kinds were going all night and Sunday, thousands of dollars being displayed on the tables, which were effectively covered with revolvers. However, law and good order was kept through the efficient service and by the good judgment of Jack Kirkup, who is still in the government's employ. Mr. Munro recalls with pleasure his associations with prominent engineers of that time, among them the late Mr. Onderdonk, a famous contractor, to whose memory he still pays great respect. Other officers whom he well remembers in connection with the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railroad are E. G. Tilton, superintendent of construction, Mr. Downie, H. E. Beasley and Mr. Marpole. The latter three gave him the orders for putting on a siding to the railroad wherever he wanted to and to call it his siding. It consequently was named in honor of Mr. Munro. With the completion of the construction work Mr. Munro returned to Ontario in the fall for his family, and in March, 1886, arrived in New Westminster. He purchased property on Hastings street in Vancouver, although the thoroughfare was then practically a wilderness. He was laughed at for buying, as all thought that Port Moody was the coming city, but he had faith in Vancouver and her future, because he knew that the terminus of the railroad would be in this city. He erected a residence on his Hastings street property but before he could occupy it, it was destroyed in the great fire that practically wiped out Vancouver. Mr. Munro was the man to whom was given the duty of examining the road before the first passenger train was run over it. After completing this task and the road being finished, he was offered the position of road-

master. He went to Kamloops and remained at that place until about two years ago, when he retired on a pension. For twenty-five years he continued a resident of Kamloops, but in 1911 came to Vancouver, where he held considerable property. Here he erected his present beautiful residence on Fourteenth avenue in Fairview. He then spent the first holiday which he had ever enjoyed, in California, where he remained for the winter, greatly enjoying his stay in that sunny southern clime. His life has indeed been a busy and useful one. On occasions, in connection with his railroad building, there have been fifteen thousand Chinamen and fifteen hundred white men working under him. On one occasion illness broke out among the Chinamen and in a short time fifteen hundred died. On the first pay day the Chinamen were dissatisfied and stormed the company's store, in which the clerks had to barricade themselves. Mr. Munro relates many interesting incidents concerning the hardships of the men engaged in railroad work and their difficulties in securing a sufficient amount of food to supply so large a force of workmen. It was a part of his task to keep supplies on hand, not only supplies of food but material for the track laying and bridge gangs. This was difficult because of the roughness of the country, bad weather and other conditions which militated against the work.

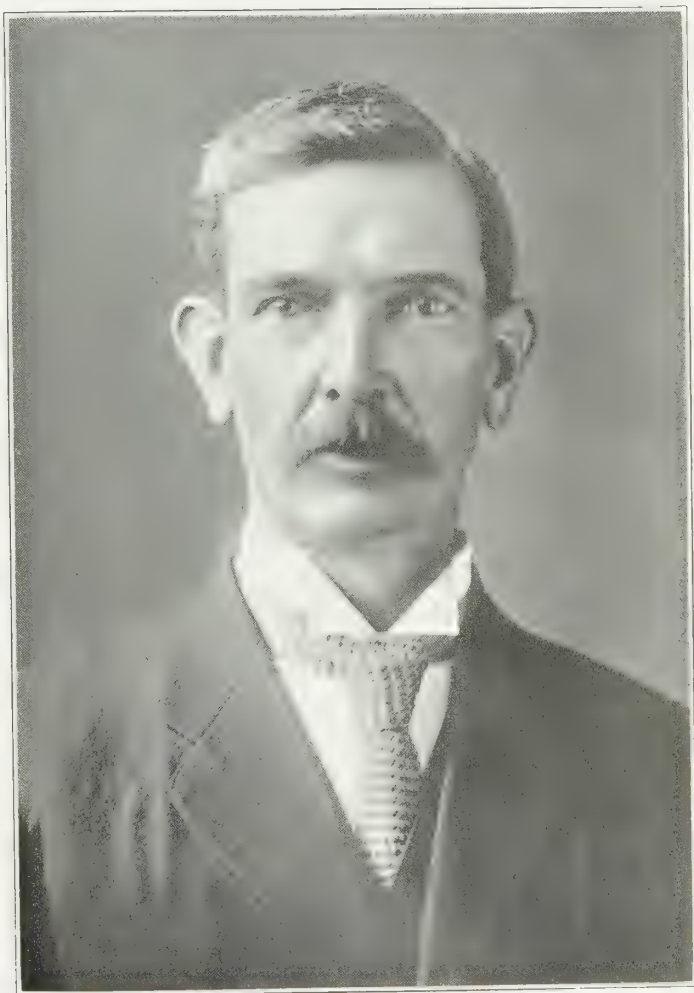
On the 22d of April, 1875, Mr. Munro was united in marriage to Miss Emma Wood, of Oxford county, Ontario, a daughter of John and Harriett Wood, who were residents of that county. Mr. and Mrs. Munro became the parents of two children: Mrs. Brown of Kamloops; and John Alexander, now with the Bank of Commerce in Portland, Oregon, with which he has been connected from the age of sixteen years.

In religious faith Mr. Munro is a Presbyterian and in politics is a liberal. He holds membership with the Sons of Scotland and with the Caledonia Society. He is fond of hunting, in which he finds his chief source of recreation. No one is more familiar with the pioneer history of the northwest, for he penetrated into this region when it was largely wild and undeveloped, his labors being a factor in introducing the agency which more than all others has had most to do with the upbuilding and development of this section of the country. His life history if written in detail would present a most interesting picture of conditions here and of the work that was accomplished in railroad construction.

HAROLD DISNEY.

The firm of Disney & Tucker, dealers in builders' supplies and also actively engaged as contractors and builders in Edmonds, British Columbia, are among the foremost in their line of activity in that city and the success which they have achieved must be largely attributed to its senior member, Harold Disney, who now gives his sole attention to the development of this business. He is one of the earlier settlers of British Columbia, coming here in 1888, and was born in Greenwich, England, on December 17, 1866, a son of John Norman and Matilda (Burrough) Disney, the father a native of Greenwich and the mother of Devonshire, England, where they made their home until their demise. John N. Disney was a builder and contractor and was prominent in his native town.

Harold Disney was educated in the Asks Hatcham school in the suburbs of London and at the age of sixteen apprenticed himself to the carpenter's and builder's trade with the firm of Holland & Hannen in London, E. C. For five years he remained with this firm, faithfully fulfilling his duties and becoming well acquainted with the trade, and in 1888 he crossed the Atlantic and came to Vancouver, British Columbia, where for one summer he found employment at the carpenter's trade. In the following fall he proceeded to Mount Lehman to work on his brother's ranch, going with the view of taking up a ranch for himself. However, the slow process of clearing the land of the thick forest did not appeal to him and concluding that he would receive better returns from his trade, he gave



HAROLD DISNEY

up that idea. Therefore he came to New Westminster in the spring and in company with his brother Edmund engaged in contracting and building, being successfully occupied until 1895. Dull times prevailing that year had a deterring influence upon the building trade and therefore Mr. Disney applied for a position at the penitentiary and out of eighty applicants was selected as instructor in carpentering to the inmates and in 1903 was made chief trade instructor, serving in that important capacity with conspicuous ability and success until May, 1911. While holding that position Mr. Disney remodeled the entire prison, built the east wing thereof and the new work shops, putting the entire building in an up-to-date condition. That his capable services were deeply appreciated is evident in the fact that he was retained in the position under four wardens, namely: George L. Foster, W. C. Moresby, J. C. White and J. C. Brown. After resigning from his official position Mr. Disney built a home in Edmonds and here established himself in his present business of contracting and building, also opening a lumberyard and adding a general line of builders' supplies. His success has been rapid and the business is considered among the important ones of his city.

In 1891 Mr. Disney was united in marriage to Miss Mary Burrough, of London, England, and to them have been born four children: Gertrude Jessie, now the wife of Arthur Jones, of Seattle, Washington; John Harold; Marjorie Mary; and Charles Norman. The three younger children are yet at home.

Mr. Disney is a member of the Sons of England, belonging to Burnaby lodge, of that order, of which he was one of the organizers. He also is a member of King Solomon Lodge, No. 17, A. F. & A. M., and is worshipful master of that lodge. One of the leading business men of Edmonds and a loyal citizen in every sense of the word, Mr. Disney is a potent factor for good in all endeavors undertaken to benefit the city. He is highly esteemed by all who know him and his actions have always been such as need no disguise.

JAMES ALBERT ALLEN.

James Albert Allen, who passed away in October, 1896, was since 1888 actively and successfully identified with the shipbuilding business in Vancouver and at the time of his death controlled important interests along this line. He was born in Cumberland county, Nova Scotia. His parents, William and Hannah Allen, have both passed away, the father having been for many years a well known shipbuilder in that province. In the acquirement of an education Mr. Allen attended public school and after completing the regular course was apprenticed to the shipbuilding trade, working under his father for a number of years. When he left Nova Scotia he went to Michigan and continued there in the lumber business until 1888, when he came to British Columbia, turning his attention to his former occupation of shipbuilding. He entered into partnership with a Mr. McAlpin, with whom he continued until his death. The firm became known as one of the strongest and most reliable of its kind in the city and it was entrusted with a great deal of important work, building among others the City of Nanaimo and the C. D. Rand sealing schooners. Their patronage grew rapidly, both partners being able and far-sighted business men and it finally reached extensive proportions. A great deal of the credit for the expansion of this business was due to the able work of James Albert Allen, who through long practical experience and close observation and study had mastered the shipbuilding business in principle and detail, combining with his comprehensive knowledge the energy, initiative and enterprise necessary to success in any field. He met his untimely death on the 30th of October, 1896, while building a dredge on the Fraser river, the staging on which he was standing giving way and letting him fall into the river, where he was drowned.

Mr. Allen married Miss Emma McLaren, a daughter of Daniel and Rachel McLaren, the former a prominent farmer of Hants county, Nova Scotia. Mr.

and Mrs. Allen became the parents of two children, Alice May and William Stanley. The family reside at No. 1065 Pacific street and are well known in social and religious circles of the city. Mr. Allen was a member of the Masonic fraternity belonging to Mount Hermon Lodge of Vancouver and well known in the affairs of this organization. During the period of his residence in Vancouver he was recognized as a man of genuine public spirit, whose loyalty found exemplification in earnest support of all measures for the best interests of the community. He manifested both promptness and accuracy in the discharge of his business duties and at his death a life of genuine and unostentatious usefulness was brought to a close, Vancouver losing one of the most honored and worthy of her early settlers.

MARSHALL BIDWELL BRAY.

A man upright and honorable in all relations of life, straightforward in business, loyal in friendship and faithful in citizenship passed away when Marshall Bidwell Bray died on the 9th of August, 1912. He was at that time seventy-two years of age and since 1876 had lived in the Nanaimo district, so that he was numbered among its oldest residents, having been a witness of its growth and development for more than thirty-five years. During that period he made notable and substantial contributions to the section's progress, advancement and development, giving the best years of an honorable and upright manhood to constructive work in public service. At the time of his death he was living retired but had been for twenty-nine years previous government agent at Nanaimo.

Marshall B. Bray was born in Halton county, Ontario, on the 30th of August, 1840, and was a son of Ezra and Mary Ann (Dexter) Bray, the former of whom engaged in farming in that part of Ontario during all of his active life. The Bray family is of old English origin and its representatives were for a long time prominent in the colony of New Jersey but after the termination of the Revolutionary war, being United Empire Loyalists, they came to Canada, locating in Halton county, Ontario, where members of the family still reside.

Marshall B. Bray was reared upon his father's farm and acquired his education in the public schools of Oakville, Ontario, dividing his time between his studies and work upon the homestead. After laying aside his books he continued to assist his father until June, 1862, when news of the gold discoveries in the Cariboo district reached the eastern provinces. Fired with a desire to seek his fortune in the gold fields, Mr. Bray made the journey by way of the isthmus of Panama to British Columbia and went directly to the mines in the Cariboo district, where he remained for a number of years. During the time he mined on most of the famous creeks of Cariboo—Williams, Antler, Lightning and Grouse—meeting, however, in his mining operations with but moderate success. In 1876 he went to Cassiar, where he mined for one summer, coming in the following autumn to Nanaimo, on Vancouver island, where for more than thirty-five years thereafter he continued as a respected, worthy and honored resident. He first secured employment with the Vancouver Coal Company, continuing with that corporation until 1878, when he entered the employ of James Abrams, who conducted a general outfitting store. In this capacity he remained until 1880, in which year he received the appointment as government agent at Nanaimo, which position he filled with credit and ability until his retirement, in 1909, when he completed the twenty-ninth year of his earnest, faithful and successful service. Mr. Bray acted at the same time as gold commissioner, assistant commissioner of lands and works for the district, and registrar of births, deaths and marriages, and besides these public offices managed also a large volume of personal business and extensive financial interests. His energy was tireless, his capacity great, his ability practically unlimited and his

work in the public service and in the conduct of his private affairs was at all times discriminating, able and far-sighted. A spirit of enterprise and progress actuated him in all that he did, crowning his labor with success and his life with the joy of fulfillment. He died on the 9th of August, 1912.

On October 8, 1883, Mr. Bray was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Johnston Randle, a daughter of the late Joseph and Mary (Johnston) Randle, of Nanaimo, both pioneers, arriving in British Columbia about 1858. Mr. and Mrs. Bray became the parents of two sons, Harry Randle and William Edgar. Mr. Bray aside from his important service as government agent, was active and prominent in the support of projects and movements for the development of the district and the promotion of civic welfare. His life should serve as a source of courage and inspiration to others, for he belonged to that class of men who build for all time, so that those who come after must follow closely in their footsteps or lag behind in the march of progress and civilization.

GEORGE KING.

The life of George King offers many splendid examples of the value of industry, energy and firm determination in the development of a successful career, for these qualities have dominated all of his activities and have formed the foundation of a prosperity which places him today among the business men of marked ability and substantial worth in Vancouver. He was intimately connected with mining and general business development of western Canada for a number of years, has been well known in public life in various communities in British Columbia and he is today in control of an important real-estate business in Vancouver and a factor in the growth of the city along business lines.

Mr. King was born in Stratford-on-Avon, England, January 3, 1854, and, the youngest in a family of four children, was left an orphan at an early date with no remembrance of his parents. His early life was spent in Shipston, about ten miles from Stratford, where he was reared by relatives, remaining in their home until he was about twelve years of age, when he was apprenticed to a gunsmith for a period of nine years. Before four years had passed, however, his master left England and went to the United States and soon afterward Mr. King was relieved of his articles. He went to South Staffordshire and in that part of England mined for a number of years, or until he left the country on the 24th of May, 1878. He took passage on the ship *Polynesian*, coming to Canada, and after landing in Quebec he went to Toronto, Ontario, and thence to Stratford, where he remained for two weeks. At the end of that time he obtained a position as a farm laborer in the vicinity, holding it for three months, after which he became connected with the Silver Islet mine on an island about one mile from the mainland and eighteen miles east of Port Arthur. He thus had the distinction of working in the richest silver mine ever discovered in Canada and he retained his position for four years, or until the mine was closed, after which he moved to the western part of Ontario, settling in Rat Portage, where with his two partners he obtained work in the Lake of the Woods gold mine. When he was paid at the end of one month he was obliged to go to Winnipeg, Manitoba, to get his check cashed and in that city he paid one dollar for a position and railroad fare to the Rocky mountains in order to work in the interests of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. However, he left the train at Medicine Hat and he spent one month in that community, as the railroad had not yet been constructed into Lethbridge and the coal mines consequently could not be worked. In view of these conditions Mr. King removed to Fort William, then called West Fort William, the terminal of the water stretch route of the Canadian Pacific and the station where that system landed all their coal and supplies for the western route. After his arrival there he immediately became

active in public life, serving with credit and ability in practically all the municipal offices with the exception of that of mayor and proving businesslike, efficient and capable in positions of trust and responsibility. Until 1903 he served the people of Fort William but in that year he moved to Vancouver, where he has since remained an honored and respected resident. He established himself in the real-estate business under the firm name of the Fidelity Real Estate Company and his enterprise, founded and given its first impetus toward development in the boom days of Vancouver, has steadily grown and expanded, Mr. King being today in control of a lucrative and representative patronage. He is a far-sighted and discriminating business man and a specialist in his chosen line of work, his knowledge of land values being exact and exhaustive and his judgment as to the direction of city growth practically infallible. In September, 1910, he completed the King block at Nos. 222, 224 and 226 Harris street, Vancouver, and his offices are on the entire ground floor of this modern structure, Shakespeare rooms occupying the two upper floors. He has extensive holdings in city and suburban real estate and in property in West Vancouver and he has extended his business activities to other fields, being a director in the Dominion Bed Manufacturing Company of Vancouver, makers of an entirely new style of bed, with which they gave a fifty-year guarantee. All of his business affairs are capably and progressively conducted and his name has come to be regarded as a synonym for integrity, ability and honorable dealings.

Mr. King is married and has two children, Albert Edward and Delores Frances. He belongs to the Progress Club and for the last three years has been a member of the executive committee of the Vancouver Conservative Club, being interested and active in everything pertaining to civic improvement. He gives his political allegiance to the conservative party and is active in politics, having served for two terms as alderman of the fourth ward of Vancouver. Anything pertaining to the welfare or commercial expansion of the city receives his hearty cooperation and active support and his work has been one of the greatest single forces in municipal expansion. He is a splendid type of the present day business man—modern in his views, high in his standards, progressive in his ideas, a man whose work in the promotion of his individual success goes hand in hand with timely activity in the public service.

BENJAMIN ARMITAGE CUNLIFFE.

Benjamin Armitage Cunliffe needs no introduction to the citizens of Vancouver for, since his arrival here in 1903, he has taken a prominent part in local and provincial conservative politics and later turning his attention to the business field, has achieved therein an enviable success, being today managing director of Ceramics, Limited, and a forceful factor in the general business life of the city. He was born in Otley, Yorkshire, England, May 17, 1881, and is a son of William Mawson and Eliza (Armitage) Cunliffe, the former a member of an old north of England family, originally of Lancashire but for the past four hundred years of Yorkshire. The members of this line have been tanners for several generations past and the father of the subject of this review is now engaged in that occupation.

Benjamin A. Cunliffe acquired his early education in the Shaftesbury (Dorsetshire) grammar school, after which he took entrance examinations to Cambridge University but did not matriculate. Instead he became apprenticed to the leather business, at the same time taking the Yorkshire college course in the leather industry. He afterward entered into partnership with his father in that line of occupation for two years, severing his connection in 1901 and emigrating to Canada, where he settled at Two Creeks, Manitoba, turning his attention to farming. In December, 1903, he moved to Vancouver and after engaging in various occupations until October, 1907, was made in that year permanent secre-



BENJAMIN A. CUNLIFFE

tary of the Vancouver Conservative Club, to the duties of which position he later added those of traveling organizer of the British Columbia Conservative Association. He held these important positions until the general election of 1911, in which the conservatives returned five members, and in the following year he became clerk of the municipality of Point Grey, acting in that capacity for nine months thereafter. He is well known in local conservative politics and at present represents Ward 5 in the Point Grey municipal council. He resigned his position as clerk of the municipality in November, 1912, and turned his attention to business affairs, organizing Ceramics, Limited, of which he has since been managing director. The company imports all kinds of fine porcelains, glassware, statuary, cutlery, etc., and the business has had a creditable growth during the one year of its existence, Mr. Cunliffe having effectively demonstrated that his business acumen equals his political ability.

On the 23d of February, 1907, Mr. Cunliffe was united in marriage to Miss Martha Hodgson, a daughter of William Hodgson, of Yorkshire, England, and they have become the parents of three children, Jack Armitage, Harry Hodgson and Benjamin William. Mr. Cunliffe is connected fraternally with the Loyal Order of Orange. A young man of energy, ability and resourcefulness, he has throughout the entire course of his active career made the best possible use of his talents and opportunities with the result that he is today widely and favorably known in Vancouver and stands among the men of marked ability and substantial worth in the community.

CAPTAIN ALFRED R. BISSETT.

Probably no man in British Columbia is more thoroughly familiar with ships, with coast and inland navigation and with everything connected with a seafaring life than Captain Alfred Bissett, well known in Vancouver as managing director of the Vancouver Dredging & Salvage Company, Limited, and as manager of the Bermuda Steamship Company. He was a pioneer in this province, his residence here dating from 1887, and he was for a long period one of the greatest individual forces in the development and growth of the coastwise trade. He is today connected with important business concerns in Vancouver and is widely and favorably known in business circles, his energy and ability having carried him forward into important commercial relations.

Captain Bissett was born in River Burgeois, Nova Scotia, February 16, 1863, and is a son of George H. and Virginia Bissett, the former an old resident of that part of the province. In the acquirement of an education Alfred Bissett attended public school in his native province and immediately after laying aside his books went to sea, sailing on the north and south Atlantic for several years. In 1884 and 1885 he took part in an expedition sent out by the Dominion government to determine whether Hudson's straits were navigable and if so for what length of time, and to determine also the possibility of building a railroad from North West to Churchill or Fort Nelson. This work was successfully accomplished and the members of his party also made important meteorological and tidal observations at Digges island, at the northern entrance to Hudson's straits, where they were stationed for sixteen months.

Two years after this Captain Bissett came to Victoria, British Columbia, having made the journey around the Horn with a number of associates, and in the same year engaged in the sealing business off the coast, remaining identified with this line of work until 1897 and winning in it success and prominence. In the latter year he with several associates built the steamer Selkirk for the coastwise trade and Captain Bissett was made master of the vessel until 1905, becoming a familiar figure on the coast of British Columbia. In the latter year he came to Vancouver, where he assisted in founding the Vancouver Dredging & Salvage Company, Limited, of which he was elected managing director, which

position he still holds. It has called forth his excellent administrative and executive ability and has made frequent and large demands upon his efficiency and business enterprise, qualities in his character which form the basis of all his success. He is in addition manager of the Bermuda Steamship Company and one of the most trusted and reliable representatives of that corporation.

On the 10th of January, 1892, in Victoria, Captain Bissett was united in marriage to Miss Sofia Schnoter, a daughter of Andrew and Emma Schnoter, of that city. Captain and Mrs. Bissett have become the parents of four children, Lena, Elvira, Ernest and Rudolf. The Captain is a liberal in his political views and is connected fraternally with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. Business men in Vancouver respect his integrity and admire his ability, freely according him the confidence, regard and esteem which he well deserves. He is recognized as one of the most prominent and able men in the city, an honor which he has earned by many years of intelligently directed effort and strict adherence to high standards of business integrity.

ROBERT SAMUEL PYKE.

One of the most widely known and popular traveling salesmen of British Columbia is Robert Samuel Pyke, representing the Gutta-percha & Rubber, Ltd. He has visited every section of the province and there is no man who has a more intimate knowledge of conditions and of the development and progress of this western section of the Dominion. He was born in Addington county, Ontario, April 30, 1861, a son of James and Martha (Stevenson) Pyke, both natives of Belfast, Ireland. The father was actively and successfully engaged in the shoe business in Addington county for many years, and in fact was identified with the shoe trade throughout his entire life. Both he and his wife passed away many years ago in Ontario.

In the public schools of his native county Robert Samuel Pyke pursued his education to the age of fifteen years, when he entered his father's store, there continuing for a few years. In 1881 he came to Winnipeg and joined a surveying party, going thence to Portage la Prairie. From that point they walked to the present site of the town of Brandon, and Mr. Pyke has the distinction of having staked the first tent ever pitched by a white man on that townsite. He also helped to make a survey of the town, at which place the party arrived on the 26th of May, 1881. After spending the summer in Manitoba he went to Colorado, where he remained for one season, working in the shoe business. In the spring of 1882 he returned to Ontario, going to Kingston, out of which city he traveled as a salesman for leather and findings.

Mr. Pyke continued in that business until 1890, when he came to Vancouver and joined his brother, J. A. Pyke, in the ownership and conduct of a retail shoe business. That association was maintained for twelve years, at the end of which time R. S. Pyke withdrew and associated himself with the Vancouver Rubber Company, Ltd., which on the 1st of January, 1913, was reorganized under the name of the Gutta-percha & Rubber, Ltd. Since becoming connected with the Vancouver Rubber Company he has traveled throughout the province from the international boundary to the Alaskan line and from the Alberta border to the Pacific coast. He covers this entire province twice yearly, and few men have known this vast area better in its primitive state and throughout its various stages of development and advancement than Mr. Pyke. He is popular with the many patrons whom he has won for the corporation which he represents and is everywhere regarded as an enterprising, alert and progressive business man—a splendid representative of commercial interests.

In Kingston, Ontario, on the 27th of January, 1886, Mr. Pyke was united in marriage to Miss Kate Perdaux, of Belleville, Ontario, and they have one son, J. Loren, now a law student in the office of Burns & Walkem. The parents



ROBERT S. PYKE

are active and faithful members of the Wesley Methodist church, of which Mr. Pyke is one of the board of governors. He has always been a conservative, active in politics and municipal affairs. In Vancouver he was made chairman of Ward 1 Conservative Association and has since filled the intermediate offices until he is now president of the Vancouver Conservative Association for 1913. He is now serving his fourth year as a member of the board of license commissioners, during the first two years as a government appointee and during the last two by election of the people. His public record is most commendable, indicating his devotion to the general welfare and his loyalty to all that works for the betterment of city and province. He is also widely known in fraternal circles. Since 1891 he has been a member of the Independent Order of Foresters and has ever taken an active part in the work of that society. He was first elected high chief ranger of the high court of British Columbia and was active in its formation. He represented this province at two supreme court conventions, one at Los Angeles, California, in 1898, and the other in Atlantic City, New Jersey, in 1902. He is a typical representative of his age and district. He carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes and as the years go by his labors have been effective forces for success not only in business lines but in behalf of municipal advancement and general improvement.

WILLIAM ADOLPHUS AKHURST.

It has been said that Europe has her history while America is making hers. This is especially true of the west, where each year sees a greatly increased population and substantially established and developed business enterprises. One of the most extensive and important of the commercial interests of the province is the Vancouver branch of the Canadian Fairbanks Morse Company, of which William Adolphus Akhurst is the manager. He is alert, wide-awake and readily recognizes conditions and the possibilities of a business situation, and in establishing and developing the extensive undertaking of which he is now the manager he has proven his right to rank with the representative men of this class in the community.

A native of Quebec, Mr. Akhurst was born at Coaticook, January 12, 1878, his parents being Robert and Alice (Hunt) Akhurst. The father came from Eltam, Kent, England, to Canada about 1870, and settled at Coaticook, where he engaged in the agricultural implement business, in which he still continues. He was married there to Miss Alice Hunt, whose people also came from England and settled in Quebec.

At the usual age William Adolphus Akhurst entered the public schools, passing through consecutive grades of the grammar and high schools, while later he pursued a course in mechanical engineering through the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, Pennsylvania. Following the completion of his course in 1893 he entered the employ of the firm of Sleeper & Akhurst at Coaticook, remaining with them until 1900, when he became draughtsman for the Canadian Rand Company at Sherbrooke, Quebec. He was in that position until July, 1903, when he entered the employ of the Vancouver branch of the Canadian Fairbanks Morse Company, Ltd., as salesman, acting in that capacity until October 1, 1904, when he was made assistant manager of the Vancouver branch and so continued until the 1st of January, 1906. From that date until the 17th of September he was acting manager and was then made manager of the business in this province. The Canadian Fairbanks Morse Company, Ltd., is the selling agent for the product of the various Fairbanks Morse factories in Canada, which includes the output of the Fairbanks Morse Canadian Manufacturing Company at Toronto which manufactures gasoline engines, steam pumps and mining machinery; the E. & T. Fairbanks Company, Ltd., at Sherbrooke, Quebec, which manufactures scales, valves and brass goods; and the Dominion

Safe & Vault Company, manufacturers of safes and vaults, wood split pulleys, trucks, etc. The home of the company is at Montreal. They maintain stores and warehouses at St. John, New Brunswick; Montreal, Quebec; Toronto, Ontario; Winnipeg, Manitoba; Saskatoon, Saskatchewan; Calgary, Alberta; and in Victoria and Vancouver, British Columbia. The branch at Vancouver of which Mr. Akhurst is the manager is the largest outside the home office. They conduct an extensive business under the guidance of Mr. Akhurst and the territory covers all of British Columbia and the Yukon. They have at present under construction in Vancouver a new building which will have the largest floor space devoted to display and sale of machinery in America. It has been largely through the efforts, enterprise and capability of Mr. Akhurst that the business in Vancouver has reached its present mammoth proportions. His familiarity with the trade in all of its different phases enabled him to direct the policy of the new house in such a manner as to secure substantial results. Energy, enterprise and determination have been incorporated as factors in every branch of the business here and moreover Mr. Akhurst displays notable power in bringing about harmonious results from seemingly diverse conditions. He possesses in large measure that quality which for want of a better term has been called commercial sense, and he seems to grasp with almost intuitive perception the strong points and the possibilities of any business situation.

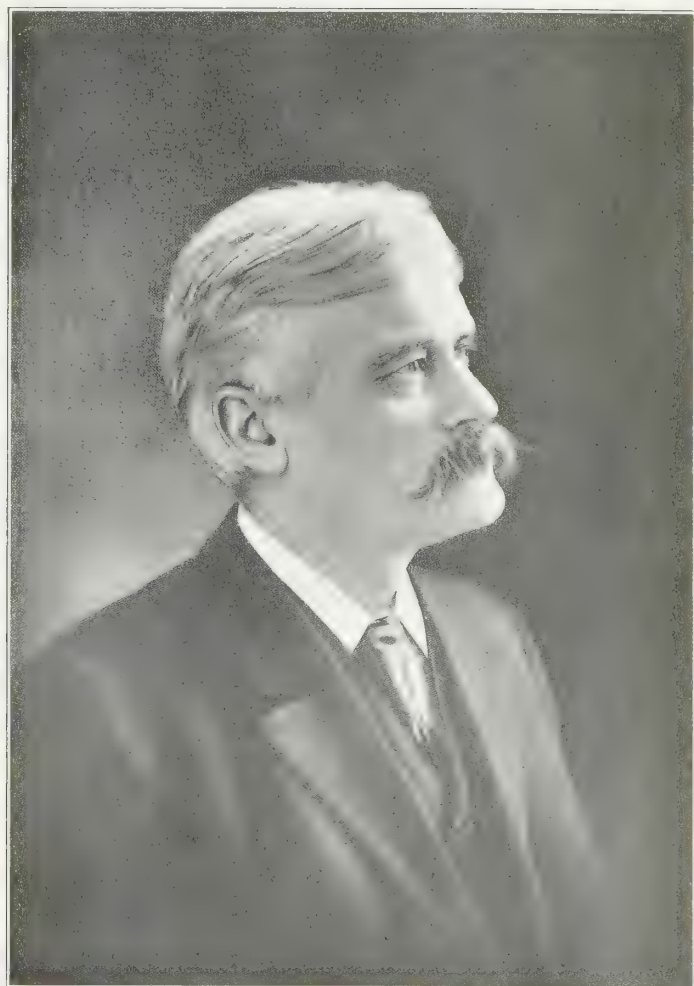
On the 21st of June, 1906, at Coaticook, Mr. Akhurst was married to Miss Winifred E. Nunns, a daughter of F. H. Nunns, the owner of woolen mills at that place, where he is also engaged in merchandising and in the general insurance business. Mr. and Mrs. Akhurst have one child, Francis Robert.

Their social position is one of prominence and Mr. Akhurst is a popular member of the Vancouver and Terminal City Clubs. He is also an enthusiastic yachtsman and is a member of the Royal Vancouver Yacht Club. He owns a fine cruising power boat forty feet over all, magnificently finished and fully equipped for cruising, and in it he takes many coastwise trips, affording him great pleasure and the needed recreation from the onerous duties and responsibilities that devolve upon him in connection with his extensive business interests.

JOHN BELL CAMPBELL.

The history of a country is no longer a record of wars and conquests, nor does it record the subjugation of one nation by another. It is the story of man's conquest over matter, his utilization of natural resources and business opportunities, and the real upbuilders of a city or district are therefore the men who are most active in its business affairs. In this connection John Bell Campbell should be mentioned as the president of The Campbell Storage Company, Limited, of Vancouver. He was born in Woodville, Ontario, November 21, 1856, and is a son of Gregor and Mary (Bell) Campbell, both of whom were natives of Ontario, born within a few miles of Woodville. In early manhood Gregor Campbell learned the trade of carriage building and later established himself in that business, in which he continued for many years. In 1891 he disposed of his interests there and came to Vancouver, where he lived retired until his death. His wife has also passed away. They had a family of five sons, of whom J. B. Campbell is the eldest. The others are: Peter, of Vancouver; Charles, also a member of The Campbell Storage Company, Limited, of Vancouver; Archibald, who for a time made his home in Vancouver but is now a resident of Toronto; and Gregor, a broker of Vancouver.

In the public schools of his native city J. B. Campbell pursued his education and at the age of fifteen years began to learn the blacksmith trade in his home town, following that pursuit until twenty-three years of age. He then married and in the spring of 1880 removed to Creston, Iowa, where he entered the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. In the fall of 1883 he



JOHN B. CAMPBELL

removed to Des Moines, where he was made foreman and given charge of the blacksmithing department of the Wabash Railroad, continuing at that place until February, 1885. He was a resident of Des Moines at the time of the dedication of the Iowa state capitol. In 1885 he entered the employ of the Missouri Pacific at Atchison, Kansas, in the capacity in which he had previously served. While residing in the United States he was a sturdy advocate of democratic principles and a strong supporter of Grover Cleveland for a second term as president. He took an active part in politics while a resident of Atchison and for two years served as a member of the council of that city. He continued with the Missouri Pacific until the spring of 1898, when he returned to Canada, settling in Vancouver. This was at the time of the gold rush to the Klondike and he was en route to Dawson but stopping, as he supposed, for a brief period in Vancouver, he decided to remain and in the spring of 1899 embarked in the storage business. In this undertaking he met with growing success and in 1910 organized The Campbell Storage Company, Limited, which was incorporated with J. B. Campbell as the president; his brother, Gregor L. Campbell, as the vice president; and his son, Charles E. Campbell, as the secretary and manager; while his son, John G., and brother Charles were directors. Since starting in this business Mr. Campbell has given his entire attention thereto and his close application and energy have constituted the salient features in his increasing prosperity. The Campbell Storage Company, Limited, today has five warehouses and constitutes the largest individual storage concern in Canada and one of the largest in America. Its agents are found in every part of the civilized world. Plans are now being made for a fireproof furniture storage warehouse with special vaults for storing silverware and valuables and specially constructed, locked private rooms for people who wish free access to their goods and at the same time ample protection.

Official duties now devolve upon Mr. Campbell, for in June, 1910, he was appointed by the government as shipping master for the port of Vancouver. He is a liberal in politics and was always an active worker in the party ranks until he entered the government service. He was a member of the city council of Vancouver for the years 1907, 1908, 1909 and 1911 and exercised his official prerogatives in support of many measures which were matters of civic virtue and civic pride. In 1909 he was a candidate for the provincial parliament but met defeat with the remainder of the ticket. For four years he was a member of the fire and police committee and for one year acted as its chairman. He has always been especially interested in the police and fire department and it is largely due to his efforts that Vancouver has one of the best fire outfits in the Dominion. The equipment now consists of eighteen pieces, including hose wagons, chemicals, aerial trucks and one self-propelling steam engine. The aerial trucks reach a height of eighty-five feet. The first modern equipment of the department consisted of two hose carts and a chemical engine of automobile type.

On the 6th of October, 1879, in Toronto, Ontario, Mr. Campbell was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Sidey, a native of Ontario, and they became the parents of two sons, John G. and Charles E. John G. Campbell was born in Creston, Iowa, on the 16th of August, 1880, and acquired his education in the graded and high schools of Atchison, Kansas. He was for several years engaged in the wholesale produce business at Vancouver and subsequently spent two years in Dawson City and Yukon. For the past five years, however, he has assisted his father in the conduct of his business at Vancouver, now holding the office of vice president of The Campbell Storage Company, Limited, and also acting as manager of the distributing department. On the 18th of December, 1912, he wedded Miss Edna Parker, a daughter of John Parker, of Guelph, Ontario. Fraternally he is identified with the Woodmen of the World, while his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church.

Charles E. Campbell, who was born in Des Moines, Iowa, on the 16th of May, 1885, began his education in the United States but subsequently continued his studies at Vancouver. For ten years he was connected with the Corticelli Silk Company, Limited, of Montréal, acting for six years of that period as manager

for Alberta and Saskatchewan. In 1910 he became secretary and manager for The Campbell Storage Company, Limited, and has since ably served in this important dual position. On the 5th of June, 1912, he was united in marriage to Miss Ethel Bernice Wilson, a daughter of George and Sarah Wilson, of Spring Hill, Nova Scotia. He is a worthy exemplar of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Mount Hermon Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and is likewise a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Progress, Press and Rotary clubs. For the past ten years he has been an active worker in the local ranks of the liberal party, now serving as secretary of the Vancouver City and District Liberal Association and as secretary of the British Columbia Liberal Association. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church.

John B. Campbell is a man of domestic tastes and divides his time largely between his home and his office. His love of flowers is manifest and finds expression in the beautiful gardens surrounding his home in Linn valley, where he has two acres of land. He belongs to Mount Hermon Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and to the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In the midst of a busy life, devoted to important business interests and official service, he yet finds time and opportunity for the higher, holier duties and is a member of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, in which for several years he has filled the office of elder. His life in every respect conforms to his religious professions and has commanded for him the esteem and honor of his fellowmen. Mr. Campbell is five feet eleven inches in height and weighs one hundred and eighty-five pounds.

HARRY R. GODFREY.

Harry R. Godfrey, well known in mercantile circles in Vancouver, a dealer in sporting goods, is a representative of that class of enterprising young business men to whom the west owes its rapid upbuilding and substantial improvement. He was born in Winnipeg, Manitoba, in 1880, a son of Thomas B. and Lizzie (Rowell) Godfrey, both of whom were natives of Ontario, where they were reared and married. The grandfather, Thomas Godfrey, was colonel of a regiment that participated in the Fenian raid, and the father, Thomas B. Godfrey, served as a corporal in defense of his country's interests at that time, both father and grandfather winning medals by reason of their loyalty and bravery. Removing from Ontario to Winnipeg, Thomas B. Godfrey there engaged in the hardware business for about eight years and in 1888 came to Vancouver, where he again established a hardware store, becoming one of the pioneer merchants of this city. For fifteen years he was actively connected with the trade interests of Vancouver, but in 1903 sold out and now lives retired in Vancouver. His wife passed away in 1905.

Harry R. Godfrey was a lad of eight years when the family removed to the coast country, and in the public and high schools of Vancouver he pursued his education until graduated from the high school with the class of 1897. He afterward spent six months in his father's store and subsequently was employed in the wholesale fruit and produce house of F. R. Stewart for a year. Later he was employed in a sporting goods store on Cordova street for two years and in the fall of 1902 he embarked in business in the same line on his own account at No. 163 Cordova street, West. At the end of a year he removed to the corner of Cordova and Cambie streets. Owing to his increasing business, which created the need for larger and more suitable quarters, he removed to his present location at No. 132 Hastings street, West, in June, 1906, and here carries a full line of sporting goods, canoes, etc.

Mr. Godfrey is active in all kinds of athletic and modern outdoor sports and has for the past three years been captain of the Vancouver lacrosse team. He is also a member of the Vancouver Rowing Club and Vancouver Athletic Club. His political support is given to the conservative party and he is a member of



HARRY R. GODFREY

the Wesley Methodist Episcopal church. A wife and two interesting children share his home. He was married in Vancouver, April 10, 1907, to Miss Viroqua E. Bouser, a daughter of Captain John H. Bouser, one of the best known river steamboat men of British Columbia, who ran on the Skeena and Upper Fraser rivers for many years, but is now retired. Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey have two children, Margaret Bouser and Viroqua Elizabeth. While a young man Mr. Godfrey has already won for himself a position in commercial circles that many an older man might well envy, and the enterprise and ability which he displays argue well for a successful future.

FRANK B. LEWIS.

Frank B. Lewis, managing director of the Provincial Guarantee & Trust Company of Vancouver, was born in Shropshire, England, October 5, 1876, a son of Thomas and Mary (Davis) Lewis, the former of whom came to Canada in 1893, settling at Revelstoke, British Columbia, where he engaged in farming, and still resides there.

Frank B. Lewis pursued his education in private schools of Shropshire until he accompanied his parents to the new world and became a resident of Revelstoke. He afterward turned his attention to the real-estate and financial brokerage business there and remained a factor in that field of activity until 1908, when he came to Vancouver. The following year he organized with Revelstoke capital the Provincial Guarantee & Trust Company, of which he became managing director, and so continues. This company is engaged in the general insurance and financial brokerage business, acts as trustee and manager of estates, and does a general mortgage and loan business. Its clientage is large and the interests entrusted to its care are of an important character. The members of the firm have proven themselves worthy of public trust and capable of managing important business interests, and their success has grown with the passing years. Mr. Lewis has also various other financial interests and the consensus of public opinion classes him among the men of sound judgment, of keen discrimination, of strong initiative and unfaltering enterprise.

Mr. Lewis took an important part in the civic and business life of Revelstoke during his residence there. He was alderman of the city for three terms and was president of the Board of Trade for a year. In politics he has always been a liberal, but is not an active worker in party ranks, nor does he seek or desire office. The Church of England numbers him among its members, as does the Masonic Lodge, the Terminal City Club of Vancouver and the Revelstoke Club. In 1900 he was married to Miss Bertha Powell, of Liverpool, England, a daughter of Frederick and Elizabeth Powell, and their children are Frank, George and Henry. The progressive business spirit so characteristic of the last quarter of a century finds its exemplification in the life record of Mr. Lewis, and the success which is his is the merited reward of his efforts.

JULIUS A. TEPOORTEN.

Commercial enterprise finds a representative in Julius A. Tepoorten, wholesale dealer in drugs in Vancouver. He has been identified with the province for more than a quarter of a century and since 1909 has conducted his present business, which is one of the growing mercantile enterprises of the city. Mr. Tepoorten was born in Adrian, Michigan, in 1867, a son of Bernard Tepoorten, who arrived in the United States in 1850. He was engaged in railroad work and continued to make his home in Michigan until called to his final rest.

Julius A. Tepoorten completed his education in Sandwich College at Windsor, Ontario, and was then apprenticed to James E. Davis & Company, wholesale druggists of Detroit. In that connection he thoroughly mastered the drug business and in this line of trade has always continued, his success being due in considerable measure to the fact that he has concentrated his efforts upon one field and has thoroughly mastered the business in its different branches.

In 1887 he came to Victoria, where he engaged with Langley & Co., wholesale druggists, as a traveling salesman. In the interests of the business he visited all parts of the province, being one of the first three traveling salesmen in British Columbia. He represented that house continuously and successfully until the spring of 1909, when he resigned and organized the present wholesale drug house of J. A. Tepoorten, Limited, of which he is sole proprietor. This business is now located at No. 308 Water street. Its ramifying trade interests are constantly covering broader territory and the business of the house now reaches out to all parts of the province. Mr. Tepoorten directs the policy and manages the interests of the business and in the conduct of his establishment has always maintained the highest standards in the personnel of the business, in the line of goods carried and in the service rendered to its patrons.

In 1888, in the state of Washington, Mr. Tepoorten was married to Miss Mary Dolan, of Bay City, Michigan, and they have become parents of ten children: Edwin J. and Darrell J., who are associated in business with their father; Elmer, Leonard, Geraldine, Frank, Lewis and Robert, all living, and Leo and Francis, twins, deceased.

Mr. Tepoorten possesses in large measure that quality which has been termed the commercial sense. In other words, he readily discriminates between the essential and the nonessential in trade relations and so utilizes and directs his efforts and his opportunities as to produce excellent results. From a comparatively humble position in the business world he has constantly advanced and now occupies an enviable place in mercantile circles in his adopted city.

WILLIAM MacLEOD.

Among the men who have for the past fifteen years been closely connected with the business interests of New Westminster and whose well directed activities have been important forces in the general commercial and financial development of the city is William MacLeod, who in April, 1912, retired from the firm of MacLeod & Bacchus, general real-estate, insurance and financial brokers, and since that time has given his attention to the supervision of his realty interests and of the affairs of the business and corporate concerns in which he is interested. He was born in Scotch Ridge, Charlotte county, New Brunswick, June 14, 1870, and is a son of John M. and Mary E. (Gleason) MacLeod, the former a son of Captain William MacLeod, who emigrated to Canada from Sutherlandshire, Scotland, in 1804 and settled on the St. Croix river at Scotch Ridge, in Charlotte county, New Brunswick. He was one of the pioneers in that vicinity, having been a member of the first party of settlers who made that county their home. For a number of years thereafter he followed shipbuilding and also engaged in farming, later concentrating his attention upon this latter line of work. For many years he resided upon the farm which he took up as a government claim and upon this property his death occurred. His son, John M. MacLeod, was born upon the homestead and upon reaching manhood also turned his attention to farming, an occupation in which he is still engaged.

William MacLeod acquired his education in the country schools of Charlotte county and when he was still a boy laid aside his books and entered the employ of James Murchine in the lumber shipping business at St. Stephens, New Brunswick, learning the details of this occupation and remaining there five years. At the end of that time he entered the employ of A. H. Sawyer, also a lumber



WILLIAM MACLEOD

shipper at St. Stephens, and remained in this position until 1896. In 1898 he came to British Columbia, locating at Vancouver. Here he became connected with the Hastings sawmill and remained eight months, or until the plant was destroyed by fire. In February of the following year he turned his attention to the life insurance business, becoming agent for the Great West Life Insurance Company, his territory comprising all of the New Westminster and Fraser valley districts. Mr. MacLeod made his home in New Westminster, where he has since continued to reside. He was actively engaged in writing life insurance until 1906, when he entered into partnership with S. F. Mark and E. W. Bacchus under the name of MacLeod, Mark & Company. The firm carried on a general real-estate, insurance and financial brokerage business in New Westminster, their association continuing until March, 1911, when Mr. Mark retired, the firm then being known as MacLeod & Bacchus. It continued thus until April, 1912, when Mr. MacLeod retired, and the concern is now conducted as E. W. Bacchus & Company. Since that time Mr. MacLeod has given all of his attention to the supervision of his personal interests, being an extensive holder of real estate. He is known as a man of resource, energy and ability, whose sagacity is far-reaching, whose business integrity is unquestioned and who possesses, moreover, the faculty of carrying forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes.

On the 11th of October, 1906, Mr. MacLeod was united in marriage to Miss Annie May Clarke, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Blackmore) Clarke, of Newcastle, New Brunswick. Mr. MacLeod is a member of St. Andrew's church and is a man of exemplary character, taking an active interest in the promotion of the cause of temperance, in which he is a prominent worker. He is a member of the Citizens League of New Westminster and connected also with various other temperance societies, his work being one of the most important single forces in the spread of temperance in the city. Mr. MacLeod is a member of the Board of Trade and has always been active in the support of every measure looking toward the commercial development and expansion of the city. His enterprise and industry have carried him forward into important relations with business affairs and he has won for himself an enviable reputation by his reliability and trustworthiness in every connection in which he has been found.

CHARLES SYDNEY ARNOLD.

Charles Sydney Arnold, a barrister of Vancouver, was born at Moosomin, Saskatchewan, November 5, 1884, a son of Edward and Clara (Jack) Arnold. The father was a shoe manufacturer of London and in 1883 came to Canada, settling at Moosomin, Saskatchewan, where he engaged in farming until his retirement in 1898. He then came to Vancouver, where he spent his remaining days in the enjoyment of well earned rest, passing away in 1910.

His son, Charles S. Arnold, was educated in the schools of Moosomin and was a lad of fourteen years when, in 1899, he came with his parents to Vancouver. Here he was articled in the legal profession to the Hon. W. J. Bowser, K. C., in 1900 and studied under him until the close of the year 1908. Having in June of that year been called to the bar of British Columbia, he entered upon an independent practice and for three months remained alone. On the expiration of that period he formed a partnership with S. D. Schultz under the name of Schultz & Arnold, which continued until October, 1912, when the association was dissolved. Mr. Arnold has since again been alone and now has a good clientage, which is constantly growing in volume and importance. He has been connected with considerable notable litigation, prepares his cases with thoroughness and care, and in their presentation is strong in argument and logical in his deductions. He is seldom, if ever, at fault in the application of a legal principle, and has won for himself an enviable reputation as one of the

younger members of the bar. He also has various financial interests which have been judiciously placed.

On the 10th of November, 1906, at Bellingham, Washington, Mr. Arnold was united in marriage to Miss Pearlle Jane Squarebriggs, a daughter of J. C. Squarebriggs, and their children are Sydney, Eleanor and Maude.

In politics Mr. Arnold is a conservative. He is a charter member of the Duke of Connaught Lodge, No. 64, A. F. & A. M., of Vancouver, of which he was one of the organizers and the first member initiated therein. He is likewise a member of the Independent Order of Foresters and of the Anglican church. He has always been a resident of the west and is possessed of the spirit of enterprise and advancement characteristic of this section of the country. Moreover, he is deeply interested in the work of public progress and improvement and his efforts are bringing him merited success in the field of his chosen calling.

FRANK LAWRENCE KERR.

The popular proprietor of one of the most popular places of entertainment in New Westminster, Frank Lawrence Kerr, is widely and favorably known in this city as owner of the Edison Theatre, with which he has been identified for several years. An enterprising young man, largely self-educated and acquainted with the tastes of the people and their demand for clean, entertaining, instructive productions, he has made a decided success of his venture and his house of entertainment must be ranked even as an educational asset in community life.

Born in St. Stephen, New Brunswick, on March 11, 1883, Frank Lawrence Kerr is a son of Henry Allen and Prudence (Dauphinee) Kerr, natives of Halifax, Nova Scotia. About 1893 they came to British Columbia, locating in New Westminster, where the father was successfully engaged in the lumber business up to the time of his death in 1909. He was prominent in fraternal organizations of the city, belonging to the Loyal Order of Orangemen and the Canadian Order of Foresters. The mother is still surviving.

Frank L. Kerr received but a limited common-school education, laying aside school work at the age of ten years, when he began upon his independent career, entering upon a position in a sash and door factory. He subsequently learned the carpenter's trade and was later employed in a shingle mill. The opportunities offered in trade lines, however, did not loom large to him and in 1901 he decided to embark in the vaudeville business, being successfully identified with putting on productions of that character for the succeeding two or three years. In 1906 he established himself in the picture show business and has since been so engaged with such success that he is today proprietor of the popular and largely patronized Edison Theatre. This place is well appointed, comfortable and from every point of view sanitary and safe. His films are carefully selected with a view toward humorous entertainment, dramatic effect and educational value. That this happy combination finds appreciation, thereof his large audiences stand as testimonial.

On February 21, 1910, in New Westminster, Mr. Kerr, married Miss Hazel Edna Boutilier, a daughter of Frank Boutilier, of New Westminster, who is particularly prominent in Masonic circles. The religious faith of Mr. Kerr is that of the Church of England and his modern and aggressive tendencies find expression in his membership in the Westminster Progressive Association. Fraternally he is connected with and popular in the Canadian Order of Foresters and the Loyal Order of Moose. Public-spirited in the best sense of the word, Mr. Kerr has become one of the most valuable and useful citizens of New Westminster, ever ready to gladly bear his share of time and money in promoting worthy public enterprises of permanent value. Although he is not actively concerned in political affairs, he has become a forceful element for good in his



FRANK L. KERR

community and interests himself along all lines that make for material growth or the intellectual and moral upbuilding of the people. He is highly respected and esteemed in circles of his profession as well as by the general public, and the success which has come to him and which he has brought about by his own efforts, is well merited and but the natural result of his close application, energy, industry and honesty.

DOUGLAS ARMOUR.

No history of the legal profession in British Columbia would be complete without mention of Douglas Armour, practicing in Vancouver in connection with the firm of Davis, Marshall, MacNeill & Pugh. In a profession which has an important bearing upon the progress and prosperity of any community and in which advancement comes only in reward of superior merit and ability, he has made rapid and steady progress, and although he has hardly reached the prime of life he has for a number of years ranked with the older men whose ability has gained them eminence in the legal profession in this part of the province.

Mr. Armour was born in Cobourg, Ontario, April 27, 1860, and is a representative of a family well known in that province, his grandfather, the late Rev. Samuel Armour, having been for many years rector of the Anglican church at Cavan, Durham county. Douglas Armour is the eldest son of the Hon. John and Eliza (Clench) Armour, of Cobourg, the former one of the most distinguished and able barristers in Canada. The father was born at Otonabee, Peterboro county, Ontario, May 4, 1830, and after acquiring a preliminary education entered Toronto University, from which he was graduated with a double scholarship and a gold medal in the classics. He was called to the bar of that province in 1853 and began the practice of his profession in Cobourg as a partner of the late Hon. Sidney Smith. In 1858 he was appointed crown attorney for Northumberland and Durham; was made clerk of the peace for the same counties in 1861, and by Lord Monck was appointed Queen's Counsel in 1867. Previous to this time he had served as warden for the United Counties and in 1859 was elected a senator of Toronto University. He served as a bencher of the Law Society in 1871 and on November 30, 1877, was appointed a Fusion judge of the court of Queen's bench on recommendation of Mr. Blake. His signal ability gained him promotion to the position of president of the court by Sir John Macdonald in 1887, and in May, 1896, he was included in a commission appointed to revise the statutes of Ontario. More than once he declined knighthood and was offered at one time a seat in the house of commons by the West Northumberland district, which honor also he refused. On the 2d of July, 1900, he was appointed chief justice of Ontario, and was appointed judge of the supreme court of Canada, November 21, 1902. Later he was appointed one of the Canadian members of the Alaskan Boundary Commission, but died in London, England, July 11, 1903, before he entered upon the duties of that position. He was one of Ontario's eminent and worthy citizens and in the course of a long and prosperous professional career was identified with a great deal of important work and left the impress of his ability and personality upon the legal history of the province and dominion. The mother of our subject passed away on the 1st of July, 1881.

After acquiring a private school education Douglas Armour attended Upper Canada College and Toronto University, receiving his degree of B. A. from the latter institution in 1881. He studied law in the office of Bethune, Moss, Falconbridge & Hoyles and was called to the bar of Ontario in September, 1884. He practiced in Toronto for sixteen years, his powers continually developing during that time and his reputation growing as a resourceful, able and discriminating practitioner. Mr. Armour remained in Ontario until 1900 and then went to

Montreal, where he was admitted to the bar of Quebec in January, 1902. He practiced in that province until 1908 and in that year went to San Francisco, but at the end of four months removed to Nevada, where he spent nearly two years engaged in mining. In June, 1910, he came to Vancouver and on January 11th of the following year was called to the bar of British Columbia, practicing before the courts of the province since that time. He is connected with the firm of Davis, Marshall, MacNeill & Pugh, one of the strongest and best known law firms in Vancouver, connected through an extensive and representative clientage with a great deal of important litigation. Mr. Armour has mastered the underlying principles of law, of which he has made a thorough and comprehensive study, and he possesses, moreover, the keen discrimination, the sound judgment, the incisive and analytical qualities of mind necessary to make his knowledge effective in this field. He is numbered among the leading barristers of the city, his ability having carried him forward into important professional relations and his knowledge, enterprise and legal talent standing as a guarantee of continued progress and greater distinction in his chosen field.

In Toronto, Ontario, on the 28th of December, 1887, Mr. Armour was united in marriage to Miss Agnes M. Spratt, a daughter of Robert Spratt, a prominent grain merchant of that city. They are the parents of four children: John Douglas, Stuart Douglas, Agnes Douglas and Kate Douglas.

Mr. Armour is well known in the Masonic fraternity and is a past master of Ionic Lodge, No. 25, G. R. C., of Toronto, and past first principal of St. Paul's Chapter, No. 65, G. R. C. He is a member of the Church of England and by his integrity and honor in all the relations of life has gained a standing in the community where he resides which is of inestimable value and which is, moreover, highly deserved.

NATHANIEL MITCHELL.

One of the first settlers on Crescent island was Nathaniel Mitchell, who there holds the title to two hundred and twenty-seven acres of land, which he has been cultivating for thirty-eight years. A native of England, his birth occurred in Devonshire on the 22d of September, 1843, his parents being Robert and Jane Mitchell.

The boyhood of Nathaniel Mitchell was not passed in a home of luxury and his early advantages were very limited, his school days being terminated at the age of ten years. He then began working under his father, who was a nurseryman, being associated with him until he was sixteen years of age. Being qualified to take a position he next entered the employ of Sir Robert Newman, near Exeter, England, going from there to Bishop Philpott's. He next identified himself with the Vetches Nursery in London, being employed there until 1871. A longing to pursue his career in a different country and amid new conditions caused him to resolve to come to America in the latter year. He landed at Quebec, but soon thereafter resumed his journey, his next destination being Chicago, where he worked for several months. Having accumulated sufficient money to proceed to British Columbia, he crossed the continent to San Francisco, whence he took the boat for Victoria. When he reached his destination his entire capital consisted of ten cents, but as he was young and possessed an abundance of energy and vitality, he had no apprehensions regarding the future. He next made his way to what is now known as Westham island, where he cultivated some land for his uncle. It was his ambition to become a property owner, and with this purpose in mind he strained every effort to achieve his aim. He realized his desire in 1874, at which time he came into possession of the title to his present farm, comprising two hundred and twenty-seven acres. As it was under water about half of the year it was little more than a marsh covered with a heavy growth of vegetation and small timber. He had unbounded faith in the fertility of the land, however, and diligently applied himself to preparing it for cultivation. Owing to the condition



NATHANIEL MITCHELL

of the soil operations proceeded very slowly, even with three oxen hitched to the plow. There were days when it seemed as if he had accomplished practically nothing, the cattle sinking into the mud up to their knees, stumbling and falling down, sometimes all three being down at once one on top of another. Despite the many obstacles and difficulties, however, he never thought of giving up his undertaking. At the same time he was constructing dykes and clearing the remainder of his holding, expending his efforts wherever they seemed to be most needed and using his time to the best possible advantage. As his circumstances permitted he added to the value of his place by the erection of more substantial buildings, rafting his lumber all the way from New Westminster, a distance of fifteen miles, two days sometimes being required to make the trip. Mr. Mitchell largely engaged in the raising of vegetables until the general dyking system was introduced on the island in 1904, since which time he has been following diversified farming and meeting with success.

In November, 1876, Mr. Mitchell was married to Miss Eliza Stone of Exeter, Devonshire, England, and to them have been born two children: Edith Blanche, who married Harry Burr, of Crescent island; and Henry Allen, who married a daughter of Benjamin Burr.

Mr. Mitchell and his family are members of the Church of England, and fraternally he is affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He takes an active interest in local political affairs, and has served in the Delta council. There is probably no citizen on the island who is more familiar with the history of the pioneer period than Mr. Mitchell, who at one time knew every one in this community by name and was acquainted with practically every member of the first legislature convened after the confederation.

GORDON EDWARD CORBOULD.

One of the strong law firms of New Westminster is that of Corbould, Grant & McColl, of which the subject of this review is the senior partner. In a profession where advancement depends entirely upon individual merit he has steadily worked his way upward and his careful preparation of his cases and his resourcefulness and power in their presentation have been effective factors in the attainment of success. He has practiced at the British Columbia bar since 1882, coming to the Pacific northwest from Ontario. He was born in the city of Toronto, November 2, 1847, his parents being Charles and Mary Corbould. The father, who was a member of the British navy, was stationed on the island of St. Helena when Napoleon was a prisoner there.

Gordon Edward Corbould pursued his education in the model grammar school and in the Upper Canada College of Toronto. He was admitted to practice in Ontario in 1872 and was called to the bar of British Columbia in 1882. He entered upon the active practice of law at Orillia, Ontario, as a member of the firm of Edgar Fenton & Corbould, remaining there until May, 1886, when he came to British Columbia and opened an office in New Westminster. In 1884 he entered into partnership relations with Angus John McColl, who was afterward made chief justice of British Columbia. For a time the partnership was continued under the firm style of Corbould & McColl and later they were joined by a third partner under the firm name of Corbould, McColl & Jenns. Other changes in the partnership led to the adoption of the firm names of Corbould, McColl, Wilson & Campbell, Corbould, McColl & Forin, and Corbould, Grant & McColl, the present firm style. A. E. McColl, who is now a partner of Mr. Corbould, is a son of the late Chief Justice McColl. The present premier of British Columbia, Sir Richard McBride, served his articles to Mr. Corbould. It is the theory of the law that the barrister who practices here should aid the court in the administration of justice, and no member of the profession at New Westminster has been more careful to conform his practice to a high standard

of professional ethics than G. E. Corbould. He never seeks to lead the court astray in a matter of fact or law and has always treated the court with the studied courtesy which is its due. Calm, dignified, self-controlled, he has given to his clients the service of great talent. He has much natural ability, but is withal a hard student and is never content until he has mastered every detail of his cases. He believes in the maxim: "There is no excellence without labor," and follows it closely.

Mr. Corbould holds first and second class military school certificates from a school in Toronto. His political views are those of a liberal-conservative, and he has been a leader in shaping political thought and action. He first was returned to the house of commons for the New Westminster district, which at that time included Vancouver, in June, 1890, on the death of the sitting member, and was reelected at the general election in 1891.

In 1877 Mr. Corbould was married to Miss Arabella Almond Down, a daughter of Major W. Down, First Madras Fusiliers. Mrs. Corbould passed away in 1894 and in October, 1901, Mr. Corbould wedded Charlotte M. E. Wright, widow of W. A. Wright and a daughter of Sir M. C. Cameron, chief justice of Ontario. His children are: Gordon B., who married Maud Charleson; Lillie M., the wife of E. O. S. Scholefield, of Victoria; N. Alma; Grace M., the wife of V. C. Brimacombe, of the Bank of Montreal at Armstrong; Marian C., the wife of F. W. Anderson, a civil engineer of Kamloops, British Columbia; M. Vera A., the wife of H. V. Ardagh, of New Westminster, and Charles E. B.

Mr. Corbould is a member of the Church of England and for thirty-five years he has been a Free Mason. He holds membership in the Westminster Club and was formerly a member of the Rideau Club of Ottawa, the Union Club of Victoria and the Vancouver Club. His attention and activities, however, have largely been concentrated upon his professional duties and interests. He is today the oldest bencher of the Law Society of British Columbia and was elected its treasurer on the death of the late C. S. Parley, K. C. He has ever held to the highest professional standards and now enjoys in an unusual degree the regard and confidence of his fellow practitioners as well as the general public.

GEORGE ROBERT GRAHAM CONWAY.

His eminence in his profession and his contributions to its literature have made G. R. G. Conway too well known to need special introduction to the readers of this volume. He is now chief engineer and assistant manager of the British Columbia Electric Company, and his high professional standing is indicated in his election to membership in the leading civil engineering societies of the country. He was born at Southampton, England, April 28, 1873, his parents being Henry and Jessie Conway, the former of English and the latter of Scotch descent. The son attended Taunton's School and afterward Hartley College at Southampton, England, and after leaving college served articles of pupilage with H. J. Weston, a civil engineer of Southampton, for three years. He afterward became assistant to the late James Mansergh, F. R. S., of Westminster, London, who was one of the most eminent British engineers. Mr. Conway continued with him for four years and then went to Aberdeen, Scotland, as resident engineer to the town council. He was the engineer of the Girdleness-Outfall scheme at Aberdeen and was connected with many other important engineering projects. In 1907 he went to Monterey, Mexico, to represent as chief engineer the Monterey Railway, Light and Power Company and the Monterey Water Works and Sewer Company, Ltd., both of which were controlled by Sir William Mackenzie, of Toronto, Canada. In 1910 he came to Vancouver, where he was appointed to his present position as chief engineer and assistant manager of the British Columbia Electric Company. This connection with one of the most important corporations of the northwest places him in a prominent position in business

circles. Previous experience, wide study and accurate practical knowledge well qualify him for the arduous and responsible duties that devolve upon him. He is a Telford gold medalist of the Institution of Civil Engineers of London, receiving the award in 1909. His high standing professionally is further indicated in the fact that he is a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, is a fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society, a member of the Institution of Water Engineers, and a member of the Royal Sanitary Institute of Great Britain. He is a somewhat prolific writer in the line of his profession, being a frequent contributor to the leading scientific publications. He delivered the presidential address published in the *Proc. Aber. Assoc. C. E.*, Volume 7, and his other writings include *Lectures on Sewer Design* (*Ib.* Vol. 4), *Girdleness Scheme, Aberdeen* (*M. P. I. C. E.*, Vol. 177), *Monterey Water Works and Sewerage, Monterey, Mexico* (*trans. Amer. Soc. C. E.*, Vol. 72). Mr. Conway has come to be regarded as an eminent authority upon many questions relative to the profession, and in his practice has performed many difficult engineering feats.

On the 10th of January, 1908, in the City of Mexico, Mr. Conway was married to Miss Annie Elizabeth Tawse, a daughter of the late Peter Tawse and Marion (Storey) Tawse, the former having been a well known contractor in the north of Scotland. The children of this marriage are Marjorie and Eileen. Mr. Conway belongs to the Union Club of Victoria and the New Westminster Club. He now makes his home in Vancouver and is a typical resident of the northwest—alert, enterprising, progressive and determined.

LIONEL ARCHIBALD GUERTIN.

Operating in the field of real estate, Lionel Archibald Guertin is now largely handling subdivision property as the partner of G. W. Wilson under the firm style of the Colonial Investment Company. A native of eastern Canada, he was born at Emileville, Quebec, September 11, 1879, a representative of a French family of prominent farming people, his parents being Marcel and Marie Guertin. His education was acquired in Feller Institute at Grande Ligne, Quebec, and on leaving school he entered the employ of the Massey, Harris Company of Toronto, dealers in farm implements, this being the largest concern in their line under the British flag. Mr. Guertin continued in that employ for nine years, gradually working his way upward as his industry, faithfulness and close application became recognized, so that when he left the service of the company he was acting in the capacity of sales manager for the Quebec branch.

Severing his connection with that house in 1906, he came immediately afterward to Vancouver, where he embarked in the real estate business, in which he has now continued for seven years. In November, 1911, he began handling subdivision property, for which purpose he formed a partnership with G. W. Wilson under the style of the Colonial Investment Company, which still continues. They now handle subdivisions only and at present are engaged in selling Port Mann. They have a large selling force, covering the whole of Canada and a part of the United States. Something of the volume of their business is indicated by the fact that they are now represented by over four hundred men. They have handled important property interests and their efforts constitute a valuable factor in the exploitation of the resources and advantages of the country, and are doing much for its development and settlement. As a member of the Progress Club Mr. Guertin is further concerned in the same work to further the interests of the city and province, and his practical opinions carry weight in the counsels of the organization.

In Seattle, Washington, on the 18th of June, 1910, Mr. Guertin was united in marriage to Miss Gretchen Hess, a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Hess. The father, now deceased, was a contractor and builder of Bellingham, Washington, where the family lived. Mr. and Mrs. Guertin have gained many friends during their residence in Vancouver and he has made for himself an enviable position in business circles, the public recognizing the fact that he is a man of undaunted enterprise, who fears not that laborious attention to details so necessary in the achievement of business advancement.

THOMAS DAVIS COLDICUTT.

Opposed to anything like misrule in public affairs and in all of his public service employing constructive measures which have led to the substantial improvement and upbuilding of his city, Thomas Davis Coldicutt is well known as a councillor of East Burnaby, and none question his honest belief in the efficacy and value of the methods which he follows and the projects which he supports. A native of England, he was born at Birmingham, July 26, 1879, his parents being Thomas William and Mary Jane (Davis) Coldicutt, also of Birmingham. He attended St. Paul's school, Warmstone lane, Birmingham, and was but thirteen years of age when his father died. Even prior to that time, when a youth of eleven years, he was earning his living, being employed in Greener's gun factory at Birmingham. He had to walk three miles to his work, returning in the same way in the evening. He received but three shillings per week for his labor. After a year thus spent he entered the employ of the Birmingham Battery & Metal Company, his wage being three shillings and six pence per week. While thus engaged he also had to walk three miles to and from his work, and his hours were from 6 A. M. until 5 P. M.—a fact which would certainly agitate the labor unions of the present day. He remained with that firm for two years and then entered the employ of Kings-Norton Metal Works at Kings-Norton, England, where he engaged in making cartridges, the firm having a contract for the manufacture of shells for the British army and navy. On the expiration of two years he secured a position with the Cycle Components Company at Bournbrook, Birmingham, his task being the making of mudguards for bicycles. He next entered the tool and lathe department, and left the employ of that company after five years as a skilled and expert mechanic.

In 1900 Mr. Coldicutt came to Canada, settling at Victoria, where he was employed on the steamers of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, with which he continued until 1904. He next went to New Westminster, where he entered the steamboat business on his own account, leasing the steamer Pheasant. He then started in the Fraser river trade between New Westminster and Steveston in opposition to the boats of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. A year passed in that way, during which time the competition was very keen and aroused great public interest. The boats ran on the same schedule and the people lined the banks to see the races, which were usually won by the Pheasant. Mr. Coldicutt left that business after a year, and, having in the meantime taken a course in accounting in the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, Pennsylvania, he became bookkeeper for the Chatham Incubator Company and for T. A. Muir & Company, also doing other clerical work for a year. He next became assistant market clerk of New Westminster, keeping the books of the Delta Creamery Company for two years, and also of the New Westminster Creamery Company and other firms. He then again entered the steamboat business by leasing the steamer Favorite after her owners had failed and lost her on a mortgage, and also after other persons had leased her and also failed to win success in opposition to the Canadian Pacific Railroad boats. This boat plied between New Westminster and Mission and during the fourteen months during which Mr. Coldicutt operated the boat under lease he was very successful, despite the fact



THOMAS D. COLDICUTT

that he was again in competition with the boats of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. He carefully watched the interests of his vessel and of the trade which he carried and so controlled and managed affairs that the Favorite could compete successfully with the opposing line. At the end of fourteen months the Favorite was purchased by Captain Bruce and Mr. Coldicutt's lease was canceled, the Canadian Pacific taking the steamer Transfer off the lower river and putting the Favorite on that run. Mr. Coldicutt remained with Captain Bruce as purser and mate for three weeks, but as the captain was a deep sea sailor and not familiar with river navigation Mr. Coldicutt gave up his position. Two months afterward Captain Bruce wrecked the Favorite, the ruins of which now lie in the Fraser above Ladner.

In 1908 Mr. Coldicutt had taken up his residence at what is now Second street and Sixteenth avenue, in Burnaby, being one of the pioneer settlers of that district, which section was then in a wild state. There were no streets and only one house in the neighborhood in which Mr. Coldicutt established his home. He cleared his land and planted it to fruit trees, berries, etc., being one of the pioneers in that line of business in the district. He still resides on that place and has proven his faith in the section by remaining there continuously, while his belief has found justification in his now full bearing orchards and his splendid berry patches. These and other improvements make the Coldicutt home the show place of Burnaby. After severing his connection with steamboat interests he became accountant for the George H. Leaf Supply Company of East Burnaby, with whom he continued until March, 1912, when he entered the real-estate, insurance and financial brokerage business at East Burnaby and so continues to the present time, with offices in the Coldicutt block which he erected at Fourth avenue and Sixth street. He has been very successful in the conduct of his real-estate, insurance and brokerage business and now has a large clientage, so that he controls many important realty transfers and business interests representing his other departments.

Mr. Coldicutt has also been an active factor in civic, political and social circles of Burnaby since taking up his residence at his present home. He has done everything in his power to advance the interests of the town and has been an important factor in its upbuilding along modern lines. He has taken a most helpful part in development work in the municipality and has labored indefatigably and untiringly to advance the sources of the city's growth and improvement. This municipality has laid sidewalks, put in water, induced the British Columbia Electric Company to extend its lighting service into Burnaby, and has done other important improvement work, all in two years' time. During his first year's residence here he was instrumental in forming the Burnaby Board of Trade, of which he became secretary and so continued for three years. In January, 1913, he was made president of that body and so continues to date. For the past two years he has been a member of the North Fraser Harbor committee, representing the Burnaby Board of Trade and the Burnaby municipal council on that body, and has been very active in promoting the efforts of that body. He is also on the executive committee of the Fraser Valley Municipal Publicity Bureau, all of which indicates how important and extensive has been his service in behalf of the general welfare, and the consensus of public opinion praises his work and his worth.

Mr. Coldicutt has always been active in municipal politics and the city owes much to his efforts in that direction. He had been a resident of Burnaby for but a brief period when he saw that affairs were not conducted as well as might be. There were no roads worth mentioning and settlement was slow and difficult. At the end of a year's residence in Burnaby he decided to become a candidate for the position of councillor and entered a three-cornered fight, which he won in 1909. Three weeks after he became a member of the council he was appointed chairman of the important finance committee, a position second only to that of reeve, his energy and integrity being thus early recognized. In 1910 he was elected councillor by acclamation, and when in 1911 Mr. Weart became

reeve he appointed Mr. Coldicutt chairman of the finance, water, police, inter-municipal, and light and power committees. In 1913 he was reelected in a three-cornered contest, and he is now chairman of the police committee and also of the light and power committee. He has always favored the letting of municipal contracts to Burnaby people if they were competent to do the work required, and it was Mr. Coldicutt who was the prime mover in the fight against granting the British Columbia Electric Company what would have practically proven a perpetual franchise. In all public affairs he is a progressive, ambitious and energetic man, with liberal and large ideas. Burnaby certainly owes much to his efforts. He had been a strong supporter of the establishment of a water system and he believes always in managing the affairs of the municipality so that the people of the city will receive full benefit therefrom. He has labored ever against vested interests and in behalf of the people at large, and his keen foresight has enabled him to recognize what would be the outcome of measures that, seemingly harmless on the face, might work for the detriment of the general public.

On the 9th of June, 1902, Mr. Coldicutt was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Jane Styler, of Birmingham, England, who made the journey to British Columbia to become his wife. Their children are three in number: Douglas, Margaret and Norah. Mr. Coldicutt also has two brothers living here, Captain Samuel Herbert Coldicutt and Charles J. Coldicutt. The captain is a resident of Burnaby and Charles J. Coldicutt is farming in the Arrow lake district.

Our subject is a member of Union Lodge, No. 9, A. F. & A. M., of New Westminster, and has also taken the Royal Arch degrees in Masonry. He likewise belongs to Royal City Lodge, No. 3, I. O. O. F., the Canadian branch of the Order of Elks and the Sons of England. He holds membership in the Westminster Club and in the Church of England. He is not narrowly sectarian in his religious views and actions, however, and, possessing a good musical voice, has sung in the choir of churches in other denominations. He is recognized as a progressive, broad-minded man and one who in every relation of life seeks the betterment of the individual and the community at large.

ARCHIBALD MURRAY BEATTIE.

For twenty-seven years Archibald Murray Beattie has been a resident of Vancouver and therefore a witness of its growth from villagehood to its present extensive proportions. Throughout the entire period he has been engaged in business as a real-estate agent and land auctioneer, in which connection he has become widely and favorably known. He was born in Dumfries, Scotland, May 25, 1851, a son of Charles and Elizabeth Beattie, who were farming people and representatives of old Scotch families. The emigration of the parents to the new world during the boyhood of Archibald Murray Beattie was followed by his pursuit of a course of study at St. Francis College at Richmond, Quebec. When his college days were over he turned his attention to general merchandising at that place, becoming a partner in the firm of Beattie & Alexander. That connection was continued until 1886, when Mr. Beattie disposed of his interests in the east and came to British Columbia with Vancouver as his destination. Here he has since made his home and has continuously engaged in his present business as a real-estate agent and land auctioneer. During the intervening period he has handled much property and has won success in his chosen field. He is also a notary public.

While in the east Mr. Beattie was in command of the Richmond Field Artillery during the time the present Duke of Argyle was governor general of Canada. The only office of a political character that he has ever held was that of consul in Vancouver for the Hawaiian islands from 1892 until 1895. His political allegiance is given to the conservative party and his religious faith is that of the



ARCHIBALD M. BEATTIE

Anglican church, his membership being in St. James', of Vancouver. Fraternally Mr. Beattie is a Mason.

At Richmond, Quebec, Mr. Beattie was united in marriage to Miss Alice M. Robins. Her father, George Robins, was in the mechanical department of the Grand Trunk Railway for a number of years. Mr. and Mrs. Beattie have three daughters: Mrs. Frank Bird, whose husband is manager of the "Province," and thus well known in Vancouver newspaper circles; and Edith and Kathleen, both at home. The family is well known in Vancouver, having an extensive circle of friends in this city in which Mr. and Mrs. Beattie have spent the greater part of their married life.

ROBERT WILLIS.

Robert Willis, proprietor of the Badminton Hotel at Vancouver, has step by step advanced in his business career until he has reached his present position where success in substantial measure is rewarding his labors. He was born November 26, 1874, at Finedon, Northamptonshire, England, his parents being John and Annie Willis, representatives of old English families. In the public schools of his native town the son pursued his education and after leaving school went to Northumberland, where he lived with the Rev. W. R. Finch for seven years, an association that did much to mold his character and stimulate his ambition. In 1889 he came to Vancouver, where he was employed in various capacities for several years, during which period he carefully saved his earnings until his capital was sufficient to enable him to embark in the bicycle business, in which line he continued in Vancouver for two years. On the expiration of that period he accepted the position of steward at the Vancouver Club, and his five years' service there was most acceptable to the organization and brought him experience and knowledge that well equipped him for the duties that later devolved upon him in other connections. He was afterward with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company as manager of the Field Hotel at Field, British Columbia, which position he occupied for about fifteen months. He then returned to Vancouver and embarked in the hotel business on his own account, being proprietor of the Badminton Hotel, which he is now successfully conducting. He is ever a genial, courteous and obliging host, studies the demands of his patrons and the traveling public and has given them excellent service, so that his patronage is increasing.

On the 31st of January, 1895, in Christ church, Vancouver, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Willis and Miss Adelaide Hayward, a daughter of John William and Elizabeth Hayward, farming people. The three children of this marriage were: May, deceased, and Harold and Vivian. The family attend the Anglican church, of which Mr. Willis is a member. He votes with the conservative party and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day, but has neither time nor inclination for office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs, which are of growing importance, bringing him substantial returns.

HARRY RANDLE BRAY.

One of the strongest law firms in Vancouver and one of the most important and notable in British Columbia is that of Henderson, Tulk & Bray, whose junior member, Harry Randle Bray, is steadily winning greater prosperity and increasing distinction at the Vancouver bar. Although he is still a young man his ability, energy and well developed powers have carried him forward into important relations with professional life and his many friends in the city do not

hesitate to predict for him continued and rapid advancement in his chosen field. He was born in Nanaimo, British Columbia, on the 21st of September, 1884, and is a son of Marshall and Sarah (Johnston) Bray, of whom extended mention is made elsewhere in this work.

In the acquirement of an education Harry R. Bray attended public school in his native province and afterward entered Toronto University, from which he was graduated in June, 1905, with the degree of B. A. In the fall of that year he took up the study of law at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, attending until the spring of 1906, when he was graduated, winning the high honor of the Cecil Rhodes scholarship for British Columbia. This was an important accomplishment and stands for distinguished attainments—proficiency in scholarship, ability in athletics, popularity with his fellow students, in fact all the qualities of a well rounded character combined with important mental and physical gifts. With the additional honor of being the first Rhodes scholar from the province of British Columbia, Mr. Bray entered Oxford University in England and was graduated from that institution in the spring of 1909 with the degree of B. A. Returning to British Columbia, he completed his law studies, passed the necessary examinations and was called to the bar of the province in 1910. He began the practice of his profession in Vancouver with the firm of Russell, Russell & Hannington and the association continued until 1912, when Mr. Bray became connected with the present firm of Henderson, Tulk & Bray. The other members of this firm are Alexander Henderson, K. C., and Albert Edward Tulk, B. C. L., of whom more extended mention is made elsewhere in this work. The firm enjoys a large and lucrative patronage, connecting it with some of the most notable litigation before the courts of the province, and its members, all able and progressive men, hold a high position at the Vancouver bar. Mr. Bray has fully justified the promises of his student days, proving a strong, able and forceful practitioner whose knowledge of the underlying principles of law is comprehensive and exact and whose application of that knowledge is at all times correct and logical.

Mr. Bray is a member of the Anglican church and he gives his political allegiance to the conservative party. He is active in the affairs of the University and Press Clubs of Vancouver and is affiliated also with the Native Sons of British Columbia. Since beginning the active practice of his profession he has made steady and rapid progress and is now numbered among the able and progressive representatives of the Vancouver bar. With a nature that could never be content with mediocrity, his laudable ambition has prompted the best use of his talents and opportunities and he will undoubtedly stand among those barristers whose well developed powers and abilities make their records a part of the judicial history of the province.

GEORGE E. CADE.

George E. Cade, who has been engaged in business as a general teaming contractor of Mission City for about two decades, has won an enviable reputation in this connection as the principal contractor in his line in the town. His birth occurred at Byron, Middlesex county, Ontario, on the 27th of November, 1872, his parents being John B. and Mary Cade, pioneers of the Mission district, of whom more extended mention is made on another page of this work. In the acquirement of his education George Cade attended the public schools of Ontario and also of British Columbia. After putting aside his text-books he was apprenticed as a steam engineer in Ontario. In October, 1888, when a youth of sixteen, he came with his parents to British Columbia and subsequently worked at the plastering trade for fourteen months, later spending a similar period in railroad work with the Canadian Pacific.



GEORGE E. CADE

On the 1st of January, 1894, he embarked in business on his own account as a general teaming contractor in Mission City and from that time to the present has enjoyed an extensive and profitable patronage in this connection.

In May, 1900, Mr. Cade was united in marriage to Miss Olivia Maude Youmans, a daughter of S. J. and Nancy Youmans, who are residents of Mission City. Our subject and his wife have six children, three sons and three daughters.

Mr. Cade is a conservative in his political views and has served in the capacity of school trustee for one term. He was one of the first to advocate the installation of a telephone system in Mission City and it was largely through his efforts that the project was carried out. He is a valued member of the Board of Trade and is a loyal and public-spirited citizen whose aid or cooperation can ever be counted upon to further any movement or measure instituted to promote the general welfare. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Orange lodge, while his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. The period of his residence in British Columbia covers a quarter of a century and he is well known and highly esteemed in business and social circles of his acquaintance.

GEORGE ALAN KIRK.

George Alan Kirk is managing director of Turner, Beeton & Company, proprietors of one of the largest concerns of the kind in British Columbia, their business being the importation of dry goods and the manufacture of shirts, overalls and similar merchandise. Ability and merit have brought Mr. Kirk to the front in mercantile circles and his example should serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement to others.

He was born in Dover, England, March 8, 1870, and is a son of Colonel James B. and Emily (Durant) Kirk. The father, a native of Paisley, Scotland, became an officer in the British army and while a lieutenant in the Ninety-sixth Regiment served in eastern Canada. Later he became an officer in the Ninety-first Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders. He died in 1880 and his wife passed away in 1893. The paternal grandfather, Robert Mortimer Kirk, was also a captain in the army and while in service was quartered in Canada.

George Alan Kirk pursued his early education in private schools and later entered the Royal navy on Her Majesty's ship *Britannia*, the naval training vessel. He received his commission and served in various stations until 1889, when he left the service, feeling that there was little chance for advancement owing to the size of the navy and the large number of officers at that time. He resigned in 1889 and the following year entered the office of Grout & Company, silk crepe manufacturers, of London, England, with whom he remained for a short time. In 1891 he entered the office of H. C. Beeton & Company, of London, and in 1892 went to Victoria, British Columbia, where he became connected with the office of Turner, Beeton & Company, gradually advancing in that connection until he became a partner in 1895. The firm was established in 1863 and has been in continuous operation since. Upon the incorporation in 1902 Mr. Kirk became managing director and so continues. The other directors are J. H. Turner, R. A. L. Kirk, of London, England; H. B. Thomson and Percy Criddle. Mr. Turner removed to England to reside in 1902. R. A. L. Kirk is the London representative of the firm and does the buying on that side of the Atlantic. The trade of the house of Turner, Beeton & Company covers British Columbia, the Yukon and the Northwest Territory. This is one of the leading and progressive concerns of the province and northwest Canada. Through the policy inaugurated and maintained by George A. Kirk the business has more than kept pace with the growth of the province and the house is regarded as one of the most aggressive, progressive and important concerns in British Columbia.

In addition to these interests, which claim the major portion of his time, Mr. Kirk is president of the Inner Harbor Association of Victoria, an organization with most laudable and commendable purpose, seeking to improve harbor conditions. He is likewise a member of the commission of the Pilotage Board, appointed by the Dominion government for Victoria, and in 1897 and 1898 he was president of the Victoria Board of Trade. He is ever deeply interested in anything pertaining to public progress and his cooperation has been of decided advantage in measures for the general good.

On the 30th of September, 1903, Mr. Kirk was married to Miss Elizabeth Georgina Harvey, a granddaughter of Mrs. Robert Dunsmuir and a native of Vancouver island. Mr. and Mrs. Kirk have one daughter, Elizabeth Agnes. Mr. Kirk is a member of the Army and Navy Club of London, England, and the Royal Corinthian Yacht Club of that city. He is likewise a member of the Union Club of Victoria, the Victoria Golf Club, the Victoria Tennis Club and the Victoria Yacht Club. He also belongs to the Castaways Club, a philanthropic organization of naval officers of London, England. He is recognized as a man of intense public spirit, seeking ever the benefit and welfare of his adopted province and giving active and substantial aid to any movement for the betterment or adornment of Victoria. He is likewise a broad-minded, far-seeing and able business man, and his position in public regard is an enviable one.

ARCHIBALD ERSKINE SMITH.

Financial and investment institutions are not only a gauge of general prosperity but among the most important factors in promoting and stimulating advancement and development. In that connection Archibald Erskine Smith has not only achieved individual success but has been instrumental in inducing foreign capital to be invested in Vancouver and in bringing to this city new and valuable interests. Mr. Smith is prominently identified with a line of investments, pertaining to mining properties. He was born in Launceston, Australia, May 1, 1867, a son of Daniel and Annie Smith, the former prominent as a civil engineer in Australia.

Archibald Erskine Smith attended public school in Australia and after discontinuing his lessons proceeded to the mining fields of that country and South Africa, going to the latter colony shortly after leaving school and being there during the time of the Jamieson raid. The year 1899 found him in Sumpter, Oregon, during the time of the boom. However, as early as 1896 he had come to British Columbia where he was more or less actively engaged in mining and in business. In 1898 he joined the rush to Dawson, Alaska, but of late years has given his entire attention to mining investments, his efforts being attended by profitable results.

In Portland, Oregon, on March 31, 1900, occurred the marriage of Mr. Smith and Miss Laura Douglas Evans, a daughter of William and Sarah A. Evans. Mrs. Evans is one of the truly remarkable women of America, having for years interested herself in public questions of vast importance. She has been for a number of years and still holds the office of market inspector at Portland, Oregon, and was for years president of the Federation of Woman's Clubs of America and is now president of the Oregon Federation of Woman's Clubs. Mr. and Mrs. A. Erskine Smith have four children, Archibald Erskine, Jr., Hunter Evans, Henry Stein and Christina Margaret.

Although the club connections of Mr. Smith are not extensive he belongs to one of the most exclusive organizations in the city, the Terminal City Club. Politically he is a conservative, giving his steadfast allegiance to the measures and candidates of that party. He has not participated in public life since he has made his residence in British Columbia but while residing at Coolgardie, Australia, was alderman of the first council of that city in 1894. He is public-



A. ERSKINE SMITH

spirited and progressive in the best sense of the word and gives his support to all measures which have for their object commercial expansion or the upbuilding of the community. His standing in the business fraternity of Vancouver is of the highest and he enjoys the confidence and good-will not only of commercial associates but of the general public.

CHARLES LEONARD FILLMORE.

Charles Leonard Fillmore was born at Westmoreland Point, New Brunswick, July 23, 1880, and is a son of William Colpitts and Anna Fillmore. His early education was acquired in the public schools of his native province and he was afterward a student at Mount Allison University, Sackville, New Brunswick, from which he was graduated in 1904 with the degree of B. A. In the same year he went to Manitoba, where he engaged in teaching for one year, coming at the end of that time to British Columbia, where he studied law, being articled to J. Edward Bird for a period of three years. In October, 1910, he was admitted to the bar of British Columbia and began the practice of his profession in Vancouver, continuing alone until July, 1911, when he formed a partnership with Thomas Todrick under the firm name of Fillmore & Todrick. They engage in general practice. Mr. Fillmore was appointed notary public in 1910 and is still filling that position.

On the 11th of September, 1911, in Calgary, Alberta, Mr. Fillmore was united in marriage to Miss Anna Laura Clark, a daughter of G. N. and Kate Clark, the former of whom was engaged in the machinery business at Rexton, New Brunswick, for many years. Mrs. Fillmore was a classmate of her husband at Mount Allison University and was graduated in the same class. They have become the parents of a son, Donald.

Mr. Fillmore is a devout member of the Baptist church and belongs to the University Club. His political support is given to the conservative party.

HAROLD C. N. MCKIM.

Although one of the younger representatives of the legal profession, Harold C. N. McKim has already made for himself an enviable reputation as one of the leading barristers in Vancouver, where he is engaged in general practice as a member of the firm of Williams, Walsh, McKim & Housser. He was born in Deloraine, Manitoba, January 9, 1884, and is a son of Walter P. and Harriet A. L. McKim, both of old United Empire Loyalist stock, the father going as a pioneer to Fort Garry in 1882.

Harold McKim acquired his early education in the public schools of Deloraine and afterward entered the University of Manitoba, from which he was graduated in 1907, with the degree of B. A. In the same year he came to Vancouver, British Columbia, and from 1907 to 1910 studied law with the firms of Harris & Bull and Davis, Marshall, McNeill & Pugh, being called to the bar of British Columbia in the latter year. Afterward he remained for some time with his former preceptors, but in 1911 aided in the organization of the firm of Williams, Walsh & McKim, continuing thus until 1912, when George E. Housser was admitted, since which time the name of the firm has been Williams, Walsh, McKim & Housser. They engage in general practice, devoting, however, a great deal of time to corporation law, and the firm is one of the strongest and most reliable in the city. Mr. McKim is one of its most able representatives, possessed of a comprehensive and exact knowledge of the principles which underlie the law, and being forceful, concise and straightforward in his application of them. He has a large following in Vancouver and is widely and favor-

ably known, his energy and ability having carried him forward into important professional relations.

On the 21st of September, 1909, in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Mr. McKim was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Viola Burns, daughter of Robert and Ella Burns, both representatives of old Scotch families. Mr. and Mrs. McKim have one son, Harold Arthur.

Mr. McKim is vice president of the University Club and secretary of the Manitoba University Association of British Columbia. He gives his political allegiance to the conservative party and is eminently progressive and public-spirited in matters of citizenship, although he never seeks public office for himself. Fortunate in possessing the ability and character which inspire confidence, he has gained for himself a position of prominence in professional and social circles, and his influence is always given in support of whatever he believes will promote the best interests of the community.

HORI WINDEBANK.

Among the public-spirited and enterprising citizens of Mission City is none who has contributed more largely toward the general progress and development of the town than Hori Windebank, whose residence here covers a period of more than twenty-two years. He is not only extensively represented in commercial circles, but he owns several of the public utilities and holds the title to a large amount of real estate in the town. Mr. Windebank is a native of England, his birth having there occurred on the 5th of August, 1854, and is a son of William and Jane (Smith) Windebank, who are deceased.

In every sense of the word Hori Windebank is a self-made man, and is in no way indebted to any one for such success as has attended him in the pursuit of his career. He never had the privilege of attending school, and did not learn to read until he was eleven years of age, at which time he went to sea. For fifteen years he followed the life of a sailor, and during that period visited practically every port of any importance in the world. Innumerable incidents of an unusual character have fallen to his lot and many are the interesting experiences he relates of occurrences both at sea and on land. It was at Shanghai, China, that he abandoned the sea, remaining a resident of that city for two years. During that period he was employed on the police force, and while engaged in this capacity he met with experiences, which, although they may be common enough there, were of a most unusual character, involving intrigues and plots so complex in their nature as to be practically beyond the comprehension of the occidental mind even when aided by an imagination of marked fertility. He was there at the time the first railroad was built in China, the permit having been granted with the understanding that it was to be on trial for a year, the government retaining the privilege, at the expiration of that time, to have it destroyed if deemed advisable. The people generally patronized the railroad much more extensively than had been expected, and the government officials quickly recognizing what it meant in the way of enlightenment for the masses revoked the permit, issuing an order that the railroad be burned. This is but one of the many examples he gives of the bitter opposition at that time to progress in any form, and serves to show the extreme conservatism of the Chinese. Returning to England, Mr. Windebank there engaged in the hotel business for six months and then went to Australia. In the latter country he first directed his energies along agricultural lines, but later went into the freight and transfer business, which he followed for three years. At the end of that period he went back to England on a visit, and while there decided to try his luck in Canada, selecting Winnipeg as his place of residence. He made that city his headquarters for about two years, conducting a boarding house in the winter, while in the summer he was captain of a steamboat on Lake Winnipeg. Next he engaged in farming at Grenfell, that province, for three years, following



HORI WINDEBANK

which he came to British Columbia. When he first came here he engaged in the sawmill business at Port Moody for two years, going from there to Vancouver, where he followed the same activity for a year. In 1890, he came to Mission City and established a hotel. Meeting with success in his undertaking he was later able to extend the scope of his activities to other lines, until his interests now by far exceed those of any other citizen in the town. His first hotel was destroyed by fire, but he immediately rebuilt it and resumed business. Later he disposed of this place and erected the Bellevue Hotel, a more thoroughly modern structure, which he still owns. He also owns and operates the lunch-room at the railway station, a feed store and butcher shop, in addition to which he is engaged in the lumber, coal and storage business. It was Mr. Windebank who established the waterworks system, and electric light and ice plants, all of which he still owns and operates. In addition to his various commercial enterprises he owns some of the most desirable real estate in the town. He has recently installed a sawmill at Silver Creek, of considerable capacity. He is most enterprising and progressive and spares no effort to promote the development of the community, which he has directed along well organized and commendable lines.

At Portsmouth, England, in the year 1878, Mr. Windebank was married to Miss Jane Barter, a daughter of James and Ann Barter.

Mr. and Mrs. Windebank are members of the Church of England, and he accords his political allegiance to the conservative party. The vast extent of his private interests precludes the possibility of his active participation in public affairs, but he is not remiss in matters of citizenship, but on the contrary ever ready to extend his indorsement to any movement that he feels will promote the general welfare of the people or advance the development of the municipality. Mr. Windebank deserves high commendation for the capable manner in which he has directed his undertakings and the excellent use he has made of his opportunities. Since a lad of tender years he has made his way in the world unaided, handicapped in a measure by his limited education, although his wide and varied experience in life has developed in him the foresight, keen discernment and general business sagacity, which have formed the dominant factors in his career. Through his own efforts he has risen from an impecunious position to one of affluence, his pursuits having been directed in accordance with commonly accepted commercial methods consistent with recognized standards along various lines of business activity. His fellow townsmen accord him the respect and esteem ever extended to those who are able to dominate conditions and through their own efforts achieve the goal of their ambition in any line of endeavor.

WILLIAM W. BOULTBEE.

William W. Boulton, whose business enterprise and initiative spirit are manifest in the important work he has accomplished as manager for C. Gardner Johnson & Company, and vice president of the Boulton-Johnson, Company, Limited, ship brokers and general agents, is one of the most progressive, able and prosperous of the younger business men of Vancouver. He was born in Hamilton, Ontario, February 11, 1879, and is a son of John and Elizabeth Boulton, the former for many years police magistrate in Vancouver.

William W. Boulton was still a child when his parents moved to this city and he has made Vancouver his home during practically all of his active life. He acquired his education in the public schools and after laying aside his books entered the employ of the A. B. C. Packing Company, remaining with them for eight years. In 1901 he resigned in order to accept the position of manager of the cannery for the Wales Island Packing Company of Alaska, identifying his interests with those of that concern for three years, after which he returned to Vancouver, where he became connected with C. Gardner Johnson & Company, ship brokers and general agents. In the following year he bought

stock in the concern and was appointed manager, a position which he still holds and which has called forth his excellent executive and administrative ability, his sound and discriminating business judgment. These qualities gained for him the esteem and confidence of his associates in business and when, in April, 1913, the Boulton-Johnson Company, Limited, was founded and incorporated he was made vice president. The concerns with which he is connected are among the largest and most important of their kind in the city, and Mr. Boulton's position with them is conclusive evidence of his high standing in business circles.

On the 20th of June, 1906, in Victoria, Mr. Boulton was united in marriage to Miss F. U. Nicholles, a daughter of Major John Nicholles, of that city. They are the parents of two children, Jack Gardner and Betty.

Mr. Boulton is a member of the Church of England and belongs to the Vancouver Club. He is connected fraternally with Cascade Lodge, No. 12, A. F. & A. M., and is a conservative in his political beliefs, taking an active interest in projects to promote municipal upbuilding and development, although he is not active as an office seeker. He is a business man of marked energy and laudable ambition, who seldom fails to carry forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes.

C. H. STUART WADE, F. R. C. I. (ENG). F. G. S. AM.

Of English birth, C. H. Stuart Wade has become an important factor in the development of the Canadian northwest. He is now secretary of the Board of Trade and also the city publicity commissioner of New Westminster. His labors, too, have been felt in scientific circles and in support of fraternal interests and in fact his aid has been generously given where the welfare of the country rendered it necessary. He was born in Macclesfield, Cheshire, England, January 5, 1858, his father being Thomas Wade, L. R. C. P., M. S. A., the head master of Stonehouse Scholastic Institute and a descendant of one of the oldest British families. C. H. S. Wade was educated in the Plymouth Collegiate School and at Kings College and received his commission as a lieutenant but resigned to enter the civil service. He held many important positions in that connection. He was decorated by the late Lord Salisbury for special services. In 1897 he came to Canada and was special correspondent in the farthest north during the Klondyke rush for the Winnipeg Free Press in the then unknown wilds of Athabasca and the Peace River district. In Edmonton he was known principally through his work as a magistrate, having conducted most of the criminal cases there for several years. Among the most important of the murder trials he sat upon were the famous Lesser Slave Lake (King trial) and the Red Deer cases, both lasting over ten days.

Mr. Wade's scientific work has been acknowledged by fellowship in the British Society of Arts & Sciences, in the Royal Horticultural Society, the Royal Geographical, Historical and other Canadian societies. He is an able and prolific writer and makes frequent contributions to the press throughout Canada as well as in England.

Mr. Wade came to the Northwest Territories in 1897 and after spending over three years in exploring the Peace, Mackenzie and Athabasca river districts located in Edmonton, where he became magistrate and publicity commissioner of northern Alberta. In the latter connection he did important work to exploit the interests of the district and make known its resources and possibilities. Prominence came to him in other connections, for he was made grand registrar of Masons for Alberta. In 1908 he came to British Columbia and subsequently was appointed secretary of the Board of Trade and city publicity commissioner of New Westminster, in which public positions he still continues. His efforts in this connection are proving resultant. He has instituted many new methods for work of this character and is constantly formulating new plans which result



C. H. STUART WADE

beneficially in making known to the world the opportunities here to be enjoyed and the resources which nature has stored up in this section of the country for those who care to utilize them. His advice is freely placed at the disposal of all investigators regarding British Columbia's resources.

Mr. Wade was married to Miss Elizabeth Agnes Phillips, of London, England, and they have become parents of three sons and three daughters: Charles Edmund, who is now in the land registry office of New Westminster; Harold George, of Coquitlam; Herbert Alfred, assistant superintendent of education in Honolulu; Minnie Beatrice, the wife of William Fraser, of Kelowna, British Columbia; Kate Frances, the wife of D. G. Crozier, of Armstrong, British Columbia; and Lillian Ernestine, at home.

Mr. Wade among other honors, possesses one recently bestowed, as fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute. His present Masonic connections are with Lewis Lodge, No. 57, A. F. & A. M.; Westminster Chapter, No. 124, R. A. M.; Westminster Preceptory, No. 56, K. T.; and Al Azhar Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Calgary. He was one of the founders of Lewis Lodge in New Westminster, and is an honorary life member of Jasper Lodge at Edmonton. He was also one of the organizers of the Royal Cariboo Order and is deputy supreme chief pioneer of the Cariboo Brotherhood. He has not only been a witness of the changes which have occurred in the northwest since pioneer times but also an active participant in the work of development and progress. What he has accomplished can scarcely be measured, but it is well known that his influence has been a far-reaching one and that his labors have been productive of practical and beneficial results. He is numbered among those men whose prescience enables them to understand much of what the future has in store for this growing western country and, laboring according to the dictates of his faith and judgment, he has accomplished much.

SAMUEL JAMES MONTGOMERY.

The list of city officials of Vancouver contains the name of no more able, far-sighted and discriminating public servant than Samuel James Montgomery, who since 1906 has been secretary of the Vancouver board of works and who is also serving in an efficient and capable way as secretary of the water committee. He was born in Belfast, Ireland, on the 12th of August, 1878, and is a son of Samuel and Frances Montgomery. In the acquirement of an education he attended public school in his native city and after he laid aside his books became connected with the Belfast & County Down Railway Company, remaining in their employ for about twelve years and obtaining during that time a comprehensive knowledge of the best methods of operation in the audit and secretarial department of railroading. This knowledge and his excellent former experience proved invaluable to him when in 1904 he came to Canada, locating in Montreal, where he entered the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, beginning as an attaché of the dining car department and being transferred after six months to the ticket office department, where he remained for a similar period of time. In 1905 he made an entire change in his active interests, coming to Vancouver and accepting a position with the Cascade Laundry and later with a manufacturer's agent, which he held for one year, resigning in order to take charge of the board of works payroll and was in a short time appointed secretary of the board, a capacity in which he has acted with signal credit and ability since. To the duties of that office he adds those of secretary of the water committee, and all of the important affairs under his charge are managed systematically, capably and with great discrimination and foresight, Mr. Montgomery's official record reflecting credit upon his honor and his ability alike.

On the 1st of June, 1911, in Vancouver, Mr. Montgomery was united in marriage to Miss May Geddes, a daughter of James and May Geddes and a

descendant of an old north of Ireland family. Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery are well and favorably known in this city. Mr. Montgomery is a member of the Presbyterian church and his life has been at all times in harmony with his beliefs as a member of that denomination. In business and in politics he has made an excellent record, his success coming as a natural result of unusual ability, guided and controlled by high standards of honor and integrity.

ANDREW EDWARD TALBOT LIDDLE.

Among the young men of Vancouver whose enterprising and progressive spirit influences in an important way the character and direction of business development in the city, is numbered Andrew Edward Talbot Liddle, controlling a large and representative patronage as a real-estate dealer in Vancouver. He was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, on the 10th of August, 1882, and is a son of Andrew and Mary Liddle, representatives of old Scotch families. In the public schools of Wales and England he acquired his education and in April, 1899, after laying aside his books, came to Canada, locating first in Montreal, Quebec, where he was employed in various capacities until 1902. In that year he came to British Columbia, settling in Revelstoke, where he entered the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company as accountant. After four years in their service he came to Vancouver and in 1906 established himself in the real-estate and insurance business here, a line of work in which he still continues active. Being an expert judge of land values and a resourceful and able business man as well, he has made his enterprise prosper from the beginning and it has now reached gratifying proportions. Both branches are ably managed and their importance has gained Mr. Liddle recognition in business circles, where he is known and respected as a progressive, able and far-sighted business man.

Mr. Liddle belongs to the Terminal City Club and is connected fraternally with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His religious views are in accord with the doctrines of the Presbyterian church and politically he affiliates with the conservative party. In 1912 he was appointed justice of the peace of British Columbia and has served creditably and ably in this position. He is not in any sense an active politician. Most of his attention is given to his business affairs and although he is still a young man he has made these important and lucrative, his ability and energy standing as a guarantee for continued progress and greater success in the future.

HUGH MURRAY FRASER.

Hugh Murray Fraser, of McKay, was one of the organizers of the firm of Dow, Fraser & Company, Ltd., conducting a general real-estate, insurance and financial brokerage business, in which connection they have carried on large operations. Mr. Fraser was born in Stratford, Ontario, December 28, 1866, and is a son of John M. and Janet (Stewart) Fraser, the former a native of the city of Perth, Scotland. As a boy of nine years the father sailed from Scotland to Canada with his parents and family to join a colony already established in Perth county, Ontario. Cholera broke out on shipboard and the father, mother and all other members of the family died save John M. Fraser, who was taken into the family of John Murray, who reared him and whose name, Murray, was given to the subject of this review, Hugh Murray Fraser. After reaching manhood John M. Fraser engaged in the dry-goods business at Stratford for a half century and then retired, turning over the business to a son, who still continues it. He and his wife still reside in Stratford. Mr. Fraser was a successful man in every sense of the term. He seemed to possess intuitive wisdom and judgment in regard to business



HUGH M. FRASER

transactions, combined with an enterprising and progressive spirit that made his store one of the foremost establishments in that line in Stratford. Moreover, Mr. Fraser was thoroughly reliable in all his dealings and no man ever had reason to question his honesty and integrity in business transactions. His many substantial qualities won for him the respect and good-will of all. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Janet Stewart, was a daughter of John Stewart, whose ancestors also emigrated from Perthshire, Scotland, to Perth county, Ontario.

Hugh M. Fraser, whose name introduces this review, was educated in the public schools of Stratford, Ontario, after which he entered the employ of his father in the dry-goods business. In 1887 he went to Chicago, Illinois, where he was connected with the dry-goods interests of various large department stores until 1895, when he came to Vancouver, British Columbia, and entered the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company in the dry-goods department of their store in that city, then under the management of H. T. Lockyear. After a short time Mr. Fraser was sent to Calgary, Alberta, to take over the management of the dry-goods department of the Hudson's Bay store at that place. He continued there for three years and was then returned to Vancouver. Realizing the promise of growth in the city and believing that real-estate values would rapidly increase and other property investments would prove profitable, he resigned from the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company and entered the real-estate business in Vancouver in 1900, organizing the firm of Dow, Fraser & Company, Ltd., of which he became president. This company has become one of the foremost in its line in western Canada. They conduct a general real-estate, insurance and financial brokerage business and are a trust company as well. They are and always have been large operators and their slogan "at it here since 1900" is a familiar one to residents of British Columbia. Mr. Fraser continued as president of the company until 1910, when he resigned and retired from active business to look after his personal affairs, which include large real-estate holdings.

He has always been active in matters pertaining to the growth and development of this city and province and his labors have been of a practical and effective character. In 1905 he took up his residence at what is now McKay, in Burnaby, a suburb of Vancouver when that district was still a veritable wilderness. It is today a beautiful residence section, dotted with attractive homes standing in the midst of beautiful, well kept lawns. Mr. Fraser has been very active in the development of this section, has realized its possibilities and has labored indefatigably for the attainment of the end desired. He has also been an earnest worker for municipal interests, and has been active in politics in Burnaby. He gives his allegiance to the liberal party and is now filling the office of president of the Liberal Association of Burnaby.

On the 8th of June, 1892, Mr. Fraser was united in marriage to Miss Helen Rigg, a daughter of Robert Rigg, of Stratford, Ontario, where he was engaged in the contracting business. Mr. and Mrs. Fraser holds membership in the Presbyterian church. Theirs is a pleasant home and its hospitality is greatly enjoyed by their many friends.

THOMAS JENKINS.

A spirit of energy, progress and enterprise, guided and controlled by sound and practical judgment, has actuated Thomas Jenkins in all his activities and has brought him while still a young man into important relations with the general business life of Vancouver, where he is secretary and treasurer of Williamson & Jenkins, Limited, wholesale and retail dealers in crockery, glassware and hotel supplies. He was born in Verdun, Quebec, on the 2d of July, 1878, and is a son of Henry and Emma Jenkins, of that place.

In the acquirement of an education Thomas Jenkins attended public school and high school in Montreal and after laying aside his books entered the office

of Gault Brothers of that city. Several years later he came in their interests to Vancouver, British Columbia, where for a time he continued his original business connection, severing it in 1902 in order to become connected with F. Buscombe & Company, Limited, dealers in wholesale crockery. Thus he gained his experience in a line of work with which he is still connected and his ability was soon widely recognized, for his industry and enterprise carried him forward into important business relations. He remained with F. Buscombe & Company, Limited, until 1908, when he went into partnership with J. B. Williamson under the name of Williamson & Jenkins. This continued until 1912, when the business was incorporated as Williamson & Jenkins, Limited, Mr. Jenkins being elected secretary and treasurer. In this capacity his remarkable business and executive ability have been called forth and the success of the institution has been affected in an important way by his well directed efforts. The company is today in control of an important and growing trade along its special line and is a recognized factor in the general commercial development of the city, where Mr. Jenkins is known as a representative business man. He is vice president of the River Land & Water Frontage Company.

Mr. Jenkins is a member of the Anglican church and is a conservative in his political beliefs, taking an intelligent and helpful interest in the upbuilding and growth of the community, although never seeking public office. He belongs to the Royal Vancouver Yacht Club, the Western Club, the Vancouver Lawn Tennis Club and the British Columbia Golf Club, and these connections indicate that he is a devotee of outdoor sports, spending a great many of his leisure hours in these recreations. He is well known in business and social circles of Vancouver and has ever enjoyed in the fullest degree the respect and confidence of his fellowmen, his worth as a man and a citizen being widely acknowledged.

JAMES HOWARD.

James Howard is vice president of the Ross & Howard Iron Works at Vancouver and thus actively identified with industrial interests of the city. This is the oldest established enterprise of the kind in British Columbia and the largest west of Winnipeg. Its success has been builded in a large measure upon the energy and enterprise of Mr. Howard, a capable business man to whom difficulties and obstacles serve but as an impetus for renewed effort. He was born in St. John's, Newfoundland, July 30, 1865, and was educated in the public schools of that city. He made his initial step in the business world as an apprentice to the foundry trade in the Consolidated Foundry of St. John's, where he completed his term of indenture. Crossing the border into the United States, he remained in the east for a time, working at his trade, and afterward went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he spent two years. In 1889 he again became a resident of the Dominion, living for a year in Victoria, after which he came to Vancouver. He then followed his trade in this city until the fall of 1892, when he embarked in the iron business on his own account, forming a partnership with John F. Ross under the firm style of Ross & Howard. Their first plant was on Alexander street, opposite the Europe Hotel, and they then removed to Carroll street, where the Reform Association buildings now stand. Owing to the increasing volume of their business, they were forced to seek still larger quarters and came to their present location, at which time the firm style was changed to the Ross & Howard Iron Works. The business is now situated near Powell street at the foot of Woodland drive. They occupy over six acres and have both railroad and water frontage with private dockage. They manufacture all kinds of boilers, engines, castings, structural steel and everything known to the iron industry and have a most modern plant thoroughly equipped with the latest improved machinery needed in their line. Their output finds ready sale upon the market and their business is steadily growing. Mr. Howard was also one of the originators and is the treasurer

of the Compressed Gas Company, which was organized in the fall of 1910 and is engaged in the manufacture of welding machinery, Prestolite gas and oxygen. He is likewise a director of the Point Grey Lands & Investment Company, a director of the A. R. Williams Machinery Company of Vancouver, and is a stockholder in the Metropolitan building. His business affairs have been carefully managed and the intelligent direction of his interests, combined with unflinching enterprise, has brought him a measure of success which places him in a prominent position among the business men of the city.

Aside from interests which directly benefit himself, Mr. Howard is active along other lines looking to public welfare and humanitarian progress. He is a life governor of the Vancouver General Hospital and his fraternal spirit finds expression in his membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is also a member of the Board of Trade, the Terminal City Club and the Commercial Club and Vancouver can always rely upon his aid to further any plan or project for the public good. He is a typical citizen and business man of the age, alert, far-sighted and ready for any emergency, and what he has accomplished represents the fit utilization of his innate talents.

McLEAN BROTHERS.

McLean Brothers, capitalists and contractors, are classed with Vancouver's most prominent citizens. They have been located here since pioneer times and their work in this province has always been along development lines, leading to the substantial improvement of city and district. The brothers are sons of Hector and Margaret (McLean) McLean, both of whom were natives of Scotland, the former having been born on the isle of Islay and the latter on the isle of Coll. They were married on the former isle, where they lived for a few years and then removed to Harris, Inverness-shire. Having learned the trade of shipbuilder on the Clyde river some years before, the father followed his trade in Harris for nine years. In 1863 he came to Canada, landing at Quebec on the 24th of May. He settled on a farm in Minto township in the county of Wellington, Ontario, and upon taking up his abode in the new world practically retired, while his three sons, Lachlan, Hugh and Norman, took up the business of farming and lumbering. Mrs. McLean died at Sable Falls, Bruce county, Ontario, June 20, 1889, at the age of seventy years, while Mr. McLean passed away in Vancouver in 1895 at the very venerable age of ninety-three years.

The three brothers, continuing in business together, have always been known in their business relations, first under the name of L. & H. McLean and afterward under the firm style of McLean Brothers.

Lachlan McLean, the eldest brother, was born on the isle of Islay, Argyle-shire, Scotland, on the 16th day of April, 1850, and received his education in the public schools of Tarbert, Harris, Inverness-shire, Scotland, and came to Canada with his parents in 1863. On the 23d of January, 1878, he married Miss Ann Turner, of Arthur township, Wellington county, Ontario, a daughter of Donald and Christina (McMillan) Turner, and they are the parents of one child, a daughter, living at home. Mr. McLean was one of the organizers of the Gaelic Society of Vancouver and is at present chief of the society.

Hugh McLean was born at Tarbert, Harris, Scotland, April 24, 1858. Coming to Canada with his parents in 1863, he was educated in the public schools of Ontario. On November 14, 1887, he married Miss Jennie F. Wright, a daughter of Robert Wright, of Owen Sound, Ontario. Mr. Wright was a builder and a prominent man in that section. Mr. and Mrs. McLean have one daughter, Jessie T., at home.

Norman McLean, the youngest brother, was born at Tarbert, August 26, 1860. He received his education in the common and high schools of Ontario and the British American Commercial College of Toronto. On February 2,

1887, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Eliza Busby, a daughter of William and Eliza (Hartley) Busby. Her father came from Northumberlandshire, England, and her mother from Oxfordshire, England. Mr. and Mrs. McLean have two sons and a daughter, living at home.

The McLean Brothers were engaged in farming and lumbering in Wellington county, Ontario, and vicinity until 1879. In 1875 Lachlan McLean made a trip to British Columbia, where he spent a year in building the bridges on the Cariboo road between Hope and Yale. In 1879 they removed to Bruce county and purchased the Sable mills on Lake Huron, at the mouth of the Sable river. In 1881 they rebuilt these mills and continued in business there until 1890. Five years previous to this they had also purchased a sawmill on French river, which they also sold in 1890, closing out all their interests in Ontario at that time.

In that year Lachlan and Hugh McLean, the two elder brothers, came to Vancouver, arriving in this city on the 18th of July, 1890. They immediately engaged in the contracting business and in June, 1891, were joined by Norman McLean. At that time the low lying lands in the Fraser valley were subject to overflow and such dykes as had been built were constructed by hand and in a crude manner. The McLean Brothers were among the first to introduce the building of dykes by dredging. The first contract let for this kind of work was on Lulu island. Many people doubted the success of the undertaking, but the work was completed in a most satisfactory manner. Their next work was at Boundary bay, with contracts at Pitt Meadows, or Maple Ridge, Coquitlam, Langley, Matsqui and Chilliwack, the last of these being completed in 1903. McLean Brothers was the only firm in Canada which engaged in this class of contracting on a large scale. They were also engaged in much bridge and railway construction work throughout the province, and in various sections are seen evidences of their skill, their handiwork and their scientific knowledge. In 1896 they formed a syndicate for the purpose of building a road across the Hope mountains from the east to the Pacific coast, being the first to ever propose such an undertaking. They spent much of their time for fifteen years in promoting this enterprise, but due to the failure on the part of the Dominion government to grant a subsidy, they were unable to go through with the project.

They are the holders of extensive timber limits on Vancouver island and have other large financial interests. Though for six years past they have been retired from the contracting business and devote their attention to their timber and other investments, the work they have accomplished places them among the foremost contractors and builders of British Columbia. They have been an important factor in the constructive development of this province and their success is the merited reward of ability wisely directed, not only for their own benefit, but for the public weal.

ARTHUR BRYANT CLABON.

In mining circles the name of Arthur Bryant Clabon of Vancouver is well known, his efforts having constituted an important element in the development of the rich mineral resources of the country whereby its material wealth has been greatly increased. He is now interested in various valuable mining properties and his investments, judiciously placed, indicate his sound judgment and keen sagacity. He was born at Needham Market, Suffolk, England, September 16, 1867, and after acquiring a public-school education continued his residence in his native land until twenty-three years of age, when, in 1891, he came to Canada, spending three months in Montreal and Toronto. He then made his way to the northwest, remaining for a year and a half in Moose Jaw, Calgary and Innevail. The first week in January, 1893, witnessed his arrival in Vancouver, where he continued until 1895, and then went to Rossland, British Columbia, where he was



ARTHUR B. CLABON

engaged in the real-estate and mining business. He became interested in mining in the Boundary and Similkameen districts and made his home in Rossland until 1901. During the following decade much of his time was spent in eastern Canada and England. In 1906 he became interested in the Cobalt section of Ontario, remaining in that province until 1909. He then returned to Vancouver and became interested in properties on the coast. He is now interested in the Kingston gold and copper mine at Hedley in the Similkameen, but is best known through his connection with the organization and development of the Surf Inlet Gold Mines, Ltd., a valuable mining project, practically owned and controlled by Vancouver business men, which was organized in 1910 and has proven a most successful venture.

In 1911 Mr. Clabon was united in marriage to Miss Emmie Aldridge, who came from England to New York city, where she was met by Mr. Clabon, and there they were married on the 16th of December of that year.

Mr. Clabon is a member of the Vancouver Board of Trade and also of the Progress Club, and is interested in all projects and plans for the development and improvement of the city. He was one of the founders of the Vancouver Mining Club, which has since been merged into the Chamber of Mines, of which he is vice president. They have recently taken as quarters the whole upper floor of the Fee building on Granville street and have a splendid organization, doing excellent work. Mr. Clabon is also a fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute, of London, England. He has long been actively interested in athletics and in former years was a prominent figure in cycle sports. In 1890 he won the ten mile championship of the Ipswich College Cycling Club, in the days when the old style high-wheel bicycle was yet in use. Upon coming to Vancouver he entered actively into the sport here and participated in a number of races at the Brocton Point grounds, winning in 1893 the first prize for the five mile race—a handsome gold watch that he has since carried. He belongs to the National Liberal Club of London, the Terminal City Club of Vancouver and the British Columbia Golf Club, and is no less prominent in social than in mining circles.

JOHN WILLIAM MAWSON.

A young man who has inaugurated in Vancouver a comparatively new line of business, but one with which he is thoroughly familiar in principle and detail is John William Mawson, manager of the local branch of T. H. Mawson & Sons, landscape architects and city planning experts, with headquarters in London, England. Although he is still very young he has made a scientific study of the various methods of city beautification, combining with knowledge a sense of the artistic and an appreciation of beauty on a large scale which have been of inestimable value to him in his chosen work and have besides benefited Vancouver in a noticeable way.

Mr. Mawson was born in Windermere, England, December 1, 1886, and is a son of Thomas Hayton and Anna Mawson. Representatives of his family for over one hundred and sixty years have followed a line of business similar to that in which he is now engaged, and the father has organized in London one of the largest and most important firms of this character in the world. He is head of T. H. Mawson & Sons, landscape architects and city planning experts, and is besides professor in landscape architecture in the University of Liverpool, this connection indicating the high esteem in which he is held.

John W. Mawson acquired his early education in the grammar school at Windermere, England, and under private tutors and after laying aside his books was articled to Dan Gibson, of Windermere, under whom he studied architecture, qualifying in 1907. Not considering his education complete, however, he spent the next two years in travel, studying the plan, design and methods of beautification in different cities of the world and becoming thoroughly famil-

iar with both ancient and modern methods. Upon his return he entered the University of Liverpool, taking a special course in landscape architecture and city designing, receiving a certificate at the end of the first year and a diploma at the end of the second. He was thus thoroughly qualified for the business which he intended to take up as a life work and in 1911 entered the office of T. H. Mawson & Sons in London, thus supplementing his theoretical knowledge by wide practical experience. In 1912 he came to Vancouver, British Columbia, in order to take charge of the Canadian office of the firm, and he has here built up a large and important enterprise, his patronage constantly increasing as the nature of his work, his proficiency in it and the excellent results which he obtains become more widely known. Mr. Mawson has done a great deal to promote the awakening of the civic spirit in Vancouver by placing within the reach of its citizens the services of a man expert in municipal beautification and the field of his activities will undoubtedly broaden as his aims and accomplishments are more generally realized.

In addition to his connection with T. H. Mawson & Sons he is also a director in the Bridge River Power Company, Limited. He is chairman of the civic improvement committee of the Progress Club of Vancouver and his special knowledge of the work which this organization has been founded to promote makes his services practically invaluable. Mr. Mawson's religious views are those of a nonconformist and he is well known in club circles of Vancouver, holding membership in the Vancouver Rowing, Hunt and Hockey Clubs, being an enthusiastic follower of all kinds of outdoor sports. He is still a young man but he has already attained enviable success in business and he will undoubtedly make continued progress in his chosen field as he possesses the ability and expert skill upon which all prosperity is founded.

WALTER WILLIAM WALSH.

Walter William Walsh is a partner in one of the leading law firms of Vancouver, practicing under the firm style of Williams, Walsh, McKim & Housser. He was born in Montreal, Quebec, June 4, 1875, a son of William and Theresa Mary (Northgraves) Walsh. The father, who was born in Quebec, July 25, 1844, was a son of Thomas and Catherine Walsh, and was engaged in the wholesale and retail clothing business in Montreal from 1876 until 1878, and at Winnipeg, Manitoba, from 1882 until 1896, coming in the latter year to Vancouver, where he subsequently organized the Metropolitan Trust Company, Ltd., of which he became the president and so continues. In 1874 he married Theresa Mary Northgraves, a daughter of the late William J. Northgraves, of Belleville, Ontario.

Walter W. Walsh attended St. Boniface College at St. Boniface, Manitoba, and the Ottawa University, from which he was graduated in 1896 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and the honorary degree of Bachelor Licentiate of Philosophy. Following his graduation he came to Vancouver and took up the study of law in the office and under the direction of the firm of McPhillips & Williams and was called to the bar of British Columbia in 1899, at which time he became junior partner in the firm of McPhillips & Williams, a fact which indicates that he had won the warm regard of his partners during his student days. He remained with that firm until 1905, when it was dissolved and a new organization effected under the name of Williams, Shaw & Walsh. This continued until May, 1911, when a change in partnership led to the adoption of the firm style of Williams, Walsh & McKim. This was maintained until September, 1912, when they were joined by a fourth partner under the present firm style of Williams, Walsh, McKim & Housser, today constituting one of the strong law firms of Vancouver, commanding an extensive and important clientage.



WALTER W. WALSH

In August, 1904, Mr. Walsh was married to Miss Margaret Catherine Rigney, a daughter of the late William Rigney, of Kingston, Ontario, and they have one child, Catherine. The parents are members of the Roman Catholic church and Mr. Walsh belongs to the Knights of Columbus. His political support is given to the conservative party and his social relations are with the Vancouver, Jericho Country and Shaughnessy Heights Golf clubs. He is still a comparatively young man, but has made a creditable record in the practice of his profession.

CLARENCE MacLEAN O'BRIAN.

Clarence MacLean O'Brian is numbered among the younger barristers of Vancouver who have attained reputations that many an older member of the bar might well envy. He has continuously engaged in practice since December, 1902, and since 1903 has been an active practitioner in this city. He was born at Grenville, Quebec, February 14, 1880, a son of Dr. Robert S. B. and Eugenia (MacLean) O'Brian. The father was a son of His Honor, Peter O'Brian, of L'Orignal, Ontario, who was one of the oldest and most widely known residents of the Ottawa valley at the time of his death, which occurred in 1911 when he was ninety-one years of age. He was probably at that time the oldest member of the Law Society of Upper Canada, having become a member of that society as a student in 1840. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Hannah Brock, was a daughter of Robert Brock, of the Seigneurie of Longueuil.

Robert S. B. O'Brian was born at L'Orignal and was educated in the schools there, after which he entered the medical department of McGill University at Montreal. During the Fenian raid he served with the McGill corps, being a student of the school at the time, and his military service won him a medal. Following his graduation from McGill in 1873 with the degree of M. D. he acted as surgeon in connection with the construction work of the Longsault Canal. He has been identified with the interests of the Pacific coast country since 1882, in which year he came to British Columbia, locating at Nanaimo, where he began practice, remaining an active representative of the profession there until his death in 1907. He was recognized as a pioneer in the province, not only in medical circles but also in connection with business and politics. In 1886 he opposed the government on the question of the subsidy for a railroad from Victoria to Nanaimo, contesting for a seat in the provincial parliament against the Hon. James Dunsmuir, in which connection he was defeated by less than fifty votes—a defeat that counted almost as a victory for he ran far ahead of his ticket. In 1906 he again contested for a seat in the provincial parliament as a conservative but was defeated by the socialists. He was a fine platform speaker, logical and strong in his reasoning and employing his gift of oratory most effectively. He established and for several years published *Westward Ho*, which was at first a weekly but afterward a daily paper devoted to the discussion of current events, literature and art, treating the topics of general interest in an unprejudiced and impartial way that made the articles therein appearing of distinct value as authority upon many questions. Dr. O'Brian was also an active factor in the business circles of the city and was the organizer of the Nanaimo Waterworks Company. He was also popular socially and was chosen the first president of the Nanaimo Yacht Club.

Clarence MacLean O'Brian, whose name introduces this record, was educated in the schools of Nanaimo and Victoria and then, determining to make the practice of law his life work, began studying in the office and under the direction of Robert Cassidy, K. C., of Victoria. His preliminary reading was thorough and in December, 1902, he was called to the bar, whereupon he entered into active practice in connection with his former preceptor, remaining in Victoria until 1903, when the firm established chambers in Vancouver and Mr. O'Brian took charge of the practice in that city. The partnership continued until 1905, when it was dis-

solved and Mr. O'Brian joined William Moore McKay, under the name of McKay & O'Brian, with offices in the Winch building.

On the 4th of March, 1913, at Vancouver, Mr. O'Brian was united in marriage to Miss Dorothy, third daughter of Dr. and Mrs. S. J. Tunstall, of Vancouver. Mr. O'Brian's military experience covers four years' service in the First Regiment of Victoria. Reared in the political faith of the conservative party, his judgment has indorsed its principles and he has always supported it by his ballot but never seeks nor desires the rewards of office in recognition of party fealty. He is well known in club circles, holding membership with the Western, Vancouver Tennis and Canadian Clubs.

HON. WILLIAM J. ARMSTRONG.

Living in his eighty-seventh year in New Westminster, William J. Armstrong is one of the most conspicuous figures in the city—a man whose life record is closely interwoven with the history of development of the Canadian northwest and whose activities have touched upon all phases of life in the advancement of this region. Not only does he enjoy the distinction of having been the first settler of New Westminster, where he built the first residence and of which he became the first merchant, but he has been one of the foremost men in the political life of the province, representing his district for many years in the provincial legislature, serving as sheriff of his county and sitting in the cabinet as minister of finance and agriculture, rendering services in that capacity which will forever connect his name with the annals of British Columbia. Along commercial lines he has been prominent, having been connected with most of the important industries of his city and province and having promoted trade expansion in that way. For many years he served as justice of the peace and is still acting in that capacity. He has had part in church development and Bible work to a considerable degree. A master mind, he has through masterly efforts contributed toward upbuilding along practically all available channels. He is one of the grand old men of British Columbia, which province by bestowing honor upon him has so honored itself. The man who built the first house in the Royal City was born in Peterboro, Ontario, on October 31, 1826, and is of Scotch descent. His grandfather, Mathew Armstrong, was born in County Cavan, Ireland, however, emigrating from Erin to Canada in 1814 and becoming a pioneer of the township of Cavan in Ontario, to which he gave the name. William Armstrong, his son, and the father of the Hon. W. J. Armstrong, also first saw the light of day in the Emerald isle, his birth occurring in 1800, and came with his father to Canada. He married Miss Elizabeth Brown, a native of County Cavan, Ireland, and subsequently came with her to the Pacific coast country and followed the occupation of merchant and farmer in the Dominion. A man of public spirit, he was active in military and civic affairs, serving as captain of militia and as magistrate for many years. He also took a deep interest in church work and both he and his wife were devoted members of the Episcopal church, contributing generously to its work. In 1851 the father removed to Grass Valley, California, becoming one of the pioneers of that state, the change being made in order to benefit by the milder climate. After many years of active business life he retired and lived to the advanced age of ninety-four years.

William J. Armstrong attended the common schools of Ontario but acquired most of his education through self-study. He accompanied his parents to California in 1851 and there engaged in placer mining in Grass Valley, on Iowa Hill, with varying success. He was subsequently employed at various kinds of labor, continuing to make his home in California until 1858, when he came to British Columbia, locating in Langley, where the work of permanent settlement had scarcely been begun, although the rich mineral districts of that region had drawn many men to its gold fields. At that time Colonel Moody had decided upon what is



HON. WILLIAM J. ARMSTRONG

now New Westminster as a site for a capital of the colony, the place being named Queensborough. In March, 1859, Mr. Armstrong and his half brother, George Armstrong, with John S. McDonald, proceeded down the river to the new town site. There had been made an effort to establish a new town some distance up the river, to be called Derby, but the effort failed because a schooner loaded with lumber and bound for Derby, upon hearing of its abandonment, made with its cargo for Queensborough, and from this lumber the first house of what is now New Westminster was built by Mr. Armstrong. Therein he opened a small general store, becoming the first merchant of the city as he was its first residence builder. His first stock of goods was secured in Victoria and he continued in this business with ever increasing success up to 1873. In 1860, when the first town council was elected, he was chosen a member of the board, serving in that capacity until 1873, being from 1869 until 1870 president of the council and doing work of far-reaching effect in that capacity. He always was an ardent champion of federation and after this was accomplished he was elected to represent the district of Westminster in the provincial legislature, always giving foremost consideration to the interests of those whom he represented and being instrumental in passing many measures which have gone upon the statute books of the province. In 1873, when the McCreight government was defeated by the De Cosmos government, he joined the cabinet of the latter as minister of finance and agriculture, retaining that important office until 1876, when his party was defeated. He, however, continued an active worker on the opposition benches until 1879, during which year a deadlock occurred in the session and the government was about to appeal to the country without having passed the estimates when Mr. Armstrong, understanding the financial situation and perceiving the effect it would have on the provincial credit, arranged a meeting between three representatives from each party in order to secure an understanding. In that way funds were voted for the conduct of the public business and a difficult and dangerous situation eliminated. In the general election of 1879 Mr. Armstrong stood as a candidate for New Westminster but was defeated largely on account of his inability to make a personal canvass, owing to the demands made upon his time by his extensive private interests. In the bi-election of 1881, however, he again offered himself as a candidate for his city and was elected by an overwhelming majority, becoming toward the close of this session provincial secretary. In the general election of 1882 he was again returned as representative from New Westminster but his party was then in the minority and he took his seat on the opposition benches. In 1883 he was appointed sheriff of Westminster county and the house thus lost one of its most capable and energetic members. He subsequently has been frequently urged to stand for the Dominion and provincial legislatures but has declined to again enter public life. However, these manifold and exacting activities along political lines did not demand the sole attention of Mr. Armstrong, for he became in that time equally prominent in business. In 1867 he built a flouring mill at New Westminster which was the first in the province and which he operated successfully until 1871. In 1876 he also built a sawmill and conducted this enterprise until 1882. Until recent years he was identified with most of the important industries and enterprises which have been factors in the upbuilding and development of Westminster county and his work in that capacity cannot be overestimated. He was appointed by the Imperial government and filled with fairness and impartiality the position of justice of the peace for many years and for ten years held the position of sheriff of Westminster county, resigning on the end of that period in favor of his son, who has since ably conducted the affairs of that office.

In 1861 Hon. William J. Armstrong was united in marriage to Miss H. C. Ladner, a native of Cornwall, England, and to this union were born three sons and three daughters: Sarah Frances, at home; William Thomas; W. J., sheriff of Westminster county; Rosanna Salina, the wife of Dr. O. Morris, of Vernon, British Columbia; and two who died in childhood. Both Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong are devoted members of the Episcopal church, with which they have been long connected. Mr. Armstrong was one of the liberal contributors and

an active spirit in the building of the present church edifice and has for years been president of the Westminster branch of the British Columbia and Foreign Bible Society. His Christianity is most sincere and permeates all his life and all his actions. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and served as the first noble grand of the Westminster lodge.

To make his native talents subserve the demands of the social and business conditions of the day has been the ambition of his life and the ultimate purpose of his work, and he stands today as a splendid representative of a man of accomplishments to whom personal prosperity is but a small aim, secondary in importance to the public growth and development and less vital than many other elements which go to make up human existence. He is honored and venerated by the whole community and people all over the province, who esteem in him honorable manhood derived from characteristics of the highest quality. Time gives the perspective which places the individual in his proper relation to his district and to his age. If his life work is of enduring value, his fame grows brighter as the years pass on, while the activities of others of lesser importance sink into their due relative position. The years have proven the worth of the labors of William J. Armstrong, the only living member of the first council of New Westminster, whose life record reflects credit and honor upon his city and province. Richly endowed with those qualities which make man esteemed above his fellows, he has made wise use of time, talents and opportunities, gaining a highly eminent position and entitling him to the greatest respect for what he has accomplished.

JOHN WILSON.

Keen but well controlled ambition, energy, ability and resourcefulness, combined with a comprehensive and exact knowledge of the profession to which he has devoted his entire active career, have made John Wilson one of the leading architects of Victoria and as member of the firm of Wilson & Milner, Ltd., have brought him into close relations with professional and business interests of the city. Mr. Wilson is a native of England, born at Sunderland, Durham county, May 19, 1884, his parents being Samuel and Harriet Johnston (Thompson) Wilson. The former is a native of Yorkshire and now senior member of the firm of J. & W. Wilson & Sons, timber importers. This firm was organized in 1851 by the paternal grandfather of the subject of this review and is one of the oldest and most reliable of its kind in Great Britain. The paternal grandfather, who was also a native of Yorkshire, died in the seventy-second year of his age, leaving the business to its present owners.

John Wilson acquired his early education in private schools of Sunderland and later attended Bilton Grange College, Harrogate, Yorkshire, leaving that institution of 1900 in order to enter the offices of Henderson & Hall, F.F. R. I. B. A., architects of Sunderland, with whom he continued until 1906. Afterward he carried on the study of architecture with R. A. Briggs, F. R. I. B. A., with whom he remained one year. During that period of his association with Henderson & Hall he was a student in the Technical College and the School of Art in Sunderland and while with Mr. Briggs attended the Royal Institute of British Architects and the Victoria and Albert Museum in South Kensington. He acquired a thorough and exhaustive knowledge of the profession in which he was interested and he has kept this knowledge up-to-date by remaining always a close and earnest student and by keeping in touch with societies and associations of men of his profession.

Feeling that Canada offered greater opportunities than England for a young man of ambition, Mr. Wilson decided to make a trip of investigation and accordingly, on November 5, 1907, he left England and, coming to the Dominion, located in Victoria, whence shortly afterward he moved to Field, British Columbia. He



JOHN WILSON

remained there a short time interesting himself in mining and general geographical formations of the Rocky mountains and then made a tour of investigation of the timber resources and conditions along the west coast of this province and the Queen Charlotte islands. Prior to this trip, on the 12th of August, 1908, he had opened up an office in the Masonic block in Victoria and had established himself there as an architect. In 1910 the building was destroyed by fire and he moved to the Reynolds block, where he remained until the completion of the Pemberton building, into which he moved, February 6, 1911. On the 5th of August, 1910, he had formed an associate partnership with W. H. Milner, an architect of thirty years' practice, and on the 6th of June, 1913, their business was incorporated as a limited liability company, known as Wilson & Milner, Ltd. This firm furnishes designs for all classes of structures, specializing in the erection of mercantile buildings, hotels and apartment houses, theatres and schools. However, many of the finest residences in Victoria were also designed by the firm and built under its supervision. The company also have offices in Seattle, Washington, and controls a large and growing patronage in that city and also have a representative patronage in Vancouver. The members of the firm are architects of unusual ability, Mr. Milner having already a well established reputation and Mr. Wilson being rapidly carried forward by the force of his attainments and ability into more and more important relations with his profession. His standing among his professional brethren is high, as is indicated by the fact that in 1912 he served as the first secretary of the British Columbia Society of Architects and is at present a member of the grand council of that society.

On the 14th of November, 1910, at Sunderland, England, Mr. Wilson was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Osborne Laing, a daughter of Robert V. and Minnie (Osborne) Laing, natives of that community. The father was for many years a wine and spirit merchant there, dying in 1908. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have become the parents of a son, John Laurence, who was born August 10, 1911. The family residence is located at 136 St. Andrews street and is one of the most attractive homes in that locality.

From 1902 to 1906 Mr. Wilson was connected with the Northumberland Hussars, Imperial Yeomanry. He belongs to St. Andrews Lodge, No. 49, A. F. & A. M., and is a member of the Royal Institute of British Architects. His political allegiance is given to the conservative party and his religious views are in accord with the doctrines of the Anglican church. He is of an inventive turn of mind and devotes many of his leisure hours to experiments with various kinds of mechanical apparatus. Amateur photography is also a hobby with him and he has become quite proficient along this line, his pictures showing the true artistic sense which is the basis also of his success as an architect. He is fond of all kinds of outdoor sports, taking great delight in hunting and fishing. His profession, however, forms the chief interest of his life and he makes it a point to keep in touch with the trend of its advancement from year to year. Although still a young man, he made rapid and steady progress in his chosen line of work and undoubtedly stands at the beginning of a successful and distinguished career.

CASIMIR STANISLAUS GZOWSKI, JR.

Casimir Stanislaus Gzowski, Jr., of the firm of Macdonell, Gzowski & Company, engineers and contractors of Vancouver, was born in Toronto, Ontario, May 1, 1876, a son of Casimir Stanislaus and Mary (Bell) Gzowski, the former a son of Colonel Sir Casimir Stanislaus Gzowski, K. C. M. G., A. D. C. to Queen Victoria, who was born in Poland in March, 1813, and was a military engineer, served in the Polish insurrection of 1830 and was deported to the United States by the Austrian government at the instance of the Russian government. He went to Philadelphia, becoming connected with the office of a law firm of which Daniel Webster was a member, and was admitted to the bar in 1838 and became a citizen

in 1840. The same year he married Maria Bebee, the daughter of a Pittsburg physician. Soon afterward Colonel Gzowski came to Canada, where he followed civil engineering. In 1846 he became a British subject. He became very prominent in all walks of life, not only in his profession but in other connections as well. He was made a colonel in the engineering corps in 1873 and was made A. D. C. to the queen in 1879. In 1890 he was made knight commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. He died in 1898.

Casimir Stanislaus Gzowski, the father of him whose name introduces this review, was born in Toronto, December 2, 1847, was educated at Leamington College, in England, and in the Toronto University. He was engaged in private banking and the brokerage business for a number of years but is now living retired in Toronto. In 1874 he was married at Buffalo, New York, to Miss Mary Bell, a daughter of David Bell, of Buffalo, who then owned and operated a large boat-building and foundry works.

His son, Casimir Stanislaus Gzowski, Jr., was educated at Bishop Ridley College, in St. Catharines, Ontario, and at the School of Practical Science at Toronto. He commenced his career on railway survey work in 1896. He has been connected with the railway survey and construction work on the prairies in Ontario and British Columbia for the Canadian Pacific and other roads, having various parts of the work in his charge. In 1905 he became a member of the engineering and contracting firm of Foss, Macdonell & Company, the members of the firm being J. A. Macdonell, C. S. Gzowski and G. O. Foss, who built the Nicola branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway. In 1906 the firm became Macdonell, Gzowski & Company, with headquarters in Vancouver, so continuing until 1912, the firm now consisting of Messrs. Macdonell & Gzowski. One of their most important contracts was for the grading for the Canadian Pacific Railway of eight and a quarter miles of line between Field and Hector, British Columbia, in the valley of the Kicking Horse. This work offered many engineering difficulties and when completed had two spiral tunnels of a combined length of one and one-quarter miles, one short tunnel and four bridges over the Kicking Horse river. The work done has been at all times of an important character, many times demanding scientific knowledge, technical skill and practical training of a superior order.

On the 5th of June, 1909, Mr. Gzowski married Mildred Gwendolyn Church, of Ottawa. Their children are Mary and Helen. Mr. Gzowski is a member of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers and the Toronto Engineers Club. He maintains an independent attitude in politics but is a supporter of the government in provincial matters at the present writing. He holds membership in the Presbyterian church and is identified with various clubs including the Vancouver and Jericho Country of Vancouver and the Toronto Club of Toronto.

NICHOLAS THOMPSON.

The life record of Nicholas Thompson forms a connecting link between the primitive pioneer past and the progressive present. He has witnessed almost the entire development of the province and has seen Vancouver grow from a small village to a modern city with metropolitan conditions. The story of his life, like that of other pioneers, is largely the history of the province; the financial difficulties, the early-day hardships, the strenuous effort to overcome difficulties and utilize the natural resources are the tale of marvelous frontier life in British Columbia. It is meet, therefore, that the history of Nicholas Thompson find place in the annals of the province where it will be read with interest by his many friends. He was born in Woodhorn county, Northumberland, England, April 6, 1853, and is a son of Nicholas and Dorothy (Dixon) Thompson, both of whom were natives of the same county. The father was a farmer and both he and his wife spent their entire lives in Northumberland, where for more than twenty years he was steward of the Jackson estates of Yorkshire



NICHOLAS THOMPSON

and Northumberland. In later years, however, he followed farming on estates of the duke of Northumberland.

In the public schools of his native county Nicholas Thompson began his education and supplemented his early training by study in the town of Allensmouth, in the same county. In 1869, when sixteen years of age, he was apprenticed to Sir Charles Mark Palmer & Company, of Jarrow-on-Tyne, to learn the trade of marine engineering and ship building. He completed his term there and then went to Middleboro, where he was employed by the firm of Bolkchow, Vaughn & Company in the establishment now known as the Cleveland Iron Works. Winning promotion from time to time he was serving as master mechanic with that firm when they rolled the first steel rail by the Bessemer process. In 1879 he joined the Northeastern Marine Engineering Company of Sunderland and for that firm went to the west coast of Africa as marine engineer for a Dutch trading company which had established business on the west coast with headquarters at the mouth of the Congo river. He spent one year with that company, during which time he met and enjoyed the pleasure of warm friendship with the famous explorer, Henry M. Stanley, who remained for some time at their trading post at Banna, and afterwards was taken by the company to Banna, which is the head of navigation on the Congo.

In the summer of 1880 Mr. Thompson returned to England and from that time forward followed his profession of marine engineering on English steamers, his duties taking him to the East and West Indies, China and Australia as well as other quarters of the globe. In the fall of 1881, he loaded wheat at Port Costa, this being the first steamer to load wheat in the Sacramento river in California, and thence carried the cereal to Havre, France. He also spent seven months in trading in the Mediterranean and Black Seas. In May, 1887, he came to Canada and was chief engineer for the Black Diamond Company of Montreal, operating ships on the St. Lawrence river and gulf ports. He spent two summers with that company and one winter, making several trips during that period to Cuba, and other West India islands. In 1888 he left Montreal for the west and arrived in Vancouver in November of that year. After reaching this city he worked for three months as engineer for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and in the spring of 1889 in connection with Messrs. Ernest and Percy Evans and George Coleman he founded the shipping and commission business of Evans, Coleman & Evans, which has since developed into probably the largest business of this kind on the Pacific coast of Canada. Mr. Thompson remained as an active member of that company for over ten years, acting as consulting engineer and outside manager. In 1903, however, he disposed of his entire interests in the business and established the engineering works of N. Thompson & Company which he operated for three years. He then closed out that business and opened an office as consulting engineer and manufacturers' agent. Since June, 1908, he has been special representative for British Columbia for Cammell, Laird & Company, prominent steel and iron manufacturers of Sheffield, England. They manufacture all kinds of railroad equipment and steel battle ships, torpedo boat destroyers, floating dry-docks, etc.

Mr. Thompson's activities have covered a wide range and have been of constantly increasing importance. In connection with Leonard Andrews, of the Key Engineering Company, of Manchester, England, he organized the Canadian British Engineering Company, which was floated in England for the purpose of introducing into Canada certain products of British manufacture, and of this company Mr. Thompson is now local director. He was the originator and has been the principal promoter of the plan for a floating pontoon dry-dock for Vancouver. He is likewise a member of the executive of the Vancouver Chamber of Mines and is interested in the development of the iron mines of the province. His activities have largely been of a character that have contributed to public prosperity as well as to individual success. He has accomplished what he has undertaken and the years have demonstrated his sound judgment and his worth in business circles. Throughout his career he has recognized the

truth of the old Greek adage: "Earn thy reward; the gods give naught to sloth," and as the years have passed he has so directed his labors that industry and determination, intelligently directed, have brought success.

In June, 1885, at Jarrow-on-Tyne, Mr. Thompson married Miss Catherine, a daughter of James and Mary White of Dalmoor, Scotland. Mr. Thompson belongs to the Presbyterian church and to several organizations looking to the benefit of the city. He has been a member of the Terminal City Club almost since its organization and was a member of the Vancouver Information and Tourist Association which has lately merged into the Progress Club, of which he is a member. He is a past master of Mount Hermon Lodge, A. F. & A. M., with which he has been identified for over twenty years, exemplifying in his life at all times the beneficent spirit of the craft. He is an honorary president of the Pioneers Association of Vancouver. His political support is given to the liberal party and he has always taken an active interest in its work and development, being now president of ward six, Liberal Association. Coming to the coast country in pioneer times, he has taken an active part in many of the events which have shaped its history and his worth as a public-spirited and loyal citizen, as well as an enterprising business man, is widely acknowledged.

DAVID D. BOURKE.

David D. Bourke, who is living in retirement in New Westminster after a long life devoted largely to educational interests in Nova Scotia and to the penitentiary service in Manitoba and British Columbia, is a native of Ireland, born in County Mayo, August 15, 1845. He is a son of David and Bridget Bourke, the former of whom was the agent for large landowners in his native country. In 1835 the father left Ireland and came to Canada but later again crossed the Atlantic, residing on the Emerald isle for a number of years. The year 1860 witnessed his second landing in New York and from that city he went immediately to New Brunswick, where he remained with an elder son until his death.

David D. Bourke came with his father to Canada when the latter located in the Dominion for the second time and he completed an education begun in the public schools of Ireland in St. Francis Xavier's College in Nova Scotia. During his school days he aided with the work of the homestead but meeting with a serious accident which necessitated other employment, he turned his attention to teaching, following this profession in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia for twenty years thereafter and winning for himself a place among the able educators of that country. When he severed his connection with school interests he joined the penitentiary service and was for nine years in Manitoba, after which he was transferred to New Westminster, locating in this city in 1895. For twelve years thereafter he continued his identification with the important work in which he was engaged, proving loyal, straightforward and efficient in the discharge of his duties. Mr. Bourke takes great pride in the fact that during the twenty-one years in the service, fifteen of which he was deputy warden and responsible for the safekeeping of convicts, he never lost a prisoner—a record which is claimed to be unparalleled on the American continent. Eventually his work was rewarded by a comfortable competence, which in 1907 enabled him to retire from active life. He makes his home on Cariboo street in New Westminster and is one of the well known and popular men of this community.

On the 19th of December, 1871, Mr. Bourke was united in marriage to Miss Jessie Cameron, a daughter of Dougald and Mary Cameron, of Lochaber, Nova Scotia, in whose family were twenty-five children. Mr. and Mrs. Bourke became the parents of twelve children, nine of whom are living, as follows: Walter, of New Westminster; Mary Ann, now Mrs. James Clifford; Cecilia, who is Mrs. Francis Mahoney; Archibald, who resides in the United States; Herbert Dougald, of Lulu Island, British Columbia; Adelia, now Mrs. William E. Morrison;



DAVID D. BOURKE

Julia, a Sister of Providence of the United States; Catherine, at home; and Lucy Victoria, who married W. E. Weir.

A public-spirited citizen, Mr. Bourke is ever ready to advance the interests of the city by cooperating in measures and movements for the public good and as a private citizen he is thoroughly sincere, straightforward and honorable—qualities that have found recognition in his widespread popularity. He has made good use of his time and opportunities and as the years have gone by has gained prosperity, yet his success is measured not alone by material gain but also by an enterprising spirit, by intellectuality, sincerity of purpose and his constant championship of what he considers right and just.

JAMES KENNEDY.

One cannot carry investigation far into the history of British Columbia without encountering the name of James Kennedy or learning of the prominent part which he took in the pioneer development and the later upbuilding of the province. Throughout a residence of forty-three years in New Westminster he was numbered among the men of prominence and weight in that city, wielding his influence in support of measures of reform and progress and making his integrity, his liberality and sterling qualities of character important factors in promoting the community's stability and prosperity. Mr. Kennedy passed away on the 23rd of November, 1902, and on that day a life great in its simplicity, valuable in its standards and ideals, beneficial and far-reaching in its results came to a close and British Columbia lost one of the earliest and greatest of its pioneers.

Mr. Kennedy was born on the 9th of December, 1817, in Ballymena, near Belfast, County Antrim, Ireland. His father, also James Kennedy, was a native of the Rampart, Ballymena. James Kennedy of this review was reared to manhood in that community and after completing his studies received a thorough and practical training in architecture. Having mastered this profession in principle and detail, he came in 1839 to America and engaged in architectural work in Rochester, New York, for some time. He afterward traveled through Wisconsin, Illinois and other middle western states, visiting Chicago when that city was a village built of wooden houses located on a swampy site and could be reached only by a stage coach. When Mr. Kennedy left the United States he went to Canada and in the later '40s and the early '50s lived in Toronto, Ontario, spending a considerable portion of his time in Whitby, where several buildings of his designing are still standing. News of the gold discoveries in Australia having reached the Dominion, Mr. Kennedy was induced by the favorable reports which reached him to take passage on a sailing vessel for that country and he left New York in November, 1852, arriving six months later in Australia, having spent some of the intervening time, however, in Cape Town, South Africa. After remaining for about a year in the gold fields he again came to Canada, making the journey by way of San Francisco, which he found a small city, down the California coast and across Nicaragua to the Atlantic.

In 1854, at Whitby, Ontario, Mr. Kennedy was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Stone, second daughter of the Hon. Marshall B. Stone, state senator of Minnesota. In the spring of 1859 Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy started by way of Panama to British Columbia and after a trip of over a month reached New Westminster, where Mrs. Kennedy was the first white woman in the city and is still living at the age of eighty years. They took up their residence here when settlement had just been begun, on the site which had been located by the Royal Engineers under Colonel Moody and which was known as Queensborough. The virgin forest had been cut down when the work of colonization was begun and it still stretched for miles in every direction around the little hamlet where the pioneers pitched their tents, facing the dangers, hardships and privations of frontier life. As an architect and builder Mr. Kennedy employed himself to good

advantage, erecting a great many of the first buildings in the city, and he also extended the scope of his activities to include school teaching, road contracting and ranching. However, he never neglected his professional work and as the years went by was intrusted with more and more important commissions, superintending for the Dominion government the construction of the postoffice building, which has since been destroyed by fire, and for the provincial government the Provincial Asylum for the Insane. He designed and constructed a number of the most substantial business blocks in the city, but these were all destroyed in the disastrous fire of 1898. In addition to his work along architectural lines Mr. Kennedy was also interested with his sons, the Kennedy Brothers, in the publication of the *Daily and Weekly Columbian*, and he occasionally contributed valuable articles to its columns. He was a skilled horticulturist and in the vicinity of New Westminster planted and developed one of the finest orchards in the province, which in the later '60s he had the satisfaction of bringing to a bountifully bearing condition. He was known as a far-sighted, capable and progressive business man possessed of keen insight and discriminating and retentive qualities of mind and able also to carry forward to successful completion whatever he undertook.

Mr. Kennedy was a devout member of the Presbyterian church but his broad charity was never limited by denominational bounds. His public spirit was of that active and constructive kind which found its best exemplification in intelligent work in the public service, and through the years his name came to be regarded as a synonym for progress, reform and advancement. He lived a straightforward, useful and worthy life for eighty-five years, aiding those less fortunate or less able than himself, injuring no one, never deviating from the path of rectitude and upright living, and he died full of years and honors and rich in the esteem and love of many friends.

SAMUEL B. BIRDS, A. R. I. B. A.

Samuel B. Birds, an architect of Vancouver, whose professional attainments have found expression in some of the fine public buildings of the province, was born on April 23, 1871, at Morley, in Yorkshire, England, and is the eldest son of John and Hannah Mary (Buttrey) Birds.

The father, who is a native of Derbyshire, came to Ontario, Canada, in 1908, where he is now engaged in contracting and farming in the vicinity of Hamilton. After attending the public schools of his birthplace, Samuel B. Birds continued his education at the evening classes of the Yorkshire College, now the Leeds University, and was articled for a term of years to T. A. Buttrey, architect of Leeds and Morley, in Yorkshire. After completing his apprenticeship, Mr. Birds decided to obtain first-hand knowledge of architectural conditions on the American continent and after visiting the World's Exposition in Chicago in 1893, he served some time as assistant in the offices of Cope & Stewarton and John T. Windrim, architects of Philadelphia.

He returned to England in 1895 and practiced his profession in partnership with T. A. Buttrey at Leeds and Morley until 1907, when he returned to this continent, residing for some time in Toronto, where he continued his practice and studies.

In September, 1908, he arrived in Vancouver and immediately afterward opened an office in this city, where he has now been located for about five years.

In following his profession he has been very successful in open architectural competitions and has developed a specialty in the design and building of public hospitals.

The fine general hospital buildings at New Westminster, Kamloops, Ladysmith and Merritt, which are models of up-to-date construction and arrangement, are built from his designs. He has also designed and erected numerous



SAMUEL B. BIRDS

apartment buildings, business houses, residences and churches, including the fine classical Chalmers's Presbyterian church in Fairview, Vancouver, the design for which was selected in open competition.

To facilitate the conduct of his business, he established a branch office in Victoria in 1912. His clientele has steadily grown and its extent and importance place him among the foremost architects of Vancouver.

He is an associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects by examination and he has also made a special study of the engineering side of his profession with especial reference to reinforced-concrete construction. In this department he is a fully qualified engineer and a patentee, having introduced several important and economical improvements in this class of construction.

Mr. Birds is first lieutenant of the Vancouver Rifle Association. He is a first-class rifle shot and has taken a very active interest in civilian rifle shooting since coming to this province.

In politics he is a conservative but aside from exercising his right of franchise is not actively engaged in politics. He holds to high professional and business standards and the enviable reputation which he has won is well merited. He is a member of the order of A. F. & A. M.

He married at Morley, in Yorkshire, in 1895, Louisa, the second daughter of Edward and Nancy Lambert, of that town, and there is one son and one daughter surviving of that union, both of whom are receiving their education in England.

ROBERT SPARLING.

Robert Sparling, educator and lecturer, whose life work has been one of continuous activity in the educational field, is now principal of the Aberdeen school of Vancouver. He was born near Seaforth, in McKillop township, in the county of Huron, Ontario, August 8, 1862, a son of Edward and Mary (Smith) Sparling, the former having been born near Limerick, Ireland, and the latter near Brockville, Ontario, her parents having settled in that province on coming to the new world from Londonderry, Ireland. Mr. Sparling was a contractor and builder of Huron county, where he and his wife have made their home for many years. While he was long an active factor in industrial circles, he is now living retired and both he and his wife are enjoying good health, although now well advanced in years. They have ever had the respect and confidence of the community in which they reside and during the long period of their residence there have gained many warm friends.

Robert Sparling was educated in the rural public schools of Huron county, the Seaforth Collegiate Institute and the Model school at Goderich, Ontario. Turning to the profession of teaching as a life work, he taught for two years in the district schools of Huron county and then turned aside for a brief period from the educational field. In March, 1888, he founded the Algoma Advocate, which he published at Thessalon, Ontario, becoming the first editor and proprietor. He conducted that paper for two and a half years and then sold out. In August, 1890, he came to Vancouver, where for a short time he was substitute teacher in the Vancouver public schools. He afterward went to Seattle, Washington, where he spent a few months but later returned to Vancouver and in January, 1891, accepted the position of teacher of the school on Lulu island, where he remained for six months. In August of the same year he joined the staff of teachers of the Vancouver public schools, becoming first assistant in the West End school, where he remained for one term. There were then only four schools in the city. He next became principal of the East End school, in which he continued for a year and a half. In 1893 he opened a private academy for training teachers for the public schools, which he conducted for two and a half years, during which time he graduated more than seventy teachers. In January, 1896,

he was called to the principalship of the public schools at Vernon, holding that position until August, 1900, at which date he became first assistant at the Central school of Vancouver. In 1907 he was appointed principal of the Aberdeen school and so continues to the present. He is also well known on the lecture platform, in which connection he has won wide renown. He has traveled extensively along the Pacific coast, going as far south as Mexico and traveling eastward through the United States and Canada almost to the Atlantic ocean. His lectures are illustrated with stereopticon views, he giving travel talks on the Yellowstone National Park, the Yosemite Valley, the Grand Canyon of Arizona, another lecture called "From Ocean to Ocean," and many other interesting subjects. Many of these lectures are delivered to children in the public schools and before various young people's societies. Professor Sparling is widely recognized as a man of scholarly attainments and broad general information and is continually extending his knowledge through reading, study and research. He is a member of the Art, Historical and Scientific Society of Vancouver, the Archaeological Institute of America and is moreover identified with many interests formed to promote educational work. He is a member of the Vancouver public library board, is president of the Vancouver Schools' Principals' Association and president of the Coast Teachers' Institute, which includes Vancouver island and the Coast of British Columbia. He is also an active member of the National Educational Association of America and is especially interested in the development of school libraries. Aside from his activities along those lines he is the president and one of the directors of the Burrard Building Society, becoming one of its founders and charter members on its organization in Vancouver in 1905.

On the 28th of April, 1886, at Wingham, Ontario, Professor Sparling was married to Miss Sarah Elizabeth King, of a United Empire Loyalist family of Ontario, and they have one daughter, Ellen M., who is a teacher in the Fairview school. In politics Professor Sparling is independent. While in the east and in newspaper work he was very active in support of the conservative party but now casts an independent ballot, supporting men and measures as his judgment dictates. For the past twelve years he has been a trustee and the treasurer of the Mount Pleasant Methodist church and he is deeply interested in all that pertains to the social and moral as well as the intellectual progress of the city.

FREDERICK WALTER NICHOLSON.

The upbuilding of a city is not the result of the efforts of a few but of the many, yet there are always leaders in the gigantic task accomplished and among those active in furthering the interests of trade and commerce in Vancouver is Frederick Walter Nicholson, managing director of the Norton Griffiths Steel Construction Company, Ltd. He is yet a young man but ambition and energy have carried him to a point far beyond that of many who started out ahead of him. A native of Truro, in the county of Cornwall, England, he was born in 1881, of the marriage of Thomas Ballans and Georgiana (Pile) Nicholson, both of whom were natives of Dublin, Ireland. The father is a minister of the Wesleyan church in England. Liberal educational opportunities were afforded the son, who attended Kingswood College at Bath, England, to his graduation with the class of 1895. He pursued a general engineering course in the technical colleges of London and entered the employ of Holloway Brothers, prominent contractors of London, with whom he remained for four years, during which period he gained much valuable knowledge concerning this specific business and business methods in general.

On the expiration of that period Mr. Nicholson crossed the Atlantic to New York city, where he took up the study of steel construction. In the American metropolis he was connected with the Thompson Starrett Company, prominent steel contractors of that city, and while in their employ for four years had

charge of the erection of the Kuhn-Loeb Bank at the corner of Pine and William streets and other well known structures of New York. His work there brought him valuable training and experience and in 1904 he became associated with the noted J. G. White Company of New York city. In this connection he was sent back to London to assist in establishing a branch business for them in that city, having full charge of all the company's work there. He supervised the construction of the Waldorf Hotel, the Morning Post building, White Star and Hamburg-American Line buildings, the Parkside building, four of the tube stations and three generating stations for the London Underground Railway, together with many other large and important structures, all of which indicates the high position to which he had attained in building circles. In 1910 he entered the employ of the Griffiths & Company, Ltd., contractors of London, and in their service came to Canada to decide upon the most suitable location for their Canadian building branch, called the Norton Griffiths Steel Construction Company, Ltd., of Canada. He selected Vancouver as the best field for operation in their line of business and opened an office here in 1910. The company under his management built the Vancouver block, the Labor Temple, the warehouse for the British Columbia Sugar Refining Company, the warehouse for the Crane Company, St. Paul's Hospital, the Vancouver Club, New Dominion Trust building, King Edward high school, Union Bank of Victoria, Belmont House of Victoria and the office building at Calgary for P. Burns & Company. The company also has an office at Montreal, where they are building the St. John docks. His developing powers, unfaltering energy and laudable ambition have carried Mr. Nicholson into important relations as representative of leading industrial activities in the northwest. He has proven himself adequate to the situation no matter how difficult the problems presented for solution and step by step has advanced to a prominent place among the representatives of building operations on the Pacific coast.

In London, England, in 1908, occurred the marriage of Mr. Nicholson and Miss Violet Harris, a daughter of Frank Harris, partner in the firm of T. H. Harris & Company, well known soap manufacturers of London. They have one daughter, Katrine. During his college days Mr. Nicholson was very active in football and rowing and has always been interested in athletics and manly outdoor sports. He is a conservative in politics but not an active party worker. He became a member of the Masonic order in London and he belongs to the Union Club of Victoria, but, while he is appreciative of the social amenities of life and wins friends wherever he goes, his attention is chiefly concentrated upon his growing business interests, and throughout the period of his residence in Vancouver he has controlled important activities as managing director of the Norton Griffiths Steel Construction Company, Ltd.

MACKAY SMITH.

Mackay Smith, who for the past fifteen years has been prominently identified with mercantile interests of Vancouver as a wholesale dry-goods merchant, is now the president of the firm of Mackay Smith, Blair & Company, Limited, which was incorporated in 1908. His birth occurred in Thurso, Scotland, on the 10th of April, 1860, his parents being Thomas and Jane Smith, of Scotch descent. The father was for a number of years engaged in the cattle business.

Mackay Smith acquired his education in the public schools of Thurso, Scotland, and after putting aside his text-books went to London, England, where he was employed in a wholesale dry-goods house for four years. In 1885 he made his way to Victoria, British Columbia, and for a number of years was identified with the steamboat business in various capacities, acting as purser and in other similar positions. In 1891 he left the sea and accepted a position as traveling salesman for a wholesale dry-goods house in Victoria, remaining with the same company

for a period of seven years. In 1898, feeling that his experience justified the step, he came to Vancouver and embarked in the wholesale dry-goods business in association with Gilbert Blair, under the firm style of Mackay Smith & Company. In 1908 the concern was incorporated under the name of Mackay Smith, Blair & Company, Limited, our subject being elected president, which office he has held to the present time. The business has steadily grown under his guidance and he is now at the head of one of the extensive and leading establishments of the kind in the province.

On July 7, 1891, in Victoria, British Columbia, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Alice Steers, a daughter of Charles and Ann Steers. The father, now retired, was formerly active and well known in building circles of Victoria. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have two children, Clarence and Norval. The former are Presbyterians in religious faith, and Mr. Smith is a worthy exemplar of the Masonic fraternity. He has never been actuated by a spirit of vaulting ambition, yet has followed the lead of his opportunities, doing as best he could anything that came to hand and seizing legitimate advantages as they arose. He has never hesitated to take a forward step when the way was open. In his career business enterprise and commercial integrity are well balanced forces, and he has made an enviable record in commercial circles. He displays a most kindly and generous spirit, his personal qualities gaining him the regard and esteem of his fellowmen.

WILLIAM THOMAS REID.

William Thomas Reid needs no introduction to the citizens of New Westminster. A man of broad ability, comprehensive knowledge and considerable wealth, he has proved himself a prominent factor in the community, through the development of the extensive clothing and men's furnishings store with which he is connected, and through the quiet, yet forceful, influence which he exerts in behalf of public progress by his generous support of measures for the public good and his timely assistance when material aid is needed.

Mr. Reid was born near Brockville, Ontario, on the 14th of October, 1856, and is a son of Thomas and Eliza J. (Cannon) Reid, the former a native of Queen's county, Ireland, and the latter of Ontario, Canada. The father crossed the Atlantic with his parents when he was about fifteen years of age and with them settled in Halton county, Ontario, where he grew to manhood. He was educated for the Methodist ministry and after his ordination filled pulpits in eastern and western Ontario for forty-seven years, remaining active up to the time of his death, which occurred in Port Perry, Ontario, in the early '90s. He was a member of the Toronto conference and one of the best known divines in Ontario, his long, active and consecrated life, and his unselfish and well directed work making him one of the leading forces in the spread of Christianity in that part of the Dominion.

William Thomas Reid was reared in his parents' home and acquired his education in the public schools of various communities, attending high school in Listowel. When he was twenty years of age he laid aside his books and turned his attention to business, establishing himself as a general merchant in Port Perry and beginning thus a long, useful and successful business career. After three years in his first location he went to Neepawa, Manitoba, where he conducted a general store for seven years, coming from there to British Columbia. In this province he located first in Cranbrook, where he remained nine years, witnessing a great deal of the growth of the city and becoming a powerful and vital factor in its general business life. In 1908 he came to New Westminster and here he established the clothing and men's outfitting store with which he is still connected. He joined Mr. McDonald in its conduct under the firm name of Reid & McDonald and they are today in control of a large and lucrative patronage, which has been accorded them in recognition of their known reli-



WILLIAM T. REID

bility, the high quality of the goods which they handle and their progressive and honorable business methods. A great deal of the success of the concern is due to Mr. Reid, who has given of his time and best energies to its further development and expansion, bringing to the task his unusual ability, his keen discrimination and his sound business judgment. His success has gained him a prominent place in business circles of New Westminster, where he has become a leading figure in the promotion of all projects tending to promote general business activity.

In 1890 Mr. Reid was united in marriage to Miss Alice M. Walker, daughter of Rev. Thomas Walker, at that time pastor of Trinity Methodist church of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. They have become the parents of five children: D. J. Tannis, who is attending Toronto University; David T. H.; Ruth A.; Robert M. and Katherine O. The parents are well known in social circles of New Westminster and Mrs. Reid is prominent in the affairs of the local branch of the Young Women's Christian Association, of which she is now serving as president in an able and satisfactory way. She is president of the Provincial Educational Club connected with Columbia college and is a member of the hospital board. The family occupy a beautiful home in New Westminster and have also a comfortable cottage at Crescent Beach, where they spend the summers.

Mr. Reid is undoubtedly one of the leading men of New Westminster at the present time, his interests being varied and representative and his standards of action high. He belongs to the New Westminster Board of Trade. He is always to be found among the leaders in all kinds of charitable and social work and his energy is as tireless as his usefulness is far-reaching.

F. R. STEWART.

Ofttimes seemingly trivial interests constitute the turning point in one's career, and so it seemed in the case of F. R. Stewart, whom apparently accidental circumstances caused to become a resident of British Columbia. Today he figures as one of the leading business men of Vancouver, being the founder and senior partner in the wholesale fruit and produce business of F. R. Stewart & Company. He was born in Brechin, Scotland, March 21, 1863, a son of Walter and Helen (Reid) Stewart, both of whom were natives of the land of hills and heather. The father gave his entire life to newspaper work and for many years was the publisher of a paper in Southport, England, to which city he removed about 1874. He retired several years prior to his death, which occurred in 1905. He had long survived his wife, who passed away in 1870.

F. R. Stewart was a lad of eleven years at the time of the removal of the family to Southport. When a young man he there engaged with his brother in the retail grocery business, in which he continued until 1888, when deciding to take a vacation he went to Toronto, Ontario, to visit friends, and also to the eastern states. It was his intention to remain about three months, but upon arriving in Toronto he found that his friends there were preparing to remove to Vancouver. As the time for their departure drew near and he heard the new country discussed at length his attention was naturally directed to the west, and thinking he might never have another opportunity to tour Canada, he finally decided to come to the coast for a few months' visit.

After remaining long enough to acquaint himself with the ways and customs of the new town Mr. Stewart, being favorably impressed with the people and their methods of business, concluded to remain for several months and accepted a position in a wholesale fruit and produce house for a man of the name of Clark, in whose employ he remained for two years. By the end of that time he had abandoned the idea of returning to the mother country and was offered the opportunity of becoming a partner in Mr. Clark's business, but preferred to enter commercial circles on his own account, and with the money he had saved while in Vancouver

he established a similar enterprise, starting out on a small scale. During his first two years in the business he was located on Carroll street and then removed to Water street, remaining for a number of years, just one door east of his present location. In 1906 he erected a fine, large five story building, now occupied by the firm, at No. 127 Water street. As the years passed his trade grew and about 1893 he opened a branch store in Victoria to supply that city and the island, employing Arthur Brenchley to act as manager. In 1905 Mr. Brenchley became a partner in the business, which has since been conducted under the style of F. R. Stewart & Company. Mr. Stewart is one of the largest dealers in Vancouver in fruits, eggs, butter, cheese and smoked ham and bacon. In his present building he has a large meat smoking plant and the firm are the producers of the well-known Ajax brand of hams and bacon. Beside the branch house in Victoria they are represented upon the road by eight traveling salesmen who cover the province. This was the first firm in Vancouver to use a motor truck in connection with the business and today they utilize three. Their output is sent all over British Columbia. In addition to his fruit and produce business he is vice president of the Dominion Trust Company and has been a director since its organization.

In 1908 Mr. Stewart for the first time in twenty-five years returned to his native land and spent five months in touring Europe, visiting many points of scenic, historic and modern interest. He was for a number of years a member of the Vancouver Rifle Association and has lately been made honorary president. He belongs to the Board of Trade and cooperates in its various projects for the public good and in other movements for the general welfare not instituted by the board. For the past twenty-four years he has been a member of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church and for several years was chairman of its board of managers, doing all in his power to promote its growth and extend its influence. He belongs to the Terminal City, Commercial, Shaughnessy Heights and British Columbia Golf and Country Clubs. He finds his chief recreations in golf and motoring and was the owner of one of the first motor cars in the province. Vancouver numbers him among her leading and representative citizens. He has built up an excellent business here and has, moreover, been an important factor along various other lines relating to the material, political, social and moral welfare of the city. He has been characterized as the possessor of Scotch positiveness, of a pleasing personality and of good conversational powers.

JOHN WESLEY MacDONALD.

John Wesley MacDonald, postmaster of New Westminster, was appointed in June, 1910, to the position in which he is now ably serving. His record in public and private connections has been characterized by fidelity to duty as well as capability. He was born at Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, on the 9th of September, 1864, his parents being John S. and Catherine (MacDonald) MacDonald, both of whom were natives of Cape Breton. The mother died in Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1886. Two years before the father had come to British Columbia, settling in Victoria, and subsequently he worked as ship carpenter at Nakusp, British Columbia, being engaged in the building of Canadian Pacific Railway boats. For the past five years he has resided at Penticton, where he is now conducting a boathouse.

John Wesley MacDonald was reared under the parental roof and acquired his education in the public schools of Nova Scotia. When about seventeen years of age he entered upon a seafaring life, which he followed until 1887. That year witnessed his arrival in British Columbia. Settling in Victoria, he secured a position with the Dominion Express Company and in 1889 was transferred to Vancouver, being given the position of express messenger on the trains. He served in that capacity until 1899, when he was promoted to the position of city



JOHN W. MACDONALD

agent at New Westminster, in which capacity he continued until his appointment as postmaster of the city in June, 1910. He has ever been found loyal to the trust reposed in him, and his ability and fidelity have made him an officer of acknowledged worth.

In 1888 Mr. MacDonald was united in marriage to Miss Hannah J. Dean, a daughter of Thomas Dean, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and unto them have been born six children: Catherine Frances, Wesley Scott, Arthur Roy, Lois Winifred, Norman Dean and John Melvin Lloyd. The eldest is now the wife of Percy Secord, of New Westminster, and the five other children are at home. Mr. MacDonald is a member of Amity Lodge No. 27, I. O. O. F., and also holds membership with the Sons of Scotland. He and his wife belong to the Sixth Avenue Methodist church, and in various lines of church and benevolent work he takes an active and helpful part. He is now the vice president of the Young Men's Christian Association and is very active in the temperance cause. In fact, his influence is always found on the side of those agencies which are most effective factors in the moral development and progress of the community, seeking ever the upbuilding and benefit of the race.

FRANCIS MILLAR CHALDECOTT.

Francis Millar Chaldecott, engaged in general practice of law in Vancouver, was admitted to the supreme court in British Columbia in 1891, and successive years have attested his ability in legal matters. He was born at Chertsey in the county of Surrey, England, October 10, 1863, his parents being Thomas A. and Ellen Lucas Chaldecott. His education was acquired at Blundell's school in Tiverton and at Falstead school in Essex. A review of the many activities to which an individual might direct his energies led him to the belief that he would find the practice of law a congenial life work, and with that end in view he was articled to C. J. Mander, New Square, London, in 1882. His preliminary study was thorough and comprehensive, and he was admitted as solicitor in the supreme court of England in 1888. He afterward practiced law in his native land for two years and then sought the opportunities of the growing west, arriving in British Columbia in 1890. The following year he was admitted to the supreme court of the province and has since been a barrister of Vancouver, actively engaged in general practice. He does not specialize in any department of the law, but has comprehensive knowledge of the principles which are brought in play in general legal work.

Mr. Chaldecott is an Anglican in his religious belief, a conservative in his political faith, while his social nature finds expression in his membership in the Vancouver, Jericho Country and Royal Vancouver Yacht Clubs and the Royal Automobile Club of London, England. These, too, indicate much concerning the nature of his interests and recreation and maintain an even balance to his active professional life, in which he is making continuous advancement.

JAMES B. GIFFEN.

James B. Giffen, of Vancouver, is district manager for R. G. Dun & Company, to which position of responsibility he has steadily worked his way upward, his ability being proven by the test of previous service. He was born January 24, 1868, and after attending public school continued his education in night schools and in a business college. At the age of thirteen years he had to go to work and was employed by a dry-goods house as a parcel boy. He next entered the employ of the old, highly reputable firm of physicians and surgeons, Drs. Good and Jones, of Winnipeg, and later occupied a position in the drug store of J. F.

Rolls, which was conducted under the management of Mr. Needlands, a very popular man. While with that firm Mr. Giffen became acquainted with Mr. Matthews, manager of the Winnipeg office of R. G. Dun & Company, who induced Mr. Giffen to take a position with the company. This he did in May, 1884,—twenty-nine years ago—entering their employ at a salary of five dollars per week. He worked in various capacities with the firm, thoroughly acquainting himself with the different features of the business as his duties and responsibilities were increased, and in August, 1887, he was transferred to the Toronto office as ticket clerk and country reporter. For three years thereafter he traveled west of Toronto and on the expiration of that period was appointed manager of the Victoria office in June, 1893. This appointment came after he had made a holiday trip to the coast in 1892. He was greatly and favorably impressed with the western country and was very glad of the opportunity to change to the Victoria office, where he remained in charge until 1898, when he was appointed manager of the Vancouver office and district manager for British Columbia on the death of W. C. Matthews, who was general manager for Canada. In 1911 he became district manager for the Canadian Pacific coast. Thus step by step he has gradually advanced and the company regards him as one of its most trusted, reliable and capable representatives.

Mr. Giffen is married and has three children, two sons and a daughter. His religious faith is that of the Episcopal church. He belongs to the Terminal Club and his chief sources of recreation are fishing and billiards. He is a young, wide-awake man, steadily advancing in business because of his progressive spirit and unfaltering diligence, and extremely popular with his associates because of an attractive personality.

JOHN CHARLES MALCOLM KEITH.

Ranking with the foremost architects of Victoria, British Columbia, John Charles Malcolm Keith has for over twenty years made this city the field of his labors and has in that period designed many of the public and semi-public buildings of the city as well as many of its finest residences. His plans for the Anglican Church cathedral were given first choice and its building is now coming to realization. Mr. Keith studied his profession in Scotland and England under some of the foremost men in that line, gaining a comprehensive knowledge, and his artistic ability and his good taste are evidenced by the examples of his work. Born at Nairn, Scotland, December 19, 1858, he is a son of Rev. Charles M. and Elizabeth Madeline (Christie) Keith. The father was an Anglican minister, standing high in his church, and had been instrumental in building two large churches and three parsonages. He also was responsible for the building of schools, ever taking a deep interest in the uplift of the people, and was a man gifted with marked musical ability. His death occurred in October, 1912, and his wife died in August, 1896.

John C. M. Keith received his education in grammar schools at Lincoln, England, and Clare Mount, Wallasey, Cheshire, England, leaving school in 1874. He then became a pupil of Alexander Ross, an architect of Inverness, Scotland, who was the designer of the Inverness cathedral among other prominent buildings in that country. In 1883 Mr. Keith again left Scotland for London, England, studying under several of the prominent architects of that city, gaining an extensive fundamental knowledge and developing his latent ability and artistic sense. In 1887 Mr. Keith left England for the United States, locating in California, where he continued to practice his profession until 1891, in which year he came to Victoria, British Columbia, to submit plans for Christ's Church cathedral, architects being invited from London as well as from other cities to submit designs. These were forwarded to London, England, to be passed upon by Sir Arthur Bloomfield, R. A., and Mr. Keith's designs and



JOHN C. M. KEITH

plans received the preference over all others submitted, second and third choice being decided in favor of two London architects. The erection of the church has been delayed but recently it has been decided to begin work on the cathedral. Mr. Keith has revised his plans slightly and in the near future will leave for England to complete the final arrangements for the building of this magnificent church. Among other public buildings the Moss Street school of Victoria was erected according to plans furnished by Mr. Keith, as well as many fine residences and numerous other structures, one of which is the Seamen's Institute now in course of construction, the cornerstone having been laid by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. The work of Mr. Keith bespeaks deep thought and individuality and he combines usefulness with beauty of design. He has won a distinct place among his colleagues in Victoria and has contributed in no small degree toward the beautification of the city which by long association and residence has become dear to him.

In Vancouver, on the 30th of May, 1908, Mr. Keith was united in marriage to Miss Louisa E. S. Barter, a daughter of William Barter, a resident of that city. Mr. Keith is a member of the Pacific Club and a charter member of the Arion Club, of which he was formerly president. He was formerly a member of the Victoria Musical Society and the Victoria Choral Society, having at one time been president of these two organizations. He is very active in all musical affairs and has a decided talent along that line. Along professional lines Mr. Keith is president of the Victoria chapter of the British Columbia Society of Architects, also holding that office in 1912. He is a member of Christ's Church cathedral. In the midst of an active career Mr. Keith is doing effective work in carrying forward the banner of progress in Victoria and while he has attained to prosperity he has done much that has benefited the city and the general public. By his participation in the better things of life he has stimulated those interests which elevate humanity and his efforts have found deep appreciation among his fellow citizens.

REV. EDWARD WHITE.

Rev. Edward White, a well known pioneer Methodist missionary of British Columbia, arrived in this province in 1859. Settlers upon the coast were few at that date and the work of development and progress had scarcely penetrated into the interior. It was only in those districts which could be reached by waterways that white settlers had established homes and even then their places of residence were widely separated. Mr. White was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1822, of English parentage, but in 1826 the family removed to Kent county, Ontario, being probably influenced by the fact that Kent, England, was the parents' native county. They took up land near the town of Chatham, where they reared their large family amid the hardships and toils incident to pioneer conditions in western Ontario ninety years ago.

In 1848 Mr. White entered the ministry of the Methodist church and ten years later was chosen as one of a band of four missionaries sent out to British Columbia. The party left Ontario on the 31st of December, 1858, and proceeded by way of New York and Panama to the Pacific coast landing at Victoria, February 10, 1859. Shortly afterward Mr. White removed to the new city of New Westminster, which he reached with his family on the 1st of the following April. On Sunday he held the first religious service on the new town site, preaching under a spreading tree to a company of miners and prospectors, the text being, Romans xv: 20, 21. At that time there was not a house in New Westminster and the first work of the young pastor was to clear a space in the dense forest and erect a house for his family and a small building in which to gather his congregation. Being an expert axman he entered upon the task with skill and vigor and in a few months the first Methodist church west of the Great Lakes

was dedicated. In 1863 Mr. White removed to Nanaimo, but returned to New Westminster in 1866 for a further term of three years. In 1871, owing to ill health, he returned to Ontario. The following spring he spent four months visiting and lecturing in England and on his return trip contracted smallpox, dying shortly after landing in Montreal, June 16, 1872.

In early manhood Mr. White married Miss Sarah J. Woodman, who was born in Oxford, England, but in her girlhood removed to Ontario with her parents, being reared in St. Thomas. Their marriage was celebrated in Ontario, and to them two children were born before they started for the west.

Mr. White was a man of athletic frame and strong mentality. From the date of his arrival in British Columbia he took a deep interest not only in the work of his own denomination but in the broader affairs of the new country, in whose future he had profound faith. He was especially interested in all that advanced the material welfare of the province and is said to have planted the first apple tree on the mainland. During the last five years of his stay in the west he was chairman of the British Columbia district of the Methodist church and as such traveled extensively and assisted many a settler to get started in new surroundings. and by his letters to eastern papers turned many eyes and hearts westward. A man of virility and faith, a pioneer and a builder, he is entitled to rank with those sturdy and adventurous men of the early '60s whose names will soon be only dimly recalled but whose labor laid the foundation of all later progress and prosperity.

ALFRED W. McLEOD.

Alfred W. McLeod, known as "the insurance man" in New Westminster, has built up an extensive clientage along that line and maintains offices in the newly completed Westminster Trust block. His birth occurred in Listowel, Ontario, on the 15th of October, 1880, his parents being John M. and Jessie (Brown) McLeod, natives of Scotland, who were married in that country in 1870. Immediately afterward they came to Ontario, Canada. The father, however, had emigrated to this country several years prior to his marriage and had become interested in the oil fields of western Ontario. In 1880 he made his way to the Pacific coast as one of the pioneer builders of the Pacific division of the Canadian Pacific Railway. In 1882 he brought his family to New Westminster and spent the remainder of his life in or near that town, passing away in 1894. His widow, who survives, makes her home in New Westminster during the summer months and during the winter seasons resides in California with her son, John M.

Alfred W. McLeod was reared under the parental roof and educated in the graded and high schools of New Westminster. When a youth of fifteen he began providing for his own support as a newspaper boy and at the age of seventeen embarked in business on his own account in connection with newspaper work. Gradually he extended his activities into the insurance field. In 1908, when his insurance business had reached such proportions that it required all of his time, he abandoned his other interests and developed the most extensive insurance concern in New Westminster, with offices at No. 657 Columbia street. In December, 1912, he sold his old established business to Latham & Clark and opened new offices in the Westminster Trust block, having since represented other and stronger agencies along different lines. He is now erecting one of the most pretentious brick business blocks in New Westminster—at the corner of Sixth and Carnarvon streets, and he also owns another large block at Nos. 59, 61 and 63 Sixth street and various other city properties. A man of splendid business ability and sound judgment, his operations have been attended with success and he has long enjoyed an enviable reputation as a prosperous and progressive citizen of New Westminster.



ALFRED W. McLEOD

On the 5th of February, 1907, at Santa Rosa, California, Mr. McLeod was united in marriage to Miss Ruth Temple, a daughter of the late Supreme Court Justice, Jackson Temple, of California. They reside in their beautiful home, situated at the corner of Fourth avenue and Arbutus street. Fraternally Mr. McLeod is identified with Lewis Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and he also belongs to Royal Lodge, No. 6, of the Knights of Pythias and is a member of the uniformed rank at Vancouver. He likewise holds membership relations with the Westminster Club, the Burnaby Lake Country Club, the New Westminster Progressive Association, the Board of Trade and the Young Men's Christian Association. He has traveled practically all over America, both in a business way and for pleasure. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian and supports the church of that denomination in his home locality. Nearly his entire life has been spent in New Westminster, and in both business and social circles of the community he is well known and highly esteemed.

CHARLES SAMUEL MEEK.

Since 1909 Charles Samuel Meek has been successfully engaged in the bond brokerage and investment business in Vancouver, occupying as president of the Standard Securities, Limited, a prominent position among the financiers of this city. He also has other important interests, and his standing among his colleagues is evidenced by his election to the position of vice president of the Grain Exchange. He is also a member of the Stock Exchange.

Born in Toronto, Ontario, June 11, 1874, Mr. Meek is a son of Edward and Anna (McBride) Meek, the former of Irish lineage and a son of James Meek, who came from Belfast, Ireland, to Canada, about 1820 as a boy, being one of the settlers of Colonel Talbot's settlement on the shores of Lake Erie, Ontario. There he engaged in farming and also built wharves and mills at Port Stanley, Ontario, becoming a prominent and progressive citizen of his district. His son, Edward Meek, was born in Port Stanley in December, 1845, and reared there and educated in the schools of Port Stanley and London. He then studied law in Osgoode Hall, Toronto, and was called to the Ontario bar in 1874. He has long been recognized as one of the foremost barristers of the Dominion and is also an orator of ability and a platform speaker of note, taking a leading part in the conservative party of Ontario. In 1880 Edward Meek became legal editor of the Toronto Mail and so continued for four years, or until 1884. Since 1895 he has been legal editor of the Toronto Mail & Empire. He also makes valuable contributions to magazines and other journals on legal, political, social and moral subjects, being a recognized authority on constitutional law. In 1873 Mr. Meek married Miss Anna McBride, a daughter of Samuel McBride, the latter having come from Belfast, Ireland, to Niagara, where he first settled, later removing to London, Ontario. There he engaged in the hardware business, becoming a successful merchant of that city.

Charles S. Meek was educated in Upper Canada College and at Toronto University, from which latter institution he graduated in 1892 in electrical engineering. He then became electrical engineer in the employ of the Edison Company at New York and later at Montreal, remaining with that corporation for three years. He was then for a similar length of time with the Royal Electric Company at Montreal. In 1898 he became interested in various manufacturing industries in that city and there continued until 1909, when he came to Vancouver, British Columbia, where he engaged in the bond, brokerage and investment business, organizing the Standard Securities, Limited, of which he was elected president, and so continues to date. This company handles bond and investment business in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Canadian Northern Pacific Railway and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway properties. In the upbuilding of his business interests Mr. Meek has exhibited rare judgment, a ready under-

standing of local conditions and extraordinary executive ability. His methods are straightforward and his clients' interests are treated with the utmost care and consideration. It is therefore but natural that his business has grown by leaps and bounds and in a few years the Standard Securities, Limited, through his efforts has become a power in the financial world of the province. Mr. Meek has various other financial interests and was one of the founders and is now vice president of the Vancouver Grain Exchange and he also is a member of the Stock Exchange.

On June 11, 1902, Mr. Meek married Miss Edith J. Whyte, third daughter of Sir William Whyte, of Winnipeg, vice president (retired) of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who was born in Charleston, Fifeshire, Scotland, September 15, 1843, a son of William Whyte, and came to Canada in 1863, when about twenty years of age, to enter the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway as brakeman, remaining with that road until 1883, having advanced through various grades to the position of assistant superintendent of the central division. In October, 1883, Sir William Whyte became general superintendent of the Credit Valley Railroad and general superintendent of the Ontario & Quebec Railway and in May, 1884, became general superintendent of the Ontario division of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He has been continuously with that road until today, becoming vice president on June 17, 1910. He is also vice president of the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company, vice president of the Standard Trusts Company, a director of the Imperial Bank of Canada and a director of the Confederation Life Association. He is one of the foremost railway men on the American continent. Sir William Whyte married in 1879, at Toronto, Miss Jane Scott, a daughter of Adam Scott. Mr. and Mrs. Meek have two children, Kathleen Edith and Margaret Methven.

Mr. Meek gives his adherence to the conservative party and although he has never cared for public office, takes a deep interest in the general welfare and readily supports worthy public enterprises by his influence and means. Fraternally he is a member of Ashlar lodge, No. 247, A. F. & A. M., of Toronto. Other associations connect him with the Aldine Club of New York, the National and the Ontario Clubs of Toronto, and the Vancouver, the University and the Shaughnessy Heights Golf Clubs of Vancouver. Comparatively a young man, he has attained to importance among the financiers of British Columbia and his career has been such as to elicit the highest commendation of all, for those activities which have made possible his success have ever been above the slightest reproach.

JOSEPH HENRY FOSTER.

Joseph Henry Foster is one of the progressive, enterprising and public-spirited young men of New Westminster, connected with important business interests as local manager of the Kelly-Douglas Company, dealers in wholesale groceries. He is a native of England, born in Stroud, Gloucestershire, December 1, 1883, and is a son of William and Augusta Foster, both natives of that community.

Joseph Henry Foster acquired his education in the public schools of Vancouver, whither he removed in his early childhood, and after laying aside his books he became connected with the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company, for whom he worked as clerk in the Vancouver freight office for a short time. Soon afterward, however, he became connected with the Kelly-Douglas Company and for the past sixteen years has been identified with this concern, rising through successive stages of progress and advancement to be one of the most trusted and valued representatives of the firm. Promotion came rapidly and each year saw an increase in the responsibilities entrusted to him until finally in 1911 he was appointed manager of the branch in New Westminster, being thus put in charge of the local interests of one of the largest wholesale grocery concerns on



JOSEPH H. FOSTER

the western coast of Canada. The plant in this city covers an entire block and is one of the well managed and profitable local business institutions. Mr. Foster has proven himself fully equal to his responsible position, discharging his duties ably, conscientiously and systematically and winning for himself an enviable place in business circles.

On the 23d of April, 1912, Mr. Foster was united in marriage to Miss Irene Barbara Hoy, a daughter of Charles and Lavinia Hoy, of Vancouver. Mr. and Mrs. Foster occupy an attractive home at No. 1097 Hamilton street and have made it the center of a pleasant social circle. Mr. Foster is fond of all kinds of outdoor sports and a great many of his leisure hours are spent in hunting, fishing and golf. He is still a young man but his energy, ambition and ability have already brought him to a high place in business circles and are a guarantee of continued progress and advancement in his chosen field.

C. ELTING MERRITT.

C. Elting Merritt, mining broker and real-estate dealer, operating in Vancouver under the firm name of Merritt & Worsnop, was born in St. John, New Brunswick, April 3, 1881, so that practically the width of the entire continent separates him from the place of his nativity. His parents were William and Laurissa Merritt and the grandfather of our subject was for many years a ship builder on the Kennebecassis river.

In the public schools of his native city Charles E. Merritt began his education and afterward attended the Davenport school, at St. John, but the institution was closed before he had reached the time of graduation. After leaving school he came to British Columbia in January, 1900, and spent two years with the law firm of Hallett & Shaw, of Greenwood. He then went into the mining and smelting business in the employ of the British Columbia Copper Company, with which he remained until 1905, when he came to Vancouver and opened a real-estate office, ambitious that his labors should more directly benefit himself. In 1909 he was joined by Charles B. Worsnop under the firm style of Merritt & Worsnop which still continues. Their brokerage business largely has to do with mining stocks and their real-estate department has also won a large clientage. Starting out in life on his own account while still in his teens, Mr. Merritt has gradually and steadily worked his way upward, each forward step bringing him a broader outlook and wider opportunities.

In politics he is a conservative and is recognized as a popular social leader in Vancouver, being especially well and widely known in club circles, having a membership in the Vancouver, Western, Jericho Country, Shaughnessy Heights Golf, British Columbia Golf and Vancouver Hunt Clubs.

EDWARD ARCHIBALD SMITH, CH. M., F. R. C. S. (ENGLAND).

Although one of the more recent acquisitions to the medical profession in Vancouver, Dr. Edward Archibald Smith has already won recognition through his ability, which is particularly pronounced in the field of surgery. He is also widely known by reason of his valuable contributions to medical surgery. He was born in Rotherham, Yorkshire, England, March 12, 1875, a son of William John and Emilie Palmer (Dunman) Smith, the former a practicing physician of Rotherham.

Under the direction of a private tutor in his father's home, Dr. E. A. Smith began his education, which he later continued in Wesley College at Sheffield, England. He subsequently attended the Yorkshire College, Leeds, and the Uni-

versity College, Liverpool, England, both being colleges of the Victoria University of Manchester. He was graduated from the University College in 1896, with first class honors, receiving at that time the degrees of M. B., Ch. B., while in the same year and from the same college he received the M. R. C. S. of England and the L. R. C. P. of London. In 1900 he became an F. R. C. S. of England.

Dr. Smith was engaged in general practice from 1898 until 1906, when he went to the continent of Europe for post-graduate study in Berlin, Heidelberg, Vienna and Paris. He did some original research work in Vienna on the suture of arteries, which was published in German in Langenbeck's Archiv and also in book form in English by the Oxford Medical Press. He has been a frequent contributor to medical journals, his writings eliciting wide-spread attention and interest. In 1907 he returned from the continent and settled in London, where he practiced surgery and also continued his research work. In 1909 he took the degree of Master of Surgery in his university. In 1896 Dr. Smith was house surgeon to the late Sir William Mitchell Banks at the Royal Infirmary in Liverpool, England, and from 1896 until 1898 was medical registrar and tutor at the same hospital. In 1911 he suffered a severe attack of diphtheria with cellulitis of the neck, which necessitated his leaving London. He came to Vancouver in 1912, and having taken the required provincial medical examination began practice. His specialty is surgery. Already known by reputation to the profession and becoming rapidly known to the public, his practice has steadily grown and is now of an important character commensurate with his high standing and ability in his chosen calling.

On the 15th of July, 1903, in London, England, Dr. Smith was married to Annie Erskine Winter, a daughter of the late William Winter, Esq., of London, and Elizabeth Winter. Dr. and Mrs. Smith have one daughter, Audrey Elizabeth. Dr. Smith votes with the conservative party. He has membership in Fellowship lodge, No. 2535, A. F. & A. M., of London; was formerly a member of the Constitutional Club of London, and is a member of the University Club of Vancouver. In religious belief he is an Anglican. His membership relations along strictly professional lines are with the Royal Society of Medicine, in London; the Vancouver Medical Association, the British Columbia Medical Association and the British Medical Association. These connections keep him in close touch with the advance work of the profession in Canada and abroad, and private reading and research also further his knowledge and promote the efficiency that has already gained him rank among the eminent representatives of the profession in the northwest.

ELI HARRISON.

Among the men whose lives and accomplishments have been important factors in the progress of British Columbia, whose standards and ideals have influenced the direction of development in Victoria for the past half century and to whose public spirit the city owes the foundation and continued growth of some of the best and most worthy public institutions, was numbered Eli Harrison, whose death in 1907 deprived this province of one of the earliest and greatest of its pioneers. Throughout the years of an honorable and upright manhood he firmly entrenched himself in the regard and esteem of his fellowmen and in the city where he had so long resided he made his name honored and respected wherever it was known.

Eli Harrison was born in Hurdsfield, Cheshire, England, in 1822, and spent his childhood and early manhood in his native country. He there married on the 2d of November, 1847, and three years later brought his young wife to America, arriving in this country in 1850. In 1852, attracted by the remarkable reports from the gold fields of California, they set out across the plains, traveling with their own horses, cattle and wagons. Along the trail they sometimes met other caravans, but the Indians were the more numerous visitors to their camps,



ELI HARRISON



MRS. ELI HARRISON

the stories of their actions being still traditions in the Harrison family. The party crossed from the Mississippi river over the plains and the Sierra Nevada mountains into California and was present at the storming of Fort Bridger. They arrived in San Francisco on the 4th of July, 1853, during the stirring days of the vigilantes, and Mr. and Mrs. Harrison were residents of the city at the time of the celebration by the English and French residents, who with their wives and children honored the victory of the allied forces in the Crimea. They were attacked by the mob which formed in the streets of San Francisco and with difficulty fought it off and dispersed it. Gold was at that time so plentiful and food so scarce that cabbages, eggs, apples and pears sold for five dollars each and were paid for in solid gold nuggets. Mr. Harrison remained in San Francisco until 1858 and then came by water to Victoria, arriving here on the 18th of June of that year in company with thirty-five thousand other pioneers. The Harrisons pitched their tent under the great fir trees, gathered ferns to make a bed and in these quarters lived while waiting for a chance to purchase enough lumber to build a home. The price of lumber at that time was eighty dollars a thousand feet, spring water was ten cents a bucket, bread fifty cents a loaf and meat fifty cents a pound, and all provisions had to be purchased from the Hudson's Bay Company, whose store was built of heavy logs as a protection against Indian depredations. What few buildings were already erected were all of logs and yet the appearance of the city was indescribably picturesque and lovely, Government street being one beautiful mass of wild roses in full bloom. Mr. Harrison remained a resident of the city from 1858 until his death and during all of that period he commanded and held the respect and confidence of all who knew him. No project for the betterment of the community, no measure for the promotion of its material, educational, moral or civic upbuilding lacked his ready cooperation and hearty support and his name came to be regarded as a synonym for integrity in business, for honesty, uprightness and personal probity and for high ideals of public service. He was naturally carried forward into important relations with community life and his prominence may be judged from the fact that he was chosen as a member of a deputation of citizens of Victoria to interview Lord Dufferin, then governor general of Canada, as to the nonfulfillment of the terms of union. He was also for several years a justice of the peace in the city.

Mr. Harrison was a prominent Mason, being grand master for the province from 1878 down to and including part of 1881. He was the first principal of Columbia Royal Arch Chapter, No. 120, and was for some time special deputy for the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masons. He was besides an honorary member of several Masonic bodies and exemplified in his life the benevolent principles upon which the order is founded, doing a great deal to promote the organization in this part of Canada.

On the 2d of November, 1847, Mr. Harrison was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Warburton, who was born in Bickerton, Cheshire, England, a daughter of Thomas and Jane (James) Warburton, the latter a daughter of Captain James, a prominent contractor of Westmoreland House, Liverpool, England, who was also the captain of a merchant vessel. By their union were born eleven children, seven of whom are still living: Eli, who resides in Victoria; Augusta, now Mrs. D. McPhaden, of New Westminster; Agnes, who married Job Batchelor, of Honolulu; Alfred, of New Westminster; Elizabeth, who married Dr. Gillihan, of Berkeley, California; Alice, now Mrs. Woolaston, of Victoria, and Mae, who married Dr. Verrinder, also of Victoria. Mr. Harrison's widow survives him and now makes her home in New Westminster, where she is well known and widely beloved. She takes a great interest in the growth of the city and is especially pleased with its awakening spirit, evidenced in the recent growth of its business and public institutions, and in the preparations which are being made to celebrate the opening of the Panama canal in 1915.

Eli Harrison died at St. Joseph's Hospital, Victoria, in September, 1907, after a brief illness. In his passing the city lost a man whose life had been great in its simplicity, high in its ideals, straightforward and honorable in its purposes

and beneficial in its results. His name swells the roll of the city's honored dead and of the men who build for all time, "whose interests are of such a practical and essential nature that their successors must follow closely in their footsteps or lag behind in the march of progress and civilization. The record of his well spent and useful life is one to which his descendants should revert with pride, conscious of the knowledge that he is entitled to a conspicuous place in the historical literature of the province of British Columbia, in whose early development he took so active and important a part.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

William Johnson, who died in Vancouver in 1901, was for over twenty-five years connected with river and deep water navigation in and around British Columbia, and his work was an important element in the development of water traffic in this part of the country. He was born in 1857, in Sweden, and in 1872 began sailing out of the ports of his native country, continuing on the deep water until 1876, when on the bark *Antioch* he arrived at Burrard Inlet, British Columbia. There he secured employment on the tug *Etta White* and remained for nearly four years, resigning at the end of that time to go to the Columbia river, where he worked as quartermaster on different steamers, subsequently joining the tug *Pilot* at Victoria. He served as mate on that vessel for three years thereafter and was then appointed master of the tug *Bell*, leaving the latter boat in order to take command of the *Active* in the same service. He became well known as a careful and thoroughly able navigator and four years later received his appointment as pilot of deep water vessels plying in the Nanaimo district, a position in which he did capable and effective work until his death, which occurred on the 1st of March, 1901.

Mr. Johnson married, on the 25th of December, 1884, Miss Janet Linn, a daughter of John and Mary Linn, the former one of the staff of the Royal Engineers who came to British Columbia in pioneer days. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson became the parents of five children, James, Malcom, Clarence, Frederick and Alice. The family reside at 909 Howe street and are devout members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Johnson was connected with the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and was well and favorably known in the affairs of both organizations. Although over a decade has elapsed since he passed away, he had during the period of residence in British Columbia so firmly entrenched himself in the regard and esteem of all who knew him that there are many who yet cherish his memory as that of an upright, honorable and worthy man, a progressive and public-spirited citizen.

A. L. LAZENBY.

A. L. Lazenby, who for some years has been capably discharging the duties of postmaster at Port Hammond, is a native of England. He was born in the year 1867 and is a son of George and Eliza Lazenby. The mother has passed away but the father is still living.

The youthful years of A. L. Lazenby were passed in the land of his birth, where he received such advantages as fall to the average lad who is reared in a home of moderate circumstances. His education was pursued in the schools of Margate, Kent county, until he had attained the age of sixteen years. He then began his business career as an employe of a colliery, being identified with this enterprise until 1885. Having decided that Canada offered better opportunities to enterprising young men he emigrated in the latter year to Montreal, where for four years he was employed in connection with various cotton mills. He



A. L. LAZENBY

subsequently went back to England on a visit, and upon his return came direct to British Columbia, and has ever since been a resident of this province. He first located in Langley, but after two months' residence there came to Port Hammond and embarked in the general mercantile business. The development of this enterprise successfully engaged his energies for seven and a half years, at the expiration of which time he withdrew from commercial activities to enter upon the duties of his present post. He has capably met the responsibilities of his office and has discharged his duties in a manner highly satisfactory to the community at large as is evidenced by the length of his incumbency.

At Vancouver on the 7th of August, 1901, Mr. Lazenby was united in marriage to Miss Agnes Trembath, a daughter of John and Emily Trembath, and to them were born four children: Frederic; Margaret, deceased; Mary; and Agnes.

In religious faith the family are Episcopalians, Mr. Lazenby having been identified with the local church of that denomination for twenty-two years. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic order. In matters of citizenship he is enterprising and public-spirited, and formerly took an active interest in local politics. He was several times called to public office before assuming his present position, having served as clerk and collector as well as justice of the peace and is also a notary public. During the long period of his residence here Mr. Lazenby has manifested those qualities which entitle him to the respect and confidence of his fellow townsmen, and he is held in favorable regard throughout the community.

PETER WALLACE.

Throughout the greater part of his life Peter Wallace has been identified with the fishing industry and is now manager for the Wallace Fisheries Company, Ltd., of Vancouver. He was born in Buteshire, Scotland, November 2, 1855, his parents being Thomas and Jessie Wallace. While spending his youthful days under the parental roof he pursued a public-school education and later turned his attention to the fishing industry in Scotland, gaining broad experience and practical knowledge along that line ere coming to America. He arrived in British Columbia in 1892 and established a fisheries business, remaining for a number of years in partnership with his brother John under the firm style of Wallace Brothers. At length they sold to the present company, Peter Wallace, however, agreeing to remain for a certain length of time and act as manager for the company. He still retains some financial interest in the business but his chief investments are in real estate.

In Galt, Ontario, Mr. Wallace was united in marriage to Miss Charlotte Haney, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Haney, both deceased, and they have become the parents of six children. Mr. Wallace holds membership in the Terminal City Club and his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. His has been a well spent life, honorable and upright in all of its activities. He is modest in demeanor and yet his fellow townsmen recognize his worth and entertain for him high regard.

HERBERT RYALL.

The enterprising city of New Westminster finds a worthy representative of its commercial interests in Herbert Ryall, a druggist whose well appointed store is one of the leading establishments in this line in the city. Mr. Ryall was born in Paris, Ontario, on the 9th of July, 1867, his parents being Thomas and Sarah (Bass) Ryall, the former a native of Tipperary, Ireland, and the latter of

Warwickshire, England. In early life they accompanied their respective parents to Ontario, Canada, where they were married. The father took part in the rebellion of 1837, as a member of the Simcoe County Regiment. He was one of the first traveling men in the Dominion, making trips on horseback throughout Canada in the interests of a Church of England newspaper. He was associated with Bishop Strachan and Judge Haliburton, the editor of *Sam Slick, the Clock Maker*. As he traveled hither and thither he became widely known and wherever he went gained warm friends. He lived to the advanced age of eighty-four years.

Herbert Ryall was reared at home and secured his education in the public schools and in the high school of Paris. Throughout his business career he has been connected with the drug trade. When his text-books were laid aside he entered the drug store of G. L. Scott, of Paris, being then a youth of about fourteen years. He served a four years' apprenticeship during which time he gained comprehensive and accurate knowledge of the business and in 1885 he went west to Manitoba, spending four years in different parts of the province. He worked in four different towns, in one year opening two stores. In 1889 he arrived in New Westminster where he entered the employ of D. S. Curtis, with whom he continued for about four years. On leaving that employ he was manager of a drug store for four years, at the end of which time the fire occurred and the store was destroyed. This was in 1898. Soon afterward Mr. Ryall established himself in business at his present location and has since been prominently identified with the drug trade. In the intervening period of fifteen years his patronage has steadily increased and he now has one of the large and well appointed stores of New Westminster, carrying an exclusive and carefully selected line of drugs and druggists' sundries. His business methods, too, commend him to the confidence and support of all, for he is ever found reliable, energetic and persevering.

In 1905 Mr. Ryall was married to Miss Nettie Anderson of St. Thomas, Ontario, and to them were born three children, of whom one son, Thomas, is living. The parents are members of the Church of England. In politics Mr. Ryall is a liberal but the honors and emoluments of office have little attraction for him. He is active in athletic sports and has been a promoter of the lacrosse team of New Westminster of which for years he remained one of the active players. He was with the team in 1900 when they toured the east, playing all the eastern teams and returning undefeated. At the present time he is treasurer of the team and prior to accepting this office was for many years its secretary. He is also president of the city football team, was one of the organizers of the British Columbia Baseball League and is the present manager of the city team. He recognizes the fact that the next most important thing to working well is to play well, that recreation maintains that even balance of things which keeps the individual at his best. It may well be said of him that he is never too busy to be cordial nor too cordial to be busy.

JOHN HENRY MACDERMOT, M. D.

Dr. John Henry MacDermot, physician and surgeon of Vancouver, engaged in general practice, has as the basis of his professional success wide and comprehensive knowledge of the science of medicine, gained from study in McGill University and from broad reading since entering upon active practice. He is yet a young man but has gained success and a reputation that many an older physician might well envy. He was born in Kingston, Jamaica, British West Indies, November 23, 1883, his parents being the Rev. H. M. F. and Mary MacDermot. The father was from Ireland, a representative of one of the old families of that country.

Having attended the Jamaica high school and thus completed his more specifically literary education, John Henry MacDermot afterward entered McGill Uni-

versity at Montreal in the pursuit of a professional course which in time won for him the degree of M. D., C. M., upon his graduation with the class of 1905. He then put his theoretical training to the practical test and broadened his knowledge in a year's experience in the Montreal General Hospital. In the fall of 1906, well equipped for the onerous and responsible duties of medical and surgical practice, he came to British Columbia and for two years followed his profession at Britannia Mines and at Van Anda, British Columbia. In January, 1909, he came to Vancouver, where he opened an office and has since engaged in general practice. His knowledge and ability are attested in the success which has attended his efforts. Moreover, he is very careful in the diagnosis of his cases and his judgment concerning the outcome of disease is seldom at fault. That he enjoys the high regard of his professional brethren is indicated in the fact that he has been elected secretary of the Vancouver Medical Association, which position he is now filling.

On the 2d of February, 1909, at Vancouver, Dr. MacDermot was married to Miss Eve Elvina Swift, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Sturrock) Swift.

Dr. and Mrs. MacDermot have two daughters, Kathleen and Betty Margery. In politics Dr. MacDermot is a conservative and in religious faith an Anglican. He concentrates his efforts upon his professional duties, which he discharges with a sense of conscientious obligation that has been one of the factors in his growing success.

HENRY J. ANSTIE.

Among the men closely allied with the growing industries of Vancouver is Henry J. Anstie, manufacturing jeweler. Born in Nairn, Middlesex county, Ontario, on the 24th of July, 1859, he is a son of Paul and Mary (Cox) Anstie, both natives of Wiltshire, England, where they were married. They came to Canada in the early '50s, settling in London, Ontario, where the father was for a time in the government employ, subsequently continuing in that connection for five years at Nairn. He then went to Washington, D. C., being connected with the war department of the United States government, and died in that service in 1866, at the age of but thirty-eight years. His wife passed away in 1908 in Toronto, where she had made her home for many years. The Anstie family is one of the old established and most prominent families of Wiltshire. A cousin of our subject, Dr. Francis Anstie, was a celebrated surgeon of England, being widely noted for his successful operations.

Henry J. Anstie received his education in the public and normal schools at Nairn and London, Ontario, and at the age of fourteen was apprenticed to a jeweler in London, for whom he worked for over four years. He then removed to Newark, New Jersey, where he completed his apprenticeship with a New York firm. Going to Toronto he worked at his trade for three years and then, in 1882, moved westward to Winnipeg. After remaining for a short time in the employ of others he soon engaged independently and continued there until the great financial depression which occurred in 1889, when he closed out. In the fall of that year he came to Vancouver and entered the employ of Davidson Brothers, with whom he continued for fourteen years. Having saved his earnings and accumulated the necessary means, he embarked in 1904 in the manufacturing jeweler's business on his own account and has since continued in that line in this city with ever increasing success. He has his office and shop in the Arts and Crafts building on Seymour street and does all classes of manufacturing work, including setting of stones and engraving. Thorough familiarity with his trade and his business ability have made his enterprise one of the foremost of its kind in the city.

In May, 1881, in Toronto, Ontario, Mr. Anstie married Miss Kathleen Walsh, a native of Ontario, and they became the parents of six children: William, of Calgary, Alberta; Jennie K., a teacher, living at home with her parents; Harry

K., of Victoria; Frances M., residing at home; Elizabeth, a teacher, at home; and Charles E., a traveling salesman making his headquarters in Vancouver.

Mr. Anstie is independent in provincial and Dominion politics, reserving his own judgment in supporting candidates. He is a member of Cascade lodge, A. F. & A. M., and Rathbone Lodge, No. 7, K. P., and is past supreme representative of the supreme lodge of the latter order. He represented British Columbia in that lodge from 1896 until 1902. His religious faith is that of the Church of England. Public-spirited and progressive, his citizenship has not only been productive of individual results but has been a serviceable factor in the community life of Vancouver, to the growth of which city he has contributed by his business efforts and in the upbuilding of which, along material as well as intellectual lines, he is deeply concerned.

WALTER SOUTHEY WHITESIDE.

Walter Southey Whiteside has been actively engaged in the real-estate business at Vancouver for the past four years and has won well merited success in that field of endeavor. His birth occurred in India on the 11th of June, 1863, his parents being William Southey and Marie (Barlow) Whiteside, who were born, reared and married in England. The father was connected with the civil service in India for a period of thirty years and at the time of his retirement was vice-regal consul and the second member of the board of revenue. Returning to his native land, his demise occurred at Ramsey on the Isle of Man. His widow now makes her home in Cornwall, England.

Walter S. Whiteside obtained his education in Elizabeth College on Guernsey island and when a youth of eighteen years came to Canada, settling near Niagara, in Lincoln county, Ontario. He there followed farming for six years and on the expiration of that period came to Vancouver, British Columbia, arriving here on the 6th of June, 1887. Taking up a homestead in the Surrey district of New Westminster county, he cultivated it for seven years and then purchased a farm at Sunbury, on the Fraser river, where he carried on general agricultural pursuits for a period of fifteen years. In 1909 he disposed of his farming land and removed to Vancouver, embarking in the real-estate business with offices at No. 1606 Commercial Drive, where he has remained to the present time. He deals principally in properties at Surrey, Delta and Langley, British Columbia, is agent for much property in Grand View and also does a rental, loan and insurance business. Success has attended his efforts in these connections and he enjoys an enviable reputation as one of the prosperous representatives of real-estate and kindred interests in the province.

At St. Catharines, Ontario, in 1884, Mr. Whiteside was united in marriage to Miss Armada Everett, of Beamsville, Ontario. They have one son, Arthur, who is associated in business with his father. Mr. Whiteside gives his political allegiance to the conservative party and his religious faith is that of the Church of England. Possessing a most genial manner, cordial spirit and kindly disposition, his unfailing courtesy and ready adaptability have made him popular wherever he is known.

RICHARD G. MOUNCE.

Richard G. Mounce is engaged in diversified farming in the vicinity of Coquitlam, where he owns a hundred and sixty acres of land which he is cultivating with good success. He was born in Nova Scotia on the 31st of October, 1856, and is a son of William and Anna (Scott) Mounce, both of whom are deceased.



MR. AND MRS. RICHARD G. MOUNCE

Richard G. Mounce was reared at home and educated in the country schools of Nova Scotia, where he made his home until he was twenty-one years of age. He first adopted the vocation of a sailor and for five years from 1873 to 1878, followed the sea. In the latter year he left Nova Scotia and took up his residence in Victoria. Three months later he removed to Nanaimo, and followed the carpenter's trade for three years. He next obtained employment with the construction crew of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company, being assigned to the division working between Yale and Kamloops. In 1884 he left their service and coming to the Fraser valley took up a hundred and sixty acres of land, and began his career as an agriculturist. His undivided attention was given to the development of his farm until 1890, in which year a terrible storm inundated his entire holding, damaging his property to such an extent that for the time being it was necessary for him to follow some other vocation. He therefore went to New Westminster and followed the carpenter's trade for two years. Later he leased the ferry from the city of New Westminster which was operated across the Fraser river, engaging in this until 1895, when he was lured to the Kootenay district to prospect for gold. He there encountered varied and unusual experiences, as also on the journey to and from the mining district but not meeting with financial success, he subsequently returned to the Fraser valley and resumed farming. He at that time owned four hundred and twenty acres but has sold the greater part of the ranch, having left about ninety acres. The value of his property has been enhanced by the many improvements he has made, including the erection of a comfortable residence and substantial barns and outbuildings. Well organized methods diligently and systematically pursued are crowning his efforts with success, and each year makes an improvement in his circumstances.

In Nova Scotia, in February, 1888, Mr. Mounce was married to Miss Anna Mosher, a daughter of James and Maria Mosher, and to them have been born five sons, Reginald, William, Harry, James and Arthur.

The family attend the Methodist Episcopal church, and fraternally Mr. Mounce is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and is a charter member of Royal Lodge, New Westminster. His support in matters politic he gives to the conservative party and has served for two years as a councilman and three on the school board. Mr. Mounce is an enterprising man of commendable business methods, who takes an active interest in all matters pertaining to the community welfare and supports every public measure which he feels will help in promoting the material, intellectual and moral development of the municipality.

JAMES FOX.

James Fox, of Vancouver, is enjoying a period of well earned rest and retirement following an active and eventful career in western Canada, dating from 1876. He has to a great extent witnessed the development of this part of the Dominion and has been identified with its progress, his name standing in Port Coquitlam and in the various parts of British Columbia where he made his home, for high standards of integrity and for upright dealing. He was born in Scotland at Joy, Roxburghshire, on the 6th of June, 1848, a son of William and Jane Fox, both of whom have passed away.

James Fox acquired his education in the parish school of Yetholm and after completing it went to work as an assistant to his father, who was a shipper on an extensive scale. He continued thus until he was twenty-two years of age and then left Scotland and came to Canada, settling in Ontario in 1870. From there he went to Galt, where he worked as a dam laborer, afterward securing employment on a farm in Waterloo county, where he remained for four years. Upon the expiration of that time he went to Bruce county and worked on the railroad as a section man for a short time, eventually going by way of San Francisco to Victoria, British Columbia, where he arrived in May, 1876. For

one year thereafter he worked as a member of a surveying party and then returned, securing employment in Moody's mill, in North Vancouver. He found Vancouver a mere frontier hamlet, surrounded by wilderness on all sides and giving no evidence of the future greatness which was in store for it. After working at the mill for a short time Mr. Fox went to Langley, where he pre-empted land, which, however, he did not remain to cultivate, as he found the absence of any neighbors disagreeable. After staying for one winter he went to Yale and worked at road repairing and when he abandoned this line of work strapped some blankets to his back and went on foot from Yale to Clinton. There he farmed a ranch with Fred Soues, later a government agent, taking charge of the latter's property for one year, after which he became connected with a Mr. Van Valkenburg, a large sheep owner and rancher in that vicinity. From Clinton Mr. Fox went to New Westminster, arriving in that city at the time of the visit of the Marquis of Lorne, and in the fall of 1882 he became connected with the Canadian Pacific Railroad, in whose interests he worked until 1885, when the road was finished to Port Moody. He then went to Port Coquitlam and was numbered among the pioneers in that city, having taken up his residence there when most of the surrounding land was in possession of the government. He took up a claim and, holding his property until the great increase of real-estate values in 1911, sold it at a large profit and removed to Vancouver, where he has since lived retired.

Mr. Fox is a liberal in his political beliefs and during his active life took a prominent part in politics, serving as a member of the council of Port Coquitlam from the time of the incorporation of the city in 1891 until 1910 and giving his influence always to measures of advancement and development. He was especially interested in school affairs and the cause of education found in him an ardent champion during his several years' service as school trustee. He belongs to the Christian Scientist church. Mr. Fox is a broad reader, a student and a thinker, and these literary tastes make his retired life doubly agreeable and pleasant. He is widely and favorably known in Vancouver, where his many friends respect his integrity and hold his many other sterling qualities of character in high regard.

CUTHBERT COLEMAN WORSFOLD.

Cuthbert Coleman Worsfold is district engineer of the Department of Public Works of Canada, having been appointed to the position on the 27th of May, 1912. He was well qualified by previous connection with the office, and in public service he holds to high standards of fidelity and loyalty. He was born in Feltham, Middlesex, England, October 30, 1856, a son of Henry Samuel and Mary Ann (Hayward) Worsfold, both of whom were natives of Dover, county of Kent, England. The father was surveyor of general customs in that country and spent his last days in Dover, where he passed away in 1890. The mother still survives and now makes her home in Bristol, England.

Cuthbert C. Worsfold was educated in King's College School of London and in the Crystal Palace Engineering School of that city, following which he entered upon an apprenticeship of three and a half years at the Thames Iron works at Blackwall, in Essex county, near London. In April, 1888, he came to British Columbia and spent one year in Victoria, a part of the time being passed in the employ of the government in the survey of the government harbor, and later he was in the foundry of Spratt & Gray. From 1889 until 1891 he was in New Westminster in the employ of the firm of Woods & Gamble, surveyors and real-estate dealers. In the latter year he went to England, where he spent six months, but early in 1892 returned to New Westminster and accepted the position of assistant engineer in the Department of Public Works of Canada, acting in that capacity until the 27th of May, 1912,



CUTHBERT C. WORSFOLD

when he was appointed chief engineer, in which capacity he has since served, making a creditable record in this connection.

In 1898 Mr. Worsfold was married to Miss Catherine Charles, a daughter of William Charles of Victoria, who for many years was chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company. Mr. and Mrs. Worsfold have become parents of one son, Cuthbert John, who is now attending the public school. Mr. Worsfold belongs to Fraser Lodge No. 3, A. O. U. W., and he and his wife are members of the Church of England. He is a true Canadian in spirit and interests, displaying the enterprise so characteristic of this section of the country, and in his position as district engineer in the Department of Public Works he has made an excellent record, contributing largely to public improvement in the northwest.

JAMES STOTT.

A man of considerable engineering experience, James Stott efficiently fills the position of Dominion inspector of gas and electricity for the mainland of British Columbia, with headquarters at Vancouver. As the resources of the province are more and more coming to be developed, his office has assumed important proportions and he has extensive interests under his jurisdiction.

Born in the Orkney islands, Scotland, on October 23, 1882, James Stott is a son of William and Catherine (Flett) Stott, who came to Canada in 1890, locating at first at Sapperton, British Columbia, but removing later to New Westminster, where the father held the responsible position of superintendent of the waterworks until his retirement several years ago. The parents now live retired in New Westminster.

James Stott received his fundamental education in the schools of Orkney and later attended in Sapperton and New Westminster, graduating from the high school of the latter city. To prepare himself for his profession he then entered Queen's University at Kingston, Ontario, from which he graduated in 1908 with the degree of B. Sc. Well prepared, he then entered the employ of the Dominion government at Edmonton, Alberta, as inspector of electricity, having charge of the districts of Alberta and Saskatchewan until 1909, in which year he became Dominion inspector of gas and electricity for the mainland of British Columbia, with headquarters at Vancouver. In his position he not only inspects large plants but often finds occasion to make valuable suggestions and in that way has done work toward developing the resources of the province. Mr. Stott is an associate member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and often spends an hour in social converse with friends at the University Club of Vancouver, of which he is a popular member.

ARTHUR JAMES KAPPELE.

Arthur James Kappele, a Vancouver barrister, who since 1899 has practiced at the bar of British Columbia, had his foundation for his success in liberal educational training, combined with strong intellectual qualities inherited from an honorable ancestry. He was born July 25, 1876, in Preston, Ontario, a son of the Rev. Stephen and Elizabeth Kappele. The father came from Germany to Canada, founding the family in the new world. The son began his education in the public schools of Cayuga, Ontario, and afterward continued his studies in Hamilton and Toronto. He is also an undergraduate of Trinity University of Toronto and after leaving that institution he studied law in the office and under the direction of the firm Laidlaw, Kappele & Bicknell, of Toronto, the second partner being his brother. He was graduated from Osgoode Hall of Toronto in 1898 and the same year was called to the bar there. In 1899 he removed

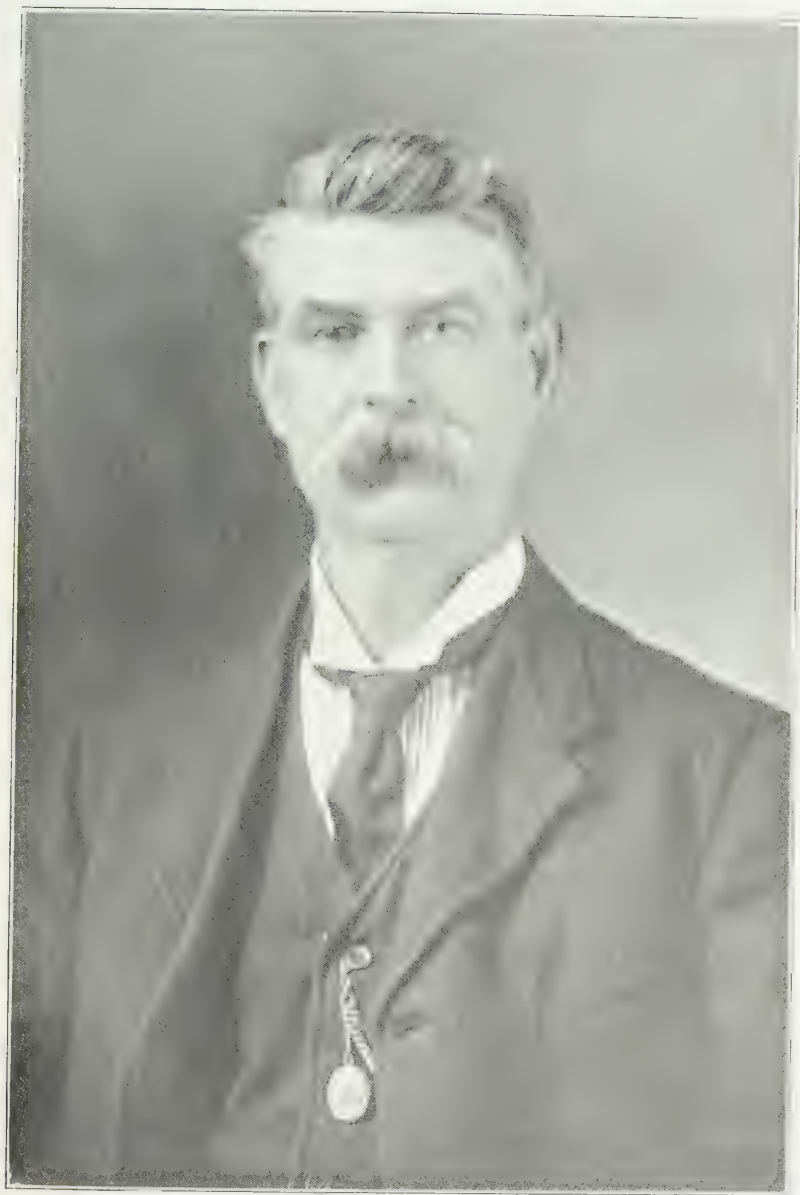
westward to Vancouver and was called to the bar of British Columbia, since which time he has engaged in active practice. He is not specializing in any particular department of the law but has continued in general practice and is well qualified to handle cases of various kinds. In the intervening period of fourteen years he has constantly advanced in his profession and is both a strong advocate and able counselor, nor is he unknown in the field of law authorship, being joint author of Bicknell and Kappele's Practical Statutes of Ontario, annotated, and also a frequent contributor to legal journals, his writings being much prized. Aside from his professional activities he is well known through his financial and official connection with various business enterprises, being now president of the Sterling Securities Company, Ltd., and a director of several other local companies.

On the 10th of December, 1908, in Victoria, Mr. Kappele was united in marriage to Mabel Wealthy, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Haynes, representatives of an old English family which was early founded in the United States. Mrs. Kappele, however, was born in British Columbia and by her marriage she became the mother of a daughter, Adelaide Patricia. Mr. Kappele belongs to Cascade Lodge, F. & A. M., of Vancouver, and to the Independent Order of Foresters. Something more concerning the nature of his interests and recreation is indicated by the fact that he also has membership in the Terminal City, Press and Royal Yacht Clubs. Attractive social qualities make him popular but he never allows anything to interfere with the faithful performance of his professional duties and his devotion to his clients' interests has become proverbial.

JOHN B. CADE.

During the twenty-four years that John B. Cade has lived at Mission his energetic and well directed labors have been a powerful force in agricultural development in this locality and his work along political lines a vital element in its growth. In either business or political relations his influence has been constructive and progressive and he holds today a high place among the men of marked ability and substantial worth in the community where he has so long resided.

Mr. Cade was born in Addington county, Ontario, June 9, 1847, and is a son of Robert and Sarah (Bailey) Cade, both of whom have passed away. When he was five years of age the family moved to Middlesex county, where he acquired his education in the public schools, his advantages along this line, however, being extremely limited, for he had to lay aside his text-books at the age of eight years in order to devote his whole time to assisting his father with the work of the farm. He continued in that way until he was seventeen years of age, becoming thoroughly familiar with the best agricultural methods, and at the end of that period moved into Michigan, where he spent two years in the lumber woods. At the time of the outbreak of the Fenian raid, however, he returned home and enlisted for service, joining No. 1 Company, Twenty-sixth Battalion. After this campaign he remained with the colors and at the time of the Northwest rebellion again volunteered from Company I and enlisted with the First Ontario Rifles. During this campaign he was for fifteen months in the northwest and subsequently remained for another three years with his troop. In his private capacity Mr. Cade had learned all the details of mill work, which line he followed for twenty-two years, from 1867 until 1889, with the exception of the time that he was in the northwest with the army. He became very proficient in his trade and his work always commanded high wages. Mr. Cade remained in Ontario until his removal to the west, his arrival in Vancouver taking place in January, 1889. On the following 19th of July he came to Mission, where he took up a homestead claim, turning his attention to farming. For several years he also operated a sawmill, using the timber that grew upon his ranch to manufacture



JOHN B. CADE

it into lumber, which he mostly shipped and disposed of to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. He has since continued in the operation of his ranch and the years have brought him a gratifying measure of success, for he has made a study of the science of agriculture and has applied his knowledge practically in the cultivation of his fields. He is recognized as an able and successful farmer and one whose prosperity is more than an individual asset since it has affected the general development of farming interests in this part of the province. Mr. Cade has long been interested in the affairs of the Agricultural Association, of which he is now a director, and during the three years which he served as president he accomplished a great deal of lasting and beneficial work.

At Delaware, Ontario, on the 8th of November, 1871, Mr. Cade was united in marriage to Miss Mary Clark, daughter of Joseph and Thurzy (Mines) Clark. Mr. and Mrs. Cade became the parents of eight children: George, who married Maude Youmans; Dr. John, who is practising in Prince Rupert, British Columbia, and who married Miss Florence Bull; Joseph, Gilbert and Charles; and Erne, William and Anna, who have passed away.

It is not alone along agricultural lines, however, that Mr. Cade has done splendid work for Mission and the vicinity, for during his quarter of a century of residence here he has been one of the greatest individual forces in local politics and has done much to advance the interests of the conservative party in this locality. He helped found the conservative organization in this district in 1892 and has always been an active worker in the party's ranks and a stalwart supporter of its principles. He was one of Mission's first councilmen, serving as a member of that body for twelve years, and he was reeve in 1893, and again in 1907 and 1908, and 1913, at all times discharging his duties in a capable, far-sighted and efficient way. Fraternally he is a blue lodge Mason and a member of the Loyal Order of Orange and his religious views are in accord with the doctrines of the Church of England. A man of broad views, liberal ideas and effective public spirit he has left the impress of his work and personality upon the history of his community and his influence has been a force for good along many lines. He has attained a gratifying degree of personal prosperity and his success is well deserved as it has been well and worthily used and rewards many years of persistent and intelligent labor.

JAMES BAIN THOMSON.

James Bain Thomson, managing director for James Thomson & Sons, Ltd., wholesale dry goods, and therefore a well known representative of commercial interests in Vancouver, was born at Bridge-of-Weir, Renfrewshire, Scotland, August 1, 1876, a son of James and Margaret Thomson. In March, 1890, the father came to the new world and established a dry-goods business in Vancouver, which has since become one of the leading commercial undertakings of that kind in the province.

His youthful days spent in the land of his nativity, James B. Thomson was a pupil in the Allen Glen School at Glasgow, and afterward graduated from the West of Scotland Technical School at Glasgow,—now known as the Andersonian College,—in 1894. In the meantime he had come to the new world, arriving in British Columbia in 1890, but after spending a year in this province he returned to his native land to complete his college course. Following his graduation he practiced assaying and mining engineering in Rossland, British Columbia, at Victoria and at Alberni, British Columbia, for seven years, or until 1901, when he joined his father in the dry-goods commission business, which was then conducted under the name of James Thomson & Sons, taking over the selling agency for Stewart & McDonald, of Glasgow, Scotland, in the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Yukon territory and the western part of the United States, disposing of their goods to retailers over

all that district. Subsequently Stewart & McDonald opened a warehouse in Vancouver under the style of Stewart & McDonald, Export, Ltd. This business was thus carried on for several years, but in 1911 a Canadian company was formed under the name of Stewart, McDonald & Thomson, Ltd., taking over the business of Stewart & McDonald, Export, Ltd. On the 1st of June, 1912, James Thomson & Sons, Ltd., was formed, purchasing the interests of Stewart, McDonald & Thomson, and following the death of his father on the 22d of July, 1912, James B. Thomson became the managing director. Business has developed along healthful and substantial lines since its establishment and the prosperous condition of the enterprise is due in large measure to the progressive efforts and practical business ability of him whose name introduces this review. He thoroughly understands every phase of the trade and holds to the highest standards in the personnel of the house, in the methods followed and in the character of the service rendered to the public. The name of Thomson in this connection has become a synonym for honorable, straightforward dealing and a progressive business policy.

On the 7th of April, 1898, in Glasgow, Scotland, Mr. Thomson was married to Marion Lang, a daughter of Thomas and Jessie Murdoch, the former a justice of the peace and the oldest lithographer in Glasgow, Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Thomson have a daughter and a son, Jessie Margaret and James. In his political views Mr. Thomson is a conservative but without political aspirations for office. He belongs to the Vancouver Board of Trade and is in hearty sympathy with its efforts to promote the growth and upbuilding of the city. Religiously he is a Presbyterian. His interests and activities in life have been broad and varied, and he stands at all times for improvement and development. The wholesale dry-goods establishment of James Thomson & Sons, Ltd., is today one of the leading business concerns of the city and J. B. Thomson as managing director is continually furthering its interests through his initiative spirit and well formulated plans.

JAMES LOFTUS McINNES.

James Loftus McInnes, now living in retirement in New Westminster, is numbered among the most highly respected and esteemed citizens of the community, and his present rest rewards many years of well directed and honorable labor. He was born at Lake Ainslie, Nova Scotia, June 15, 1856, and is a son of Edward and Margaret McInnes. Previous to his marriage the father taught school but the greater part of his life was spent in farming.

James L. McInnes acquired his education in the public schools of his native community and after laying aside his books began his business career as clerk in a store. He afterward worked on a farm for a time and on the 19th of May, 1890, arrived in British Columbia, where he has since made his home. Soon after his arrival in New Westminster he was appointed to the police force and he did efficient, conscientious and capable work as an officer in this city and in Vancouver Island for twenty years. He became widely known as a man of upright character and high ideals of public morality, and he was at length made jailer at the city police station, serving ably for eight years. His industry, enterprise and well directed efforts eventually brought their own reward and having amassed a comfortable competence, he finally retired from active life, making his home at No. 527 Carnarvon street. His is a familiar figure on the streets of New Westminster, where he has so long resided, and his name is honored and respected wherever it is known.

Mr. McInnes married, on February 15, 1883, Miss Mary A. McLean, a daughter of Norman and Anna McLean, the former a prosperous farmer of Lake Ainslie. Mr. McInnes is known in this city as a man of high character and his position in the public regard is an enviable one. He has, during the twenty-



JAMES L. MINNES

three years of his residence here, left the impress of his individuality upon the history of the city, for he has always been a coöperant factor in measures and movements for the general good.

ALVAH L. HAGER.

Alvah L. Hager is vice president and manager of the New England Fish Company and is one of the prominent representatives of the fish industry upon the coast, his business along that line being extensive and important. He is identified with a number of companies so engaged and his experience, knowledge and enterprise make his judgment concerning such matters sound and reliable. He was born November 19, 1877, at Oelwein, Iowa, his parents being Alphonso William and Mary T. Hager, who were Iowa pioneers. The son pursued his education in the public schools of Chicago and in the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois. He has been continuously identified with the fish business since 1900, in which year he entered the field at Boston, organizing and managing the Northwestern Fisheries Company. He remained in Boston until 1908, when he came to Vancouver, where he opened a branch of the Northwestern Fisheries Company and is still western manager at Vancouver for this concern, which has its headquarters in Boston. In active control of this work, he has developed the business, which is now of a substantial and gratifying character. Seeing opportunities for further investment and activity along similar lines, he has become vice president and managing director of the New England Fish Company of Vancouver; is secretary of the Doty Fish Company of Kalama, Washington; and is president and treasurer of the Canadian Fishing Company, Limited, of Vancouver. He is likewise a member of the Vancouver Board of Trade.

On the 3d of September, 1901, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Mr. Hager was united in marriage to Miss Hilda Synnestvedt, representative of a large family of Chicago, some of whom are very prominent. The children of this marriage are Hilda Dorothy, Julia Marjory, Alvah Robert, Virginia Bessie, Roger Thomas and Norman Phillips. Mr. Hager belongs to the various Masonic bodies and has also crossed the sands of the desert with the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, thus having attained high rank in Masonry, which finds in him a worthy exemplar. He also belongs to the Terminal City, Vancouver Athletic, Press and American Clubs, and his social qualities and genial manner render him very popular in these different organizations. He possesses the typical spirit of American enterprise and has steadily worked his way upward, brooking no obstacles that can be overcome by persistent, energetic effort and thus gradually advancing toward the goal of success.

GEORGE M. ENDACOTT.

George M. Endacott is senior partner of the real-estate firm of Endacott & Percival, of Vancouver, and in this connection is operating largely in the field to which he has directed his labors, being thoroughly conversant with property values and endeavoring through his business activities to promote the substantial growth and adornment of the city as well as advance his legitimate business success. A young man, he has already attained a position in business circles that many an older one might well envy. He was born in Brampton, Ontario, October 22, 1882, his parents being Henry and Ann Endacott, the latter a daughter of William Marshall, who was the founder of the town of Brampton. In the public and high schools of Orangeville, Ontario, the son pursued his education until qualified to enter the Chicago University, which he attended for several

terms. When his college days were ended he came to British Columbia and for three years was upon the road as a commercial traveler, but desiring that his labors should more directly benefit himself and believing that there was a profitable field in real estate, he turned his attention to that business in 1907 in association with E. E. Rear and Stuart S. D. Heddle under the firm style of Rear, Endacott & Heddle. This connection was continued until 1909, at which time Mr. Endacott entered into partnership relations with J. W. Percival as a member of the present firm of Endacott & Percival. They now have a good clientage and the business, which has already assumed substantial proportions, is steadily growing.

On the 1st of September, 1904, in Vancouver, Mr. Endacott was united in marriage to Miss Mary Adeline Kirk, a daughter of Lewis and Catherine Kirk, connected with the family that founded the town of Kirkton, Ontario. Mr. and Mrs. Endacott hold membership in the Church of England and he is identified with several fraternal and social organizations, belonging to Western Gate Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Vancouver, and Gizeh Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is also connected with Kitsilano, L. O. L., and along more strictly social lines with the Terminal City, Vancouver Hunting and Vancouver Riding Clubs. He is also connected with the Illinois Theta Chapter of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon. His military experience came to him through two years' service as a member of E Company of the Queen's Own Rifles of Toronto, Ontario. In politics he is a conservative and a past president of the Ward Six Conservative Club. He is also president of the Kitsilano Improvement Association, an organization for the furtherance of civic improvement. He is a member of the central executive committee of the Vancouver Conservative Association and while not active as an office seeker is yet a zealous advocate of principles in which he believes. The only office that he has filled is that of park commissioner of the city of Vancouver, in which he is now an incumbent, and as such has labored efficiently and earnestly to promote the interests of the park system for which Vancouver is already famous. He is a typical young man of the present age, interested in all those vital forces which have to do with the welfare and progress of the individual and the community at large.

RICHARD ARTHUR HENDERSON.

Richard Arthur Henderson, a civil and mining engineer whose ability, excellent training and wide experience have united to give him a place of honor and distinction in his chosen profession, has for the past four years served as city engineer of Chilliwack and conducts a large and lucrative private practice here. He was born in Baldwin City, Kansas, March 30, 1877, and is a son of John Calvin and Elizabeth Henderson, the former of whom engages in merchandising.

Richard A. Henderson acquired his preliminary education in the public schools of Chilliwack and in the high school at Vancouver. He afterward entered McGill University, where he took an engineering course, after which he worked on the Chilliwack dike as assistant to the resident engineer. At the end of four years he became connected with A. Driscoll, Dominion land surveyor and territorial engineer, with residence at Edmonton, Alberta. Mr. Henderson continued as his assistant until 1903 and in the following year secured a position as transit man on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railroad, working on the line between Regina and Edmonton. He was afterward locating and transit man on the Vancouver, Westminster & Yukon Railroad from Vancouver, north, and after he resigned this position was connected with the Midway & Vernon Railroad in the same capacity. He was then locating engineer and chief engineer of the Kettle River Valley Railroad and in 1909 moved to Chilliwack, where he has since resided. He is serving as city engineer, discharging the duties of this office in a capable and conscientious way, and he controls besides a large private practice as a land



RICHARD A. HENDERSON

surveyor and civil engineer, founding a gratifying professional success upon unusual ability and varied experience.

In 1907 Mr. Henderson married Miss Mary Dixon Pavey, of St. Thomas, Ontario, and they have become the parents of two children, John Pavey and Elizabeth Ann. Fraternally Mr. Henderson is a member of Excelsior Lodge, No. 7, I. O. O. F., the Masonic lodge, and Ionic Lodge, No. 19, K. P. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and belongs to the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, his ability being widely recognized in the profession. His political allegiance is given to the liberal party and he is public-spirited and progressive in matters of citizenship, his official service forming only a small portion of his contributions to community advancement. He is well known in professional and social circles and enjoys the warm regard and confidence of an extensive circle of friends.

WILLIAM HENRY MADILL.

William Henry Madill, a real-estate and insurance broker, carrying on operations under the name of the Royal City Realty Company, was born in Wellington county, Ontario, Canada, on the 10th of November, 1863, his parents being William and Theresa (Cross) Madill, both of whom were natives of Ireland. The father came to Canada as a young man, while the mother crossed the Atlantic in her girlhood with her parents, both settling in the province of Ontario, where they were subsequently married. William Madill was a farmer and for many years carried on general agricultural pursuits in Ontario, where he died about 1891 at the age of seventy-four years. His widow came to British Columbia about 1905 and has since made her home with her son, William Henry, and his brother, the Rev. J. C. Madill, at Cedar Cottage. At the age of eighty-six years she is still hale and hearty.

William H. Madill spent his youthful days under the parental roof and acquired his education in the public school of Teel township, in his native county and in the collegiate institute of Guelph and the collegiate institute at Parkdale, Toronto, completing his studies at the latter institution. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry in 1890 and for more than fifteen years filled pulpits of Congregational and Presbyterian churches, having embraced the latter faith after nine and a half years active work in the Congregational ministry. He built churches at Texada and Agassiz, British Columbia, and one at Tyne Head, British Columbia, in addition to several in the east. He came to this province in 1899, his first charge being in the missionary field, during which period he was at Texada. About 1908 he gave up the active work of the ministry and since that time has filled pulpits only in the absence of regular pastors or in answer to calls for special occasions. He preached the dedication sermon in the Gordon Presbyterian church in Edmonds and is representative elder and chairman of the board of managers of the church. After leaving the ministry he retired to a fruit ranch on the Douglas road in East Burnaby, but finding the income of his ranch insufficient to support his family, he turned his attention to the real-estate business, and on the organization of the Royal City Realty Company bought an interest in the company with which he has since been identified. In the interval, covering five years, he has so improved and developed his fruit ranch that it is today at a point where it will support his family in affluence without recourse to the real-estate and insurance brokerage business. In the latter field, however, Mr. Madill has also been very successful and has gained a good clientage in that connection. He maintains a summer home at Crescent Beach, one of the finest beaches on the northwest coast.

On the 4th of September, 1895, Mr. Madill was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Brown, a native of Lampton county, Ontario, and to them have been

born seven children, six of whom are living, Frieda R., Alda, Vera, Mabel, Edith and Winifred, all at home.

In politics Mr. Madill is a conservative and has been a member of the Burnaby school board and the Burnaby town council, in which connections he has put forth earnest and effective effort for the welfare, progress and development of the community. He belongs to Amity Lodge, No. 27, I. O. O. F. and is a member of a number of fraternal societies. He likewise belongs to the Westminster Progressive Association and the British Columbia Fruit Growers Association, and is interested in all lines of progress leading to the upbuilding and development of this section of the country. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian church and his recreations are motoring and boating. Mr. Madill has lived to see marked changes in this section of the country. He was a member of the board that surveyed the route for the Canadian Pacific Railway through northern Ontario. He has lived to see the line extended to the Pacific, with ramifying branch lines reaching out in all directions. He indorsed every practical movement for the benefit and upbuilding of the district in which he lives, and at all times is actuated by a spirit of progressiveness that has made his life work of benefit to the community.

JOHN MALLERY WATSON.

John Mallery Watson is one of the triumvirate of young men who control as owners the Owl Drug Company, the largest business of the kind in Vancouver, British Columbia. The company maintains four stores and as president thereof Mr. Watson bends his efforts to the executive control of this important enterprise. He was born at Milton, Ontario, November 6, 1880, a son of Henry and Jane Elizabeth (Holgate) Watson, the former a native of Yorkshire, England, and the latter of Quebec. The father made his home in Ontario and in that province passed away at the age of sixty-eight years.

John Mallery Watson acquired his education in the public and high schools of Ontario and upon coming to Vancouver entered the employ of the McDowell, Atkins & Watson Company, the third partner being an elder brother of our subject. With this firm the latter had also served his apprenticeship as a druggist. The McDowell, Atkins & Watson Company at one time controlled eleven stores in Vancouver and upon the completion of his course of learning John M. Watson assumed the management of one of their stores. Gradually some of their retail establishments were discontinued and at the beginning of 1910 the company operated three large stores. Three young men who had served all or part of their apprenticeship with this house became in that year successors to the older company. They were John M. Watson, A. E. Black and James C. McLeod. Forming a partnership they bought out the interests of the McDowell, Atkins & Watson Company, John M. Watson taking charge of the store at the corner of Granville and Dunsmuir streets, Mr. Black retaining the management of the one at Main and Hastings streets, where he had been in charge for some time, and Mr. McLeod taking over the store at Abbott and Cordova streets. In March, 1911, the name was changed to the Owl Drug Store, Mr. Watson becoming president, Mr. Black vice president and Mr. McLeod secretary and treasurer. Their cooperation and united efforts were soon productive of good results and their business increased to such an extent that in March, 1912, they opened a fourth store at the corner of Powell and Dunlevy streets. As executive officer of the firm Mr. Watson gives practically his whole attention to its affairs, bending his efforts to keep his establishments up-to-date in every way and rendering the best possible service to the public. The stores present an appearance which rivals that of the best establishments in the largest cities. The firm is able, on account of the large quantities used, to buy their drugs and sundries at prices



JOHN M. WATSON

which permit them to sell at the lowest figure without detracting from quality. Mr. Watson also owns valuable business and residence properties in Vancouver.

To maintain an even balance to his confining business activities, Mr. Watson actively participates in athletics and in that manner keeps himself ever ready to meet the heavy demands his business makes upon him. For a number of years he was a director of the Vancouver Athletic Club, entering upon that position when the club was first organized, and for two years he played on the Vancouver lacrosse team. For three years he was also captain of the Vancouver Athletic Championship Baseball team and played football with the Vancouver Tigers for two years. He still maintains an active interest in all athletics, taking the stand that a healthy and sound mind can live but in a healthy and sound body. In politics he is a conservative but has never actively participated in public affairs. He gives his religious adherence to the Episcopal church, being a member of St. Paul's church of Vancouver, and fraternally he is affiliated with the Masons, being a member of Western Gate Lodge, No 48, A. F. & A. M., of which he serves as senior warden. Mr. Watson resides at 1215 Pacific Street, Vancouver, where he makes his home with his mother. Yet a young man, he has attained a remarkable position among the merchants of this city and by his careful utilization of opportunities has not only attained to a substantial place but has given an impetus to the commercial growth of his community. His career is proof of the fact that to do one thing well will make it a success, and that unabating energy and unflagging industry, combined with ability, are still the fundamental qualities upon which prosperity is built.

WALTER WILLIAM WOLFENDEN.

Walter William Wolfenden, secretary and treasurer of the Columbia Paper Company of Vancouver and by virtue of this position and the force of his ability and personality one of the leading figures in the general commercial life of the city, is a native son of this province, born in Victoria, on the 27th of September, 1876. His name has long been known and honored throughout British Columbia for his father, Colonel Richard Wolfenden, was one of the most prominent of Victoria's pioneers and was active in the upbuilding and development of the city since its earliest history as a corporate town. He was born in Rathmel, Yorkshire, England, March 30, 1836, and in 1858 came around the Horn to British Columbia as a member of a party of one hundred and fifty Royal Engineers. From that time until his death he remained an honored and respected resident of the city and was prominent in her public affairs. For over fifty years he was the honorable and efficient incumbent of the office of queen's printer for the province of British Columbia and he was also for a number of years controller of stationery for the province. His death occurred in Victoria in 1911 and deprived that city not only of one of the earliest and greatest of its pioneers but also of one of its most substantial and representative citizens. A more extended mention of Colonel Richard Wolfenden is found on another page in this work.

Walter William Wolfenden acquired his education in the public schools of his native city, graduating from the Victoria high school. He afterward took charge of the stationery department for the provincial government and he was for some time bookkeeper in the provincial printing department. In 1899 he resigned from the civil service in order to go to the Klondike, where he spent three years and a half mining in and about Dawson City. For a time he was engaged in the general merchandise business in Dawson, abandoning this enterprise in 1902, when he went to the Okanagan valley, where he opened a fancy goods and stationery store at Armstrong. This enterprise he continued to manage with profit and success until 1910, when he disposed of all his interests in the Okanagan region and came to Vancouver, where he

formed a partnership with C. J. Kay and Karl Smeed in the organization of the Columbia Paper Company, Mr. Wolfenden becoming secretary and treasurer. In this capacity his splendid business and executive ability have been called forth and the success of the institution is in large measure due to him, for he gives practically all of his time to its affairs, his energy, well timed aggressiveness and general business discrimination proving valuable as constructive forces. The company today controls one of the largest concerns of this character in the city and the establishment is modern and up-to-date in every particular. Four salesmen are constantly on the road, their territory extending throughout the provinces of British Columbia and Alberta, and the enterprise is still growing, its rapid development evidencing clearly Mr. Wolfenden's organizing power and business acumen.

In Armstrong, British Columbia, on the 26th of September, 1904, Mr. Wolfenden married Miss Violet Clara Shary, of Crete, Nebraska, and they have become the parents of two sons, John Elford and Francis William. Mr. Wolfenden has always been an enthusiastic devotee of all kinds of outdoor sports and is especially interested in lacrosse. In the early days of that game in Victoria he was one of the members of the James Bay Lacrosse Club, which was the first intermediate lacrosse team in the city, and in after years he played with the Victoria Lacrosse Club. Upon going to the Okanagan district he found that the game had never been introduced there and at once set about to establish it. He was very successful in this undertaking, the game meeting with almost instant approval, and the wonderful enthusiasm that he aroused in a comparatively short time has never since declined. He is known as the "father" of lacrosse in the Okanagan and was captain of the Armstrong Lacrosse Team during the full period of his residence in that city. He is also interested in baseball and when a boy played on the James Bay Baseball Club.

Mr. Wolfenden is a devout member of the Episcopal church and he gives his political allegiance to the conservative party. He was secretary of the Armstrong Conservative Association and is a member of the Vancouver Conservative Association, but, although he is earnest in his support of projects and measures for municipal development and growth, he is not an active politician. The business which he has built up by his energy, ability and enthusiasm engrosses his attention and its successful conduct has made him a great individual force in the commercial development of Vancouver and gained for him a high place in general business circles.

LOUIS A. AGASSIZ.

On the list of notable pioneers in British Columbia the name of Louis A. Agassiz is entitled to a place of honor, for he not only opened up the first farm in the community which now bears his name but throughout the years has taken an active and prominent part in its agricultural development and general upbuilding. He was born in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, in February, 1853, and is a son of L. N. and Caroline (von Schram) Agassiz, the former a descendant of a prominent family of United Empire Loyalist stock which was founded in London, Ontario, about the year 1775.

Louis A. Agassiz acquired his education in the public schools of London, Ontario, and those of Yale, British Columbia. He afterward studied at Victoria and completed his education at the age of fifteen, since which time he has been dependent upon his own resources. At an early age he came to what is now Agassiz to open up a ranch of six hundred acres which his father had purchased. He made the journey from Yale to Agassiz on a raft through an unsettled country filled with perils, for this was long before the days of roads or railways. On his arrival here he cut with his own hands the timber on his father's place and opened up the first farm in this part of the province, doing most of the



L. N. AGASSIZ



LOUIS A. AGASSIZ

arduous labor of felling the trees, breaking the soil and bringing the tract under cultivation. He was helped occasionally by friendly Indians, then his only neighbors and indeed the only inhabitants. With resolute determination the young man carried forward the work, plowing the hard soil, building a house and barns and constructing his own roads. Gradually his unremitting industry brought success and abundant harvests rewarded his practical and careful work. In the early days he brought his farm produce to Yale in Indian canoes, trading or selling it. This continued until 1885, when the Canadian Pacific Railroad was built through and a station was erected upon his property, the nucleus of the present town of Agassiz. In time there grew up here a thriving and prosperous community, whose most honored citizen is Louis A. Agassiz, founder and pioneer. Mr. Agassiz serves as coroner of his district.

GEORGE ELLIOT SELDON, M. D.

Dr. George Elliot Seldon, actively engaged in the practice of medicine, has as a basis of his success thorough preliminary study in this country and later extensive hospital experience in England. He was born at Exeter, Ontario, July 26, 1882, a son of Richard and Emma (McLeod) Seldon, the former a son of William Seldon, who came to Canada from England in 1848, settling in Oxford county, Ontario, where he engaged in farming to the time of his death. His son, Richard Seldon, was reared on his father's farm and later engaged in the dry-goods business at Strathroy and Exeter, but now lives in Ingersoll, Ontario, where he occupies the official position of clerk and treasurer of North Oxford county.

Spending his youthful days under the parental roof, Dr. Seldon attended the public schools and afterward Ingersoll Collegiate Institute. His professional course was pursued in the Toronto University, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1905. Following his graduation he went to England and for eighteen months studied in the London Hospital, while the succeeding year and a half was spent in the Manchester (England) Hospital. His broad hospital experience brought him practical and comprehensive knowledge such as can be gained in no other way. In 1908 he returned to Canada, and making his way to the far west settled at Vancouver for the practice of his profession. He has always specialized in surgery and his work here is of an important character.

Dr. Seldon is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained high rank, being a Scottish Rite Mason. He is also a member of the Canadian and University Clubs of Vancouver and belongs to the Presbyterian church. High principles actuate him in all his life's relations and he performs all of his professional duties with a high sense of conscientious obligation that has won for him the favor and approval of profession and public alike.

JAMES MCGREGOR PATTULLO.

James McGregor Pattullo needs no introduction to the readers of this volume, for his name is well known in the northwest in connection with activities for the material and moral progress of this section of the American continent. He is now figuring prominently in financial circles as vice president of the Northwest Trust Company, Limited, with which he became identified in November, 1911. He was born in Ontario, December 29, 1869, a son of William Thompson and Jessie Pattullo, well known farming people. Both the father and mother were educated in Woodstock College and the former was trained

for the druggist's business but afterward turned his attention to general agricultural pursuits.

James M. Pattullo pursued his education in the grades of the schools of his home town, passed on to the high school, and eventually became a student in a technical school, which he attended at night, working at the same time. It was through his own labors that he met the expenses of his technical course and worked his way through college. The ambition and energy which prompted him to secure an education at the sacrifice of many of the pleasures which youths of that age usually consider their just due indicated the character of the coming man. Throughout his entire life he has labored persistently and earnestly to achieve results worth while, and thus has continuously progressed. He entered the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company at Owen Sound, Ontario, remaining in the service of that corporation for two years as bill clerk. Through the succeeding two years he was employed in the cashier's office of the Toronto Railway Company at Toronto, and in 1889 he went to St. Paul, Minnesota, as an employe of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, spending several years in the auditor's office in that city. He next returned to Ontario, where he engaged in the woolen mill business at Creemore, Ontario, for two years. Once more he went to St. Paul and was connected with the immigration department of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company for two years. In 1899 he left that service and came west to the Pacific coast. He spent five years as secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, one year of that time being spent in Spokane and four years as general secretary at Tacoma, Washington. Reentering commercial circles, he was engaged in the lumber and box business at Tacoma for one year and in September, 1905, came to Vancouver, British Columbia. During the succeeding four years he conducted a very profitable business as proprietor of the Pacific Box Company. In November, 1911, he joined the Northwest Trust Company, Limited, and was chosen vice president, which position he has since filled.

On the 28th of October, 1899, in Spokane, Washington, Mr. Pattullo was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Elizabeth Harrold, only daughter of Thomas G. and Mary Ann Harrold, well known pioneer settlers of Fargo, North Dakota. The father is a wealthy stock-raiser, owning several thousand acres of the best land in that rich district. The children of this marriage are Mary Evangeline, Ruth Jeanette and Winifred Caroline. Mr. and Mrs. Pattullo hold membership in the Baptist church and his political allegiance is given to the liberal party. He cooperates in all movements which have for their object the material, intellectual, social and moral welfare of the district in which he lives and is a man of considerable influence, capable and resourceful, ready for any emergency and seeking at all times those things which work for good for the individual and for the district.

EDWARD STANLEY MITTON.

Edward Stanley Mitton, a prominent and successful young architect of Vancouver, was born in Birmingham, England, August 6, 1880, a son of Edward Moss Mitton, a family connection of Jack Mitton, noted in English history as a celebrated hunter.

In the public schools of his native city, Edward S. Mitton acquired his early education, later attending St. Edmond's College in Birmingham for several years. After laying aside his books he was articled to Ingall & Son, architects, studying architecture as an apprentice for five years, after which, with a thorough and practical knowledge of the profession which he intended to make his own, he went to London, entering the employ of Herbert Bolton. After two years of able work in this capacity he moved to Loughboro, England, where he was employed as a specialist in school work for one year, after which

he started in business for himself, opening an office in Birmingham, where he engaged in professional work alone for several months. He then associated himself with his former employers, the firm of Inghall, Son & Mitton being formed, and the association continued for two years. During all of this time Mr. Mitton's powers were continually developing, for he remained always a close and earnest student of his profession, and when he left England he went to Toronto in the important capacity of special designer for F. S. Baker. He had held this position only two months, however, when he met with an accident and was sent to Vancouver, British Columbia, in order to recover his health. One year later, in 1908, he started in business for himself in this city and here he has since remained, a representative and continually increasing patronage being accorded him in recognition of his superior ability and exhaustive knowledge of his profession. Mr. Mitton's work shows the influence of his close study of architecture in all its branches, his artistic sense, his appreciation of line and color and his practical knowledge of modern needs and requirements, and its superior quality is widely recognized in Vancouver.

On the 28th of December, 1907, Mr. Mitton was united in marriage in Birmingham, England, to Miss Edith Thomas, a daughter of John and Sarah Thomas, the former for a number of years a well known manufacturer's agent in Montreal, Quebec. Mr. and Mrs. Mitton are the parents of one child, Mary.

Mr. Mitton gives his political allegiance to the conservative party and although he is not a politician he is a public-spirited and progressive citizen, interested in everything pertaining to civic improvement. Although still a young man he has already made a creditable professional record and his many friends do not hesitate to predict for him continued progress in his chosen field.

LORNE COBURN KYLE.

Lorne Coburn Kyle, founder and general manager of the Consolidated Trust Company, Ltd., and one of the most able, progressive and far-sighted business men of Vancouver, was born in Gibson, York county, New Brunswick, on the 10th of January, 1879. He is a son of John and Mary R. (Woodworth) Kyle, the former of whom was born in Ireland and came to Canada with his widowed mother in 1850, being at that time eight years of age. His mother settled at Hopewell Hill, Albert county, New Brunswick, and there the father of the subject of this review grew to manhood. In his youth he was apprenticed to the shoemaker's trade and after serving the required term moved to Gibson, in York county, where he engaged in shoemaking for a number of years, afterward turning his attention to the general merchandise business. Until 1905 he conducted a profitable enterprise of this character in Gibson but in that year moved to Vancouver, British Columbia, where he has since lived retired. His wife is a native of Hopewell Hill, New Brunswick, and is of English ancestry.

Lorne Coburn Kyle acquired his education in the public schools of his native city and afterward was variously employed at Gibson and Fredericton until 1899, during which time he attended and was graduated from the Fredericton Business College. He then came west to British Columbia, and, locating in Vancouver, entered the employ of Boyd & Burns, wholesale dealers in plumbing supplies, with whom he remained until 1902. In that year he became connected with the Robertson-Godson Company and worked in their interests for five years thereafter, filling various important and responsible positions. In 1907 he began business on his own account, turning his attention to real-estate, insurance and financial brokerage. He was successful from the beginning and by the capable control of his interests, his untiring energy and well directed activity developed an excellent business, which soon became important as a factor in the general commercial life of the city. This enterprise he operated

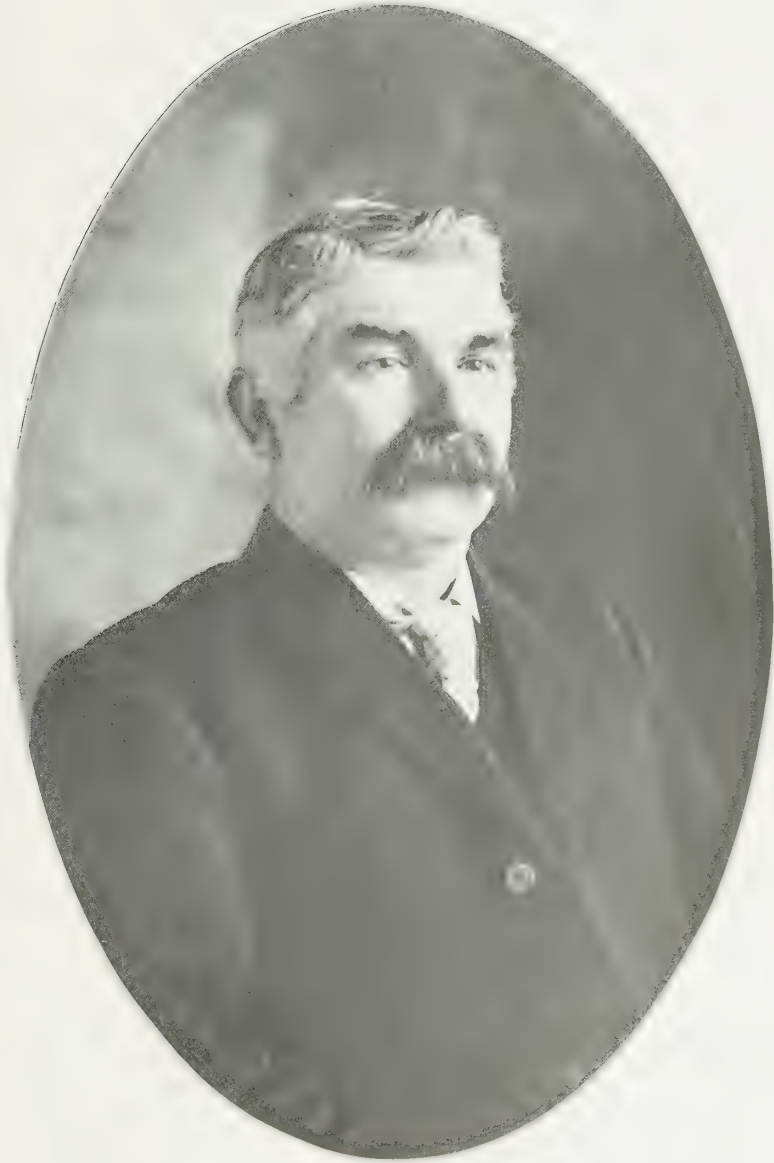
under his own name until 1912, when he organized the Consolidated Trust Company, Ltd., which absorbed his former concern and of which he became general manager, a position which he occupies at the present time. The Consolidated Trust Company does a general real-estate, insurance and financial brokerage business and has also full powers to act as trustee, manager of estates, etc. It controls a large volume of business along these different lines and this is continually increasing in importance and extent. As manager of the concern Mr. Kyle occupies a position calling for executive ability, tact, foresight and clear judgment and these qualities he possesses in an unusual degree and has made them factors in the development of one of the substantial business institutions of the city where he makes his home. He has constantly broadened his interests in Vancouver, where a number of large corporate concerns owe their inception to his initiative spirit and their continued development to his energy and activity. He was one of the organizers of the Home Loan & Contract Company, Ltd., of which he is now a director and treasurer. This company was organized in 1910 and operates under the Trust Company's act of 1911. It controls a general building and loan business under a unique cooperative contract plan, which on the principle of easy monthly payments without interest is both accumulative and comprehensive. The business is rapidly growing, as many people are taking advantage of the original plan of cooperative home building and are already owners of their own homes which otherwise they would have been unable to purchase. In addition to the connections above enumerated Mr. Kyle has also important individual financial interests and owns a great deal of valuable real estate. All of his affairs are carefully and capably conducted and he stands as one of the influential figures in business circles of Vancouver.

On the 8th of June, 1906, Mr. Kyle was united in marriage to Miss Ethyl M. Wilde Smith, of Toronto, Ontario, and they have one son, Lorne Samuel. Fraternally Mr. Kyle belongs to Court Burrard, No. 334, I. O. F., of which he was financial secretary for seven years. He belongs also to N. Clarke Wallace Lodge, No. 1715, Loyal Order of Orange, and is a member of the Commercial and Canadian Clubs. His political allegiance is given to the conservative party and he is a member of the Vancouver Conservative Club, being intelligently and actively interested in community affairs though not a politician in the usually accepted sense of the term. He is man of marked individuality, of strong character and stalwart purpose, and in citizenship, in business circles and in private life commands and holds the respect of all with whom he comes in contact.

FREDRICK CHARLES KICKBUSH.

Since 1888 Fredrick Charles Kickbush has been closely connected with ranching interests of the Chilliwack district and during the intervening quarter of a century has made many substantial contributions to general development and progress, winning also a substantial and gratifying personal success. During the period of his residence here he has been well known in public affairs and has been honored by his fellow citizens by various positions of trust and responsibility, being now in the fifth successive year of his service as reeve of the municipality. He was born in Rostock, Germany, March 28, 1859, and is a son of Fredrick and Ida Kickbush, both of whom have passed away. During his active career the father engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Fredrick Charles Kickbush acquired a public-school education and after completing it went to sea, following this occupation for five years thereafter. At the end of that time he took private instruction in navigation and also a course in the navigation school, from which he received a diploma from the German empire, passing as chief officer. After his graduation he returned to sea as chief



FREDRICK C. KIEBUSCH

officer in the merchant-marine, continuing thus for four years at the end of which time he made a journey around the Horn, landing in Gas Town, which is now Vancouver, March 1, 1884. Soon afterward he obtained a position on a farm in the Surrey district and he then worked in the lumber camps for a few years, abandoning this occupation when he came to Chilliwack. In the vicinity of the city he purchased ninety acres of valuable land and added this to the property owned by his wife, their combined holdings being three hundred acres. Throughout the years he has worked untiringly in the development of this property and because his labors have always been practical and progressive they have been attended with gratifying success. For the past seven years he has been president of the Chilliwack Creamery and his ability is widely recognized and respected in business circles.

On the 7th of September, 1890, Mr. Kickbush was united in marriage to Mrs. Mahood, of Chilliwack, and they have become the parents of two sons. Mr. Kickbush is connected fraternally with Ionic Lodge, No. 19, A. F. & A. M., the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Foresters. He is a devout member of the Lutheran church. It is not alone along agricultural lines that he has done excellent work for Chilliwack, for in the course of years he has become equally prominent in public affairs and has gained a gratifying reputation for conscientious and capable public service. Supporting the liberal party, he was for seven years deputy sheriff and in January, 1906, was elected reeve of the Chilliwack municipality, a position which he has since held, being now in the fifth consecutive term of his service. His administration has been distinguished by the accomplishment of a great deal of constructive and progressive work and the city has profited greatly by his political ability and his active public spirit.

WILLIAM GODFREY.

The name of William Godfrey is an honored one in financial circles. He is one of the pioneer bankers of Vancouver and in his present connection as manager of the Bank of British North America in this city his word carries weight in all that pertains to moneyed interests. Throughout his entire business career he has been connected with banking interests and what is more notable still is that throughout the entire period he has represented the great corporation with which he is still connected. No higher testimonial or more incontrovertible proof of his capability and fidelity could be given. A native of Huntley, Ontario, he was born May 19, 1858, and is of Irish lineage, his parents being the Rev. James and Sarah (Kelly) Godfrey, both of whom were natives of Ireland. The father became a minister of the Church of England and was one of the traveling chaplains for the late Bishop Strahan, of Toronto, for several years. He later served as rector at both Huntley and Wolf Island, Ontario. He passed away in that province at the age of sixty years, having for about a decade survived his wife.

William Godfrey pursued his education in the schools of Ottawa and Kingston, Ontario, attending the graded and high schools. In 1875, at the age of sixteen years, he entered the Bank of British North America as a clerk in the Kingston branch, where he continued for four years. He was then at different periods in the branches of St. John, New Brunswick, and Halifax, Nova Scotia, as teller and accountant until 1889, subsequent to which time he spent one year as accountant in the bank at Montreal. In December, 1890, he came to Vancouver as manager of the branch in this city and is yet acting in this capacity, controlling its interests during all the period of its rapid and substantial growth until it is now one of the leading moneyed institutions on the coast. The Vancouver branch of the Bank of British North America had its beginning in 1887 in a part of a store room at the corner of Cordova

and Carroll streets. In 1893 a removal was made to the present handsome building at the corner of Hastings and Richards streets, which was doubled in size about three years ago to meet the rapidly increasing development.

Immediately upon his arrival here Mr. Godfrey joined the Board of Trade which was then a very small body. He was active in its work throughout the period of the Yukon excitement and presided over the meetings when the subject of Dead Man's island first came up, the board strongly opposing the leasing of the island to any one individual. Mr. Godfrey acted as vice president of the Board of Trade from 1895 until 1897 and through the two succeeding years as president. He was filling the latter position at the time of the Dawson gold rush, during which period they maintained a special office and a secretary to care for the immense volume of correspondence that came in the form of inquiries for information of all kinds regarding the gold strike, how best to reach the gold district, the clothing to wear and the supplies to carry with them. Mr. Godfrey was president of the Canadian Club in 1910, in which year they entertained Sir Ernest Shackleton and T. P. O'Connor. He was one of the founders of the Clearing House in 1898, of which he was the first chairman. His efforts for the benefit and upbuilding of Vancouver and the northwest were continued during his presidency of the old Tourist Association which did much to advertise the city and province during the threatening, dark days and which has since been merged into the Progress Club. He has also had much to do with the establishment of the branch banks of the province and thus along many lines his labors have been of material benefit to British Columbia and her development.

On the 1st of June, 1886, at Ottawa, Mr. Godfrey was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Campbell Chepmell and they have four children, Helen Elizabeth, Edward C., Mary and Dorothy.

Mr. Godfrey holds membership with the Vancouver and the Jericho Country Club. He is president of the Pioneers' Club. He is a liberal contributor to various charities, assisting generously both organized benevolence and the individual who is in need. He is a typical citizen of the northwest, one who has recognized and utilized its opportunities and has sought not only his own advancement but also the betterment of the country in which he lives. He is a forceful and resourceful man and the position of leadership which he has long occupied is indeed well merited.

WILLIAM HAROLD BROWN.

William Harold Brown, operating in the real-estate field in Vancouver as a partner of the firm of Macbeth & Brown, was born in Walkerton, Ontario, November 23, 1876, his parents being William and Isabelle Brown, the former the publisher of the first newspaper printed in Vancouver, the year being 1885.

Brought to this city during the pioneer epoch in its history, William Harold Brown was here reared and educated, passing through consecutive grades in the public schools and becoming a high-school student. In early manhood he took up the profession of teaching, which he followed for six years in Vancouver and was then appointed assistant librarian in the Carnegie library of this city in about 1904. He occupied that position for two years and then turned his attention to the real-estate business, entering into partnership with Henry Mutrie under the firm style of Mutrie & Brown. This partnership was maintained until 1911, when the firm was dissolved, Mr. Mutrie being succeeded by William C. Macbeth, forming the present firm of Macbeth & Brown. They are accorded a good clientage and the business is on a substantial footing, while the enterprise and progressiveness of the partners constitute the salient features in their ever growing success. Mr. Brown is also a notary public for British Columbia.



WILLIAM H. BROWN

On the 4th of July, 1906, in the city in which he makes his home, Mr. Brown was united in marriage to Miss Catherine E. Macbeth, a daughter of James and Jessie Macbeth, representatives of an old Scotch family who came to British Columbia about twenty years ago. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Brown are William Macbeth, Harold Macbeth and Catherine Margaret.

Mr. Brown was a member of the Fifth Regiment Garrison Artillery at Vancouver for five years. In politics he is a conservative, fraternally is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and religiously with the Presbyterian church. There has been nothing spectacular in his life history, but the faithful performance of his daily duties and his close application to business affairs have gained him substantial success and the warm regard of those with whom he has been brought in contact.

EDWARD FARADAY ODLUM.

Edward Faraday Odlum is a representative of our best type of Canadian manhood and chivalry. By perseverance, determination and honorable effort he has overthrown all the obstacles which barred his path to success and has reached the goal of prosperity, having won rank today among the foremost merchants of Vancouver. In business or in social relations, or in public connections, he is always the same honorable and honored gentleman whose worth well merits the high regard that is given him. Born in Berlin, Ontario, on the 30th of September, 1878, he is a son of Professor Edward and Mary Odlum, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this work. He entered school at Pembroke, Ontario, where his father was principal, and when the latter went to Japan to take charge of a school in that country Edward F. Odlum continued his studies under his father's direction but his own education was pursued under great disadvantage for all of the children there were Japanese. After the mother's death he returned to Canada and lived with his grandparents in Lucknow, Bruce county, Ontario, where he continued his studies until he obtained a teachers' certificate. He did not enter upon the profession of teaching, however, but secured employment in a furniture factory, starting in on the planer. He was employed in various capacities in the mill for three years, after which he was transferred to the office as bookkeeper, remaining in that position until the business was closed out.

Mr. Odlum then came to British Columbia where he arrived on Good Friday of 1898. He was not rich in this world's goods for a few dollars constituted practically his whole earthly possessions. He was still imbued with determination and courage, however, and his industry and perseverance proved the foundation stones of his success. He first secured employment with the Royal City Mills and after a brief period obtained a position in the purchasing department of the Canadian Pacific Railway under A. J. Dana, acting in that capacity until he left the west for Coburg, Ontario, in order to pursue a collegiate course preparatory to entering the ministry. He gave up the plan of becoming a minister, however, and for a short time was engaged in mercantile pursuits, after which he accepted a position with the Anderson Furniture Company in eastern Canada. While thus engaged the Boer war broke out and Mr. Odlum and two of his brothers offered their services. The two brothers were accepted but Edward F. Odlum was refused because of his inexperience in military affairs. He was, however, accepted as a recruit in the Third Royal Canadian Infantry which replaced the Imperial Regiment that was being removed from Halifax garrison to the seat of war. He remained on garrison duty for one year, at the end of which time he was dismissed with an honorable certificate by Lieutenant-Colonel R. L. Wadmore, now the commanding officer in British Columbia.

At that time Mr. Odlum returned to his position with the Anderson Furniture Company with which he continued until the harvest season of 1902, when in order to obtain further experience in affairs of life, he put in a season at harvesting. In November, 1902, he returned to British Columbia and accepted a position as bookkeeper with the Thompson Stationery Company and later became secretary. In May, 1909, together with M. J. Gaskell and Albert Stabler he purchased the business of the Thompson Stationery Company. A year later this syndicate bought out the business of Norman Caple & Company on Granville street in Vancouver and organized the Gaskell-Odlum-Stabler, Ltd. They also purchased the business of Thomas Todhunter in New Westminster and opened a fourth store on Main street. In January, 1911, Messrs. Gaskell and Odlum bought the interests of Mr. Stabler and changed the name to Gaskell-Odlum, Stationers, Limited. Mr. Odlum was continuously connected with the business until 1912, when he sold his half interest to his partner. In the meantime the enterprise had become one of mammoth proportions, the firm ranking among the foremost in their line in the province. Their business connections covered a wide territory and their annual sales reached a large figure. Since 1912 Mr. Odlum has engaged in no active business but is too young to be considered retired. At the present time his attention is given to the supervision of his fine home—a property of which he has every reason to be proud. Upon his grounds is to be seen the highest flagstaff in British Columbia and during the recent visit of his royal highness, the Duke of Connaught, a salute was signalled from this flagstaff, the banner bearing the words "We salute you," as the Duke rode under it. Later Mr. Odlum received a note from the Duke expressing his thanks for the courtesy and honor paid him.

In September, 1905, Mr. Odlum was united in marriage to Miss Gertrude Williamson, a daughter of C. and Rachel Williamson, of 1275 Burrard street. They have two children, Charles Edward and Harold Eustace. Mr. Odlum is a member of the Methodist church and prominent and active in the various lines of church and Sunday school work for nineteen years. He was president of the Epworth League in Lucknow and in Woodstock and for four years has occupied the same position in Vancouver. In politics he is imperial in principle. He is a man of domestic taste, preferring his home to club life, and he has no difficulty in profitably using his time, even when unengaged in business affairs. He has done much writing for various papers and magazines under a nom de plume and is well informed concerning all current topics and significant questions.

SAMUEL ARTHUR CAWLEY, M. P.

Samuel Arthur Cawley, member of the provincial parliament, a pioneer in the province and one of the most extensive real-estate dealers in Chilliwack, was born in Brant county, Ontario, November 29, 1858, a son of Samuel and Isabella (Falconer) Cawley. He acquired his education in the public schools of his native section and there remained until he had reached the age of nineteen years, when he came to British Columbia by way of San Francisco, landing in the province ten years before the first railroad had been constructed through it. He was truly a pioneer in the agricultural development of this part of Canada and one of the great forces in the promotion of the growth of British Columbia along this line, earning by his earnest and sturdy work a place among the true upbuilders. He bought four hundred and sixty acres of wild land, upon which he turned the first furrow, and gradually developed from it a modern and productive farm, building upon the property an attractive home, all necessary barns and outbuilding and installing modern machinery. In 1890, however, he turned his attention from farming to commercial pursuits, establishing himself in the hardware business in Chilliwack, and he remained in this occupation until 1900, when he began



SAMUEL A. CAWLEY

buying and selling real-estate. He is a progressive and wide-awake business man, of known reliability and tried integrity, and the success which has come to him is but the just reward of his industry and good management.

On the 24th of October, 1882, Mr. Cawley was united in marriage to Miss Reeves, of Norfolk county, Ontario, and they became the parents of four children: Maude, who married Robert Carmichael, of Chilliwack; and Ethel, Elwyn and Doris.

It is not alone in business circles, however, that Mr. Cawley has gained prominence and made his influence felt as a force in development, for he is known as one of the men who best represent the highest ideals and standards of the public life of the province. He gained recognition first in city politics when he was made clerk of the municipality, an office which he held for fifteen consecutive years, prior to the incorporation of the city. He was the first mayor of Chilliwack and was twice elected to this position by acclamation. In 1909 he was elected a member of the provincial parliament on the conservative ticket and he has since continued in this office, adhering in the discharge of his public duties to high ideals of political conscientiousness and to standards of action which are above reproach.

RICHARD KNOX WALKEM.

On the roll of Vancouver's barristers whose records are creditable to the profession and who conform their practice to its highest ethics appears the name of Richard Knox Walkem, one of the younger but also one of the successful members of the bar. He was born at Kingston, Ontario, May 23, 1880, and is a son of Richard Thomas Walkem, K. C., D. C. L., who has been chancellor of the diocese of Ontario and past grand master of the grand lodge of Masonry of Canada. The mother bore the maiden name of Emily Anne Henderson and both were natives of Ontario. In Kingston, Ontario, Richard T. Walkem practiced his profession throughout his entire life and was acknowledged the peer of the ablest members of the bar of that province. He was the brother of Hon. George A. Walkem, at one time premier of British Columbia.

After attending the public schools Richard Knox Walkem became a student in Queen's University at Kingston, Ontario, where he completed the arts course and won the degree of B. A. in 1902. He then came to Vancouver and entered upon the study of law in the office of Sir Charles H. Tupper. In the spring of 1905 he was called to the bar of British Columbia and immediately afterward he engaged in active practice. About that time W. E. Burns and Harold M. Daly, who had hitherto been associated in practice, dissolved their partnership and Mr. Walkem joined the former under the firm name of Burns & Walkem, which association has since been maintained. This is an age of specialization and Mr. Walkem, in accordance with the spirit of the age, has devoted much of his attention to commercial law, in which branch of the profession he is well versed and extremely capable. He is president of the Vancouver Machinery Depot and also interested in other financial enterprises and business undertakings, which indicate his ability in other lines aside from his profession.

Mr. Walkem is also well known in the field of sports. While in college he played on Queen's University hockey team when they held the championship of Ontario and the Inter-Collegiate championship of America. He also played on first fifteen Rugby team for three years and during one year of that period the team won the Inter-Collegiate championship of Canada. He has also been very active in yachting circles and since coming to Vancouver has been constantly connected with that sport here. He won the International Long Distance Cruising championship held on the Pacific coast in 1910 and 1912. In the latter year he was commodore of the Pacific International Power Boat Association. He

belongs to the Royal Vancouver Yacht Club and also holds membership in the Shaughnessy Heights Golf Club and the Vancouver Club.

Mr. Walkem served for several years as a private and noncommissioned officer in the Fourteenth Prince of Wales Own Rifles of Kingston, Ontario. His political support is given the conservative party and he is active in its ranks. He belongs to the Conservative Club and on one occasion did campaigning for Hon. Carter Cotton. He holds membership in Christ Episcopal church.

On the 1st of March, 1913, Mr. Walkem was married to Miss Eleanore Ruby Rudolf, of Vancouver, and they returned in June on the new Empress of Russia on her maiden voyage to Vancouver from a four months' tour of the world. They are well known in the social circles of the city and the number of their friends is almost equal to the number of their acquaintances.

HENRY EDWIN WALLER.

Henry Edwin Waller, proprietor of sales stables at Vancouver, was born July 29, 1869, at Tillsonburg, Ontario, a son of Lancelot and Mary Waller. The father conducted an implement and stock business at Tillsonburg for a long period. He was born, reared and educated in Canada and spent his entire life in the Dominion. The son was a pupil in the common schools of Tillsonburg and also attended a business college there. After completing his studies he went to Manitoba, locating at Carberry, where he engaged in the cattle business and also conducted a sales stable. The year of his arrival there was 1887 and he remained continuously at that point until 1911, when he came to Vancouver and bought the Empress stables. He conducts a general sales business and also maintains a livery stable. The sales stables are reputed to be the largest in Vancouver and his business has assumed extensive proportions. He is spoken of in high terms and during the short period of his residence here has become popular and has built up a good business.

Mr. Waller is a member of the Masonic lodge of Carberry, and his religious faith is that of the Church of England. He votes with the conservative party but does not seek nor desire office. When he has time for recreation he usually finds it in driving or in hunting.

On the 17th of November, 1891, Mr. Waller was married to Miss Winifred Walker, a daughter of William and Elizabeth Walker, of Branford, Ontario. They reside at No. 1856 Venables street. Mr. Waller is a self-made man, for the success he has achieved is the direct reward of his persistent and capably directed efforts.

GEORGE KENNEDY.

The name of George Kennedy is inseparably connected with the history of journalism in British Columbia, where for a period of twelve years with the leverage of the paper in which he was interested, the daily and weekly Columbian, he was one of the dominating factors in the newspaper world of the province and as such an influence upon political, business, social and economic life. There is perhaps no struggle in modern business more continued or more important than that which transpires in the manifold operations which furnish men with news. The power of the press, often exploited, has never yet been exaggerated, as the journalistic career of George Kennedy goes far to prove, for he and his two brothers, who were his partners, were largely instrumental in promoting and directing a period of great political upheaval and development in British Columbia during which questions of great moment and of incalculable importance



HENRY E. WALLER

were being constantly agitated. Although Mr. Kennedy has now retired from journalism the influence of his activities is still felt as a vital force in newspaper circles and the province owes to his courage, his steadfastness and aggressiveness a debt of gratitude that can never be fully repaid.

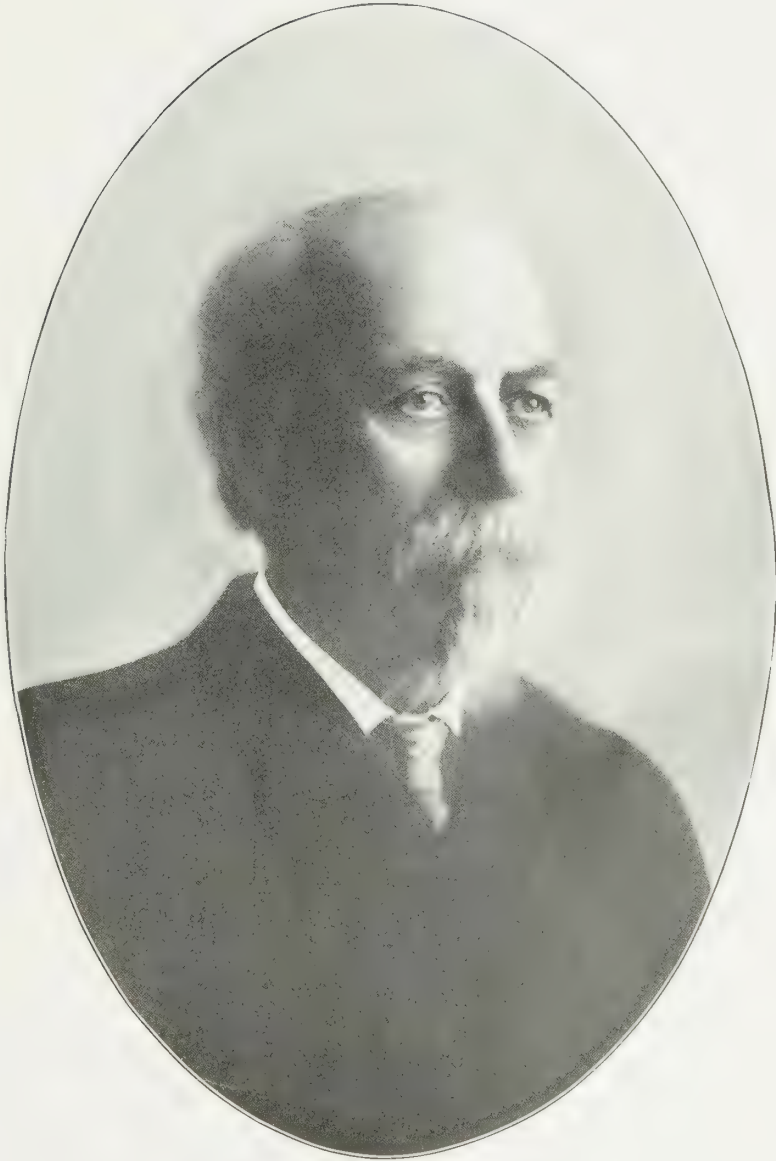
Mr. Kennedy is one of New Westminster's most progressive and successful native sons, his birth having occurred August 11, 1859, his father being the late James Kennedy, of whom further mention is made elsewhere in this work. Mr. Kennedy of this review was educated by his father and in the excellent schools of his native city, from which he was graduated in his sixteenth year. He immediately afterward turned his attention to journalism and he followed this vocation in various capacities on the Pacific coast for about ten years thereafter. In the spring of 1888 he formed a partnership with his two brothers, James M. and Robert Kennedy, also trained and expert newspaper men, and they established the firm of Kennedy Brothers, publishers of the daily and weekly *Columbian* of New Westminster, which they purchased from a company of which the late Hon. John Robson, premier of British Columbia, was the founder and a leading member. This paper continued under their control for twelve eventful years thereafter, during which it was a dominating factor in the making of provincial history, advocating in its columns all progressive and constructive movements and fighting fearlessly and continuously for the principles for which it stood. The *Columbian* was especially prominent in the struggle for fair representation in every part of the province and in the question of just sectional distribution of revenue, a thing which had been denied under the unfair system of representation then maintained. From this struggle grew the almost equally important question of land and railway policies devised with a view to conserving what was left of the public domain and safeguarding the public interests and these were also taken up and battled for by the Kennedy brothers in the columns of their increasingly influential paper. The most important work in which the paper assisted, however, and one which undoubtedly had the most effect upon the political history of British Columbia was the foundation and development of the reform party and, after abuses had crept in, its reorganization into the new reform party which effectually held the balance of power between several contending factions until a thoroughly fair measure of representation was evolved from the peculiar situation. This party, under the leadership of the famous Joseph Martin, was also instrumental in securing for New Westminster city and district the construction of a great railway and traffic bridge across the Fraser river at New Westminster at a cost of over a million dollars. This work completed, the reform party precipitated another general election, the results of which showed plainly that the principles and measures for which the Kennedy brothers had so long waged valiant warfare were at last secured. The *Columbian*, as may readily be seen, was all of this time increasing in influence. It had at its head not only trained journalists but fearless men, competent politicians, public-spirited and progressive citizens, men who used their power unsparingly in support of the measures in which they believed. The Kennedy brothers took a leading part with their paper in winning at the Dominion general election of 1896 the New Westminster Dominion electoral district and the province generally from an almost unbroken conservative allegiance to the support of the new liberal administration of Sir Wilfred Laurier, who was returned to power for the first time in the elections of that year. A great deal of their important work owes its completion to the straightforward and untiring work of the Kennedy brothers in the columns of the *Columbian* and in this connection may be mentioned the securing of the annual Provincial Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition for which New Westminster has since been famous. The *Columbian* aided with its support the promoters of the highly successful city market and the men who inaugurated the electric light system and the waterworks, which civic enterprises were strongly advocated and vigorously fought for by the Kennedy brothers. A biographer of these gentlemen, writing in 1906, says: "The history of the *Columbian* under the Kennedy brothers is, in

fact, the history of a most stirring eventful, overturning as well as reconstructive and significant epoch in the annals of the province and of their native city. Costly and important libel suits they had to defend more than once, and on one memorable and historic occasion, during the session of 1891-92, they were summoned before the bar of the provincial legislature by the incensed government because of some unusually vigorous criticism of its acts. Defying the summons, the arm of the law was invoked, and sheriffs and deputies, sergeants-at-arms and provincial police, with the chief at their head, were pressed into service to bring the political offenders into the toils. The much-wanted publishers had to take refuge south of the international boundary for two weeks, until an absent judge of the supreme court returned to New Westminster, before whom habeas corpus proceedings could be taken immediately on their arrest. They returned voluntarily as soon as they learned the judge was in the city, and were at once placed under arrest, and their application for a writ of habeas corpus being denied, they were lodged in the new Westminster jail over night, on the next day taken to Victoria in custody of the chief of provincial police and the sergeant-at-arms, and brought before the bar of the house, where, refusing to apologize, but maintaining the justice of their criticisms, they were thrust into the jail at Victoria. The most eminent legal talent of the province was retained in their behalf, and application for a writ of habeas corpus was made before another supreme court judge, but before he could render his decision the astute attorney general, foreseeing defeat, had the legislature prorogued, thus automatically releasing the incarcerated newspaper men, and the judge then declined to give a decision since it could have no effect. The attorney general afterwards promised to have a test case submitted, but failed to do so. All these proceedings consumed nearly a month, during which the legislature was kept in session, although, when the episode began, its work was practically ended for that session. After the summons had been issued and defied, the government also introduced and put through a special act of the legislature, endeavoring to fortify themselves with the power which they feared they did not possess when they found their authority defied. But even with this special act, as has been seen, they did not abide the issue."

The Kennedy brothers sold the *Columbian* in the spring of 1900 to its present owners, the *Columbian Company, Limited*. George Kennedy was then offered the position of postmaster of New Westminster, succeeding J. C. Brown, resigned, and he soon afterward assumed his important duties, serving creditably and ably for ten years thereafter. In 1910, however, he retired, and has since given his attention to the management of his extensive financial and real-estate interests in the city. His record is indeed a credit to a name which his father made known and honored in this part of the Dominion in pioneer times, for his influence has always been given to just and worthy causes and his courage, his steadfastness of purpose, his ability and aggressiveness have been always used as factors in a great and lasting work of public service. He has made history in this province and his name swells the list of those who have founded, developed or conserved the customs and institutions upon which rests the permanent greatness of British Columbia.

JOHN CALVIN HENDERSON.

Among the men who were active in inaugurating and shaping the business development of Chilliwack and the agricultural progress of the surrounding section is John Calvin Henderson, living retired after a career connected closely with business and farming interests of this vicinity for over thirty-seven years. He was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, April 27, 1847, and is a son of Arthur Cotter and Rebecca Henderson, the former an architect and mill owner. He is still living at the age of eighty-eight years.



JOHN C. HENDERSON

John Calvin Henderson acquired his fundamental education in the public schools of Poughkeepsie, New York, and afterward attended Eastman's College and Military Academy and after laying aside his books accompanied his parents to Kansas, where he engaged in the operation of a flour and a sawmill. In the fall of 1876 he came with his parents to British Columbia and here he formed a partnership with Captain John Irving, in the conduct of a general store at the Chilliwack landing. He afterward purchased the interest of Captain Irving and took his brother into partnership, building up a large and lucrative enterprise which became an important factor in the commercial development of the city. Mr. Henderson has the distinction of having established the first shoe, tinware and hardware shop in the Chilliwack valley and he also installed the first hay scales ever used here. He brought the first carload of furniture and the first carload of nails and stoves into Chilliwack and for a number of years was prominently identified with its industrial and commercial interests. About 1900 he disposed of his store and turned his attention to the raising of thoroughbred stock, breeding some of the finest cattle and horses in western Canada. He continued to engage in this line of business until 1910, when he sold his stock and farm and retired from active life, having earned rest and leisure by industrious, well directed and untiring work in the past.

In the spring of 1875 Mr. Henderson was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Jane Stephens, a daughter of Colonel Richard Stephens. Mrs. Henderson passed away about the year 1905, leaving two sons and five daughters, and five grandchildren. Mr. Henderson is a member of the Presbyterian church and gives his political allegiance to the conservative party. For a number of years he has taken a prominent part in the affairs of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which he joined in 1876, acting as first noble grand of Excelsior Lodge, No. 7. He is connected also with the Canadian Order of Foresters, the Woodmen of the World and the Loyal Order of Orange. He is unquestionably one of the best known citizens of Chilliwack, for he has resided in the city and the vicinity for thirty-seven years, during all of which time his interests have been concentrated along lines of development and progress and his activities given only to worthy and progressive causes. He has witnessed practically the entire growth of the community and has borne an active part in the work of upbuilding, making his individual success a factor in general development.

JOSEPH NEALON ELLIS.

In the thirteen years of his connection with the bar Joseph Nealon Ellis has made continuous advancement, realizing at the outset of his career that wide knowledge of the law and individual merit are the indispensable concomitants in the attainment of success. He was born July 25, 1875, in St. John, New Brunswick, a son of John Valentine and Mary Caroline Ellis, the former editor of the St. John Globe and also a member of the Canadian senate.

In the public schools of his native city Joseph N. Ellis pursued his early education and afterward entered Kings College of Nova Scotia, in which he completed his law course with the class of 1900, winning the degree of B. C. L. Before entering upon the study of law, however, he devoted several years to newspaper work and then determined to enter upon the profession to which he has since given his attention. He was called to the bar of New Brunswick in 1900 and began practice there, but in the following year determined to come to Vancouver, where he engaged in practice until 1902. He was then joined in a partnership relation by William C. Brown and under the style of Ellis & Brown they have since engaged in general law practice, making an excellent record in this connection through the careful preparation of cases, cogent reasoning and clear and forceful presentation of the cause before the courts. Aside

from his activity as a member of the legal profession, Mr. Ellis is a director in the British Columbia Life Assurance Company of Vancouver.

Pleasantly situated in his home relations, Mr. Ellis was married December 1, 1900, to Miss Maude, daughter of A. and Catherine Ellis, a representative of an old family of Port Hope, Ontario. They attend the Anglican church. Mr. Ellis is a prominent member of the Canadian Club, of which he is a past president. He also is a director of the Arts, Historical and Scientific Association of Vancouver and a member of the Vancouver Club, the Terminal City Club and the Country Club. In politics he is a Liberal and was a candidate on the party ticket for the local house in 1912 but was defeated. He is interested in the vital political problems and other important questions of the day, seeking ever the public welfare along lines of general development and improvement. He possesses the spirit of enterprise which has been the dominant factor in bringing most of the citizens to the west and has gained a place among the representative men who are the important factors in the upbuilding of this section of the country.

GEORGE GORDON.

After a long and resultant career, rich in labor and also rich in achievement, and largely devoted to the milling industry and to farming, George Gordon now lives retired in New Westminster, having become one of its substantial citizens in May, 1912. A native of Scotland, he has inherited the characteristic traits of the nation, thrift, energy and industry, and has put them to good use in attaining his goal. He was born in Caithnessshire in 1844, a son of George and Ellen (MacKenzie) Gordon, both descendants of royal clans of Scotland. In their families were many men of prominence who actively participated in the public life of the nation. There might be much written about George Gordon, Sr., for he was a sergeant of the famous Ninety-third Regiment which was after his discharge in the West Indies known as the "thin red line" in the Crimean war of which history tells us so much. The family in the early history of Scotland came from Germany and the name was then spelled Gourdon, founding one of the strongest clans of the northern kingdom. In 1857 the father came to Canada with his family, locating in Middlesex county, Ontario, where he engaged at various times in shoemaking and farming. Subsequently he moved to Elgin county, that province, where he passed away at the ripe old age of seventy-seven years.

George Gordon was educated in the common schools of Scotland and in the country schools of Ontario, Canada. Shortly after coming to the Dominion he began at an early age his apprenticeship to the miller's trade, being so engaged in Middlesex county, Ontario, in 1859. In 1862, when but eighteen years of age, he was given charge of the mill at Strathroy, Ontario, remaining in that connection for more than ten years. He then removed to St. Thomas, Elgin county, where he spent a short time, and thence to Petrolia, Ontario, where he operated a flour and feed store for about three years. At that time occurred the most important event of his life, his marriage to Miss Isabella Grant, the date of his wedding being September 4, 1872. She is a native of Euphemia township, Lambton county, Ontario, and her father was Marcus Grant, who came from Sutherlandshire, Scotland, to the Dominion, being a member of prominent clans of his country. During his active life he was successfully engaged in farming. He died at the age of ninety-three years. Mrs. Gordon's maternal grandparents were Angus Gunn and Janet Mathewson, who came to Canada on the day following their marriage, being members of Lord Selkirk's Manitoba colony.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon had eleven children, of whom eight are living, five sons and three daughters. Those deceased are: George Marcus, who died at



GEORGE GORDON



MRS. GEORGE GORDON

the age of thirty-two; Alexander Alfred, who passed away when two months of age; and Grant, who died in infancy. The eight living children are: John, of whom more extended mention is made on another page of this work; Christina Ellen, who married George Lyon Clarke, of the state of Washington; Isabella L., the wife of William Greig, of Chilliwack; Sutherland G., who resides on his farm near Crescent Beach; Lillian M., who remains with her parents; Guthrie Carlyle, an engineer; and Alexander Gunn and David McKenzie, both residents of this province.

In 1875 George Gordon returned to St. Thomas, Ontario, and bought the flourmill in which he had formerly been an employe. He operated this mill successfully for six years, when he sold out and removed to Napier, where he had charge of a mill for four years. He then purchased a mill at Indian Rapids, Bruce county, Ontario, devoting his labors to the operation of this enterprise for eleven years. Selling out, he came in 1895 to British Columbia, where he spent one year in Victoria, taking up during that period government land in the Surrey municipality. His claim comprised one hundred and sixty acres and he lived thereon or near it for about ten years, devoting his labors to agricultural pursuits with ever increasing success. Subsequently he acquired a title to a farm at Port Kells, there making his home for six years, but in May, 1912, sold it and has since lived in retirement in New Westminster in the enjoyment of a comfortable competence, the result of many strenuous years of toil.

Public-spirited and progressive, Mr. Gordon takes part in all movements of a public nature undertaken in the interests of the general welfare. He gives his allegiance to the conservative party. Fraternally he is a member of Petrolia Lodge, No. 194, A. F. & A. M., and Royal Arch chapter at St. Thomas, Ontario.

Mr. Gordon is quite proud of a letter which was sent him by direction of the emperor of Japan on account of a number of kindnesses which he extended to two of the emperor's subjects in British Columbia. In recognition of this service he received a document written at the direct instance of the emperor and expressing His Majesty's thanks for the courtesies shown his subjects.

The career of Mr. Gordon is proof of the fact that where there is a will there is a way and his achievements are the more creditable as they have been brought about entirely by his own efforts. He has been readily welcomed in the community of New Westminster, his fellow citizens quickly recognizing in him a man of substantial qualities and a valuable addition to the city.

HAROLD MACKENZIE DEWAR.

Harold Mackenzie Dewar, of the British Columbia Leather Company, Ltd., of Vancouver, has a wide acquaintance that is largely the result of constantly developing trade relations. He was born in Hamilton, Ontario, August 30, 1877, a son of Alexander Lowrie and Grace (Mackenzie) Dewar. The father, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, was a son of Plummer and Eliza (Kemp) Dewar, who came to Canada in the '50s and settled at Hamilton, Ontario. Alexander L. Dewar has been engaged in the banking business throughout his entire life and as a financier is well known throughout Canada, England and the United States. Beginning as a clerk in the Bank of British North America at Hamilton, Ontario, in 1868, he was stationed at Hamilton, Montreal, Quebec and New York city until 1874, when he entered the service of the Canadian Bank of Commerce and was stationed at Montreal, Toronto, St. Catharines, Woodstock and Chicago until 1894. He was then connected with promotion projects until 1908 and financed street railways in Chicago and promoted the Central London Tube Railway. He came to Vancouver, British Columbia, in 1908 and organized the Bank of Vancouver of which he is still the president.

Harold Mackenzie Dewar was educated in the public schools of Chicago and in 1895 entered the employ of his father in the banking and brokerage business

in that city, in which he continued until 1910, when he came to British Columbia, settling in Vancouver, where in an association with R. B. Francis, he purchased the business of the British Columbia Leather Company, Ltd., in which he has since continued. The firm are importers and jobbers of shoe store supplies, leather and shoe findings, trunks, bags and traveling goods, and are manufacturers of leather trunks, suit cases and leather specialties. With notable energy, enterprise and alert, wide-awake methods, these two young men have grasped and mastered every phase of the business and extended their trade to all parts of western Canada. Their interests are constantly developing and they utilize the most progressive commercial methods, keeping in touch with the trend of the times in every particular.

On the 30th of July, 1907, in Chicago, Mr. Dewar was married to Miss Daisy Francis, a daughter of George F. Francis of that city, and they have become well known during their residence in Vancouver. Mr. Dewar is a member of the Masonic fraternity and also of the Modern Woodmen of America. He is ambitious and energetic and in his business career has brooked no obstacles that could be overcome by determined, persistent and honorable effort.

CAPTAIN RICHARD H. BAKER.

Captain Richard H. Baker was born in Dartmouth, England, December 5, 1848, and entered the British navy at an early age. He first served on the H. M. S. Edgar in the Mediterranean and later on H. M. S. Zealous, on which vessel he came to the Pacific coast in 1865. In 1868, on H. M. S. Topaze, he visited Juan Fernandez island, off the coast of Chile, and the ship's company erected a monument to Alexander Selkirk, who was shipwrecked on the island and lived there alone for four years and four months. The book "Robinson Crusoe" was written as a sequel to this man's experiences. In 1870 Captain Baker purchased his discharge from the royal navy and remained ashore for a year at Victoria, British Columbia. It may be mentioned here that he first came to the coast by way of Cape Horn and returned in two years through the straits of Magellan, coming back again also immediately by the isthmus of Panama route. This was prior to the time when he purchased his discharge from the royal navy. He then began running as engineer and was for five years in the tugs "Sea Foam," "Chinaman," "Lottie," and "Leonora," a Moodyville and Vancouver ferry-boat. He was next second assistant engineer on the tug "Etta White" for a few months and then fitted up the machinery for a cannery and the Royal City Mills. He remained with the mill company for eight years, running as engineer on the tugs "Stella," "Lillie," "Gypsy" and "Belle" and as master of the tug "Comet." In February, 1892, he left the employ of that company and organized the Lower Fraser River Transportation Company, composed of Joseph B. Oliver, D. Hennessy, Captain Holman and himself. They began with the steamer "Telephone," a stern-wheeler, but soon found her too small for the business and a year later built the stern-wheel steamer "Edgar." In 1898 this vessel was destroyed by fire in the big conflagration in New Westminster on September 10th. The large stern-wheel steamer "Ramona" was then purchased to take care of the extensive trade that had been worked up between Steveston, Ladner and New Westminster. This vessel he commanded for two years and then resigned and entered the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, serving as master on the steamers "R. P. Rithet," now named "Bramba" and "Transfer."

On the 21st of October, 1877, at Victoria, British Columbia, Captain Baker was united in marriage to Miss Laura Hamilton, who was born at Brookfield, Colchester county, Nova Scotia, on the 16th of June, 1846. She made her way to San Francisco in 1875 and after remaining there for six months came to



CAPTAIN RICHARD H. BAKER

British Columbia, taking the steamer "George William Elder" to Portland, thence to Tacoma and thence to Victoria. Until the time of her marriage she resided in Moodyville with her brother, George Hamilton, one of the pioneer Cariboo miners. The Hamilton family can trace their ancestry back to the year 901 A. D. Unto Captain Baker and his wife were born three children, Frank, Kate and Edgar. In the summer of 1902 Captain Baker was stricken with typhoid fever, succumbing to that dread disease on the 20th of June of that year. Fraternally he was identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to New Westminster Lodge, No. 3, having passed through all the chairs. He was also a past grand district deputy master of the order and was likewise identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His life was upright and honorable in all its relations and commended him to the esteem and regard of all who knew him.

Edgar E. Baker, the second son of Captain Baker, was born in New Westminster on the 20th of June, 1889, and acquired his education in the graded and high schools of New Westminster and is also a graduate of the Sprott-Shaw Business University of Vancouver, British Columbia. After putting aside his text-books he spent eighteen months in the office of the Hastings Sawmill Company at Vancouver and subsequently worked in the offices of the New England Fish Company and the Canadian Fishing Company, both of Vancouver, British Columbia, and Ketchikan, Alaska, for four years and one month. He was next employed in the freight department of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company for a year and then entered the service of the St. Mungo Canning Company, with which he has since remained as accountant, proving an efficient and valued representative of the concern in that capacity.

Mr. Edgar E. Baker is a young man of pronounced views on the political situation and strongly opposed Sir Wilfred Laurier's reciprocity proposals of 1911 with the United States. He is in favor of Premier Borden's proposed naval contribution to Great Britain in 1912-13. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, belonging to Mount Hermon Lodge, No. 7, of Vancouver, British Columbia. He is likewise a member of Post No. 4 of the Native Sons of British Columbia at New Westminster and Post No. 3, at Vancouver, which he joined in 1907 and which was afterward disbanded but reorganized in the spring of 1913. In religious faith he is a Baptist. A young man of pleasing personality and engaging disposition, he is popular in social circles and esteemed wherever known.

ANDREW E. LEES.

Andrew E. Lees is spoken of in terms of high regard throughout Vancouver. His genial disposition has won him many friends, while his business ability placed him in a position that now enables him to live retired. He was born in the village of Fallbrook, near Perth, in the county of Lanark, Ontario, December 7, 1855, his parents being William and Mary (Playfair) Lees. The founder of the family in America was William Lees, the grandfather of A. E. Lees, who came from Scotland and took up his abode in Lanark county, where he followed farming throughout his remaining days. It was upon his farm there that William Lees was born and reared, and when starting out in business life on his own account he chose an occupation with which he had become familiar in the days of his boyhood and youth. In connection with farming, however, he erected and operated upon his land a flour and sawmill, and this became the nucleus of the village, which growing up around his mill became known as Fallbrook. Mr. Lees was not only a leading business man of the community but also a prominent citizen in connection with public affairs, taking an active part in politics as a conservative and doing everything in his power to promote the growth of his party and secure its success. For a number of years he filled

the position of county councillor, was also reeve of the township of Bathurst, and served in the provincial legislature for twelve years. His entire life was spent in Lanark, where he passed away February 2, 1903, at the age of eighty-one years. In the maternal line Andrew E. Lees is descended from the well-known Playfair family of Ontario, established on this continent by his grandfather, Colonel Andrew W. Playfair, who was the first member of the family to visit Canada. He was born in Paris, France, in 1790, was educated in Edinburgh, Scotland, and while in that city in 1806 responded to the call for soldiers. Although only sixteen years of age he left school and entered the Thirty-second Regiment as ensign. He served with that command for four years and at the age of twenty was gazetted second lieutenant in reward for service rendered his country through the invention of a firearm, a weapon much appreciated by the Duke of York and the Spanish Duke de Linfandardo. In 1812, as first lieutenant in the One Hundred and Fourth Regiment, Mr. Playfair went to St. John, New Brunswick. He was later offered a tract of several hundred acres of land if he would become one of the community of the military settlement at Perth, which was then being organized. He accepted the offer and in what is now the county of Lanark, near the town of Perth, he founded the village of Playfairville, there establishing saw, grist and carding mills. He wrote a score or more articles and pamphlets on various subjects, but usually upon matters of military importance, and thus his name became widely known to the reading public. In a pamphlet which he published in 1852, writing on the question of a Canadian Pacific Railway, he made a prediction to the effect that "the time was not far distant when a man could sail from the coast of Ireland, land at Quebec, and reach the Pacific coast by way of a transcontinental railroad in ten days." This prediction, which was then considered most absurd, has long since been fulfilled. On the 10th of February, 1859, he delivered to the Dominion government at Ottawa a lengthy letter, yet tersely put, on the all-important issue then at hand,—“the seat of government,”—in which he severely ridiculed the action of the government for asking Her Majesty, The Queen, to decide upon the location of the seat of the Dominion parliament and then questioning the wisdom of her decision. The letter was warmly received by the people, causing wide and favorable comment. The following is an extract from that letter:

“In this safe and happy position we will see with the rapidity of the drama a tremendous chain of British colonies extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with a dense population in the rear, developing the resources of that extensive region and the products of China and islands of the Pacific no longer doubling the capes but coming direct on British territory to our own inland seas to be carried all over the North American continent.”

Mr. Playfair was no less strong and forceful as a factor in the moral than he was in the material and political development of his district. He was for forty years a pillar of the Methodist church and many times filled the pulpit. On the 19th of June, 1810, at St. Jude's, Westminster, he married Miss Sophia Cherry. He died September 1, 1868, leaving many descendants.

His son, John Playfair, occupied the old family homestead and was also engaged in milling and farming. He married and had a son, William, who though well advanced in years now resides at Ancaster, Ontario. William and Mary (Playfair) Lees were married at Playfairville, Ontario, in June, 1844. The latter died December 31, 1855, leaving four children: Sophia, the wife of Senator McLaren, of Perth, Ontario; Barbara, who resides with her sister; William, a farmer at Pincher Creek, Alberta, and Andrew.

The last named was educated in the common school at Fallbrook and in the Belleville (Ontario) Commercial College. In early manhood he looked after the business interests of his father and his time was largely taken up by public activities and duties. In 1880, however, when twenty-five years of age, Mr. Lees left home and came to British Columbia. He stopped first at Moodyville, but as he found no work there he continued on to New Westminster, where he was employed in the Royal City Mills. There he remained for about two years and

then went to East Wellington, on Vancouver island, near Nanaimo, where he leased a mill on a year's contract. He still had a considerable sum of money owing to him by the Royal City Mills, so that when they purchased the Nanaimo sawmill about that time he took stock therein to the full amount of the debt. Associated with him in this mill as a stockholder and also representing the interests of the Royal City Mills was Andrew Haslam. They conducted the mill together for a short time, after which they bought out the remaining interest of the Royal City Mills and became sole proprietors of the Nanaimo sawmill, which they conducted together with substantial success until 1889. Mr. Lees then sold out to his partner and came to Vancouver, where he engaged actively in the real-estate business with George Dawson under the name of Lees & Dawson, continuing in that connection for about two years. In 1891 he bought an interest in the clothing business of D. J. McLean at No. 26 Cordova street, and at the end of three years purchased Mr. McLean's interest and successfully conducted the business alone until 1899, when he was joined by a half brother, George Albert Lees, after which the firm was conducted under the style of A. E. Lees & Company. In 1900 he moved to more commodious quarters at the corner of Cambria and Hastings street. In January, 1909, this partnership was dissolved, George A. Lees retiring from the business, and when in the spring of 1910 the Bank of Vancouver desired to purchase the site of his store, Andrew Lees sold out to them and retired from active life. His industrial and commercial interests and his profitable speculations in Vancouver real estate have brought him a substantial measure of success which now permits of his retirement without recourse to further business activities, his financial resources being sufficient to supply him with all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life.

On the 7th of February, 1887, in Playfairville, Ontario, Mr. Lees was married to Miss Anna Elizabeth Playfair, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Mitchell) Playfair, a granddaughter of Colonel Andrew Playfair, mentioned earlier in this record. Seven children were born of this marriage, of whom three are living: William Frederick, now in the clothing store of Wray & McKee; Mary Elizabeth; and Jessie. All are yet under the parental roof. In politics Mr. Lees is a stanch conservative and since 1902 has been a member of the public parks board. In this, as in other connections, he displays marked loyalty to the best interests of the city and its substantial upbuilding and improvement. He belongs to Mount Hermon Lodge, No. 7, A. F. & A. M., of Vancouver, and in his life has exemplified the beneficent spirit of the craft. He was made a Mason at Nanaimo twenty-nine years ago and is a past master of the lodge. He was one of the first members of the Vancouver Information and Tourist Association, now the Progress Club, in which he is still active, and the rules which govern his conduct and shape his life are further indicated in the fact that he is a member of the Wesley Methodist church. His career has been characterized by a progressive business spirit, by honorable action, by patriotism and loyalty in citizenship and fidelity in friendship. In appearance he is a tall slender man, possessing a genial disposition and kindly spirit, and his well spent life and attractive personal characteristics have gained for him the friendship of all with whom he has come in contact.

DUDLEY D. HUTCHINSON.

Dudley D. Hutchinson, a Vancouver building owner who has found the real-estate field a profitable one in which to exercise his industry and ingenuity—his dominant qualities—has through the conduct of his business affairs not only promoted his own success but has also contributed largely to the improvement of the city. He is yet a young man with probably many years of opportunity and effort before him. He was born on the island of Barbados, British West Indies, October 24, 1883, and is a son of James Innes and Ida (Brown) Hutch-

inson, both of whom were residents of the British West Indies, the father being manager of an extensive sugar plantation in Barbados, where he and his wife spent their entire lives.

In English schools there D. D. Hutchinson pursued his education and in March, 1900, went to Winnipeg, where he did office work until March, 1906. In that year he arrived in Vancouver and at once began to operate in real estate, in which business he has since continued. In 1909 he built the Hutchinson block, a modern eighty-story office building at No. 429 Pender street, West, and in 1912 erected a modern six-story apartment house at the corner of Comox and Cardera streets, known as "Grace Court." This is a select residence district and the building contains twenty-five four and five-room apartments. They are strictly modern in all their appointments, with built-in-beds, dressing table and buffet. Mr. Hutchinson now gives most of his time to the management of his property holdings. Through his purchase and sale of real estate he has come to rank with the substantial men of Vancouver and well deserves his success, as it has followed sound judgment, honorable dealing and unfaltering enterprise.

Mr. Hutchinson was married in Vancouver, on the 1st of June, 1909, to Miss Ruby Victoria Steele, a daughter of Clarence E. Steele, formerly of eastern Canada but now a resident of Vancouver, and they make their home at Shaughnessy Heights. They have one child, Grace Marian. Mr. Hutchinson votes with the conservative party but has never sought nor desired political office. He was lieutenant of the Ninetieth Winnipeg Rifles for three years and was connected with the regiment for four years. His military service, his citizenship and his business career have made him a leading citizen of Vancouver and a typical resident of the west—a district in which history is rapidly being made—as a progressive citizenship uses the opportunities offered for development and up-building.

DAVID WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

On the roster of city officials of Kerrisdale appears the name of David William Johnston, a young man of great ability and promise, now serving in a creditable and able way as municipal engineer. He was born in Ayr, Scotland, August 21, 1882, and is a son of Joseph and Marie (McFarland) Johnston, of that locality. He acquired his early education in Ayr Academy and later attended Glasgow Technical College, Glasgow, Scotland, after which he became mechanical engineer in the employ of Napier Brothers, marine engineers, Hyde Park street, Glasgow. After remaining with them for six months he was articled to J. and H. V. Eagleshen, consulting civil engineers and architects at Ayr, and he retained this connection for five years, becoming during that time well versed in the underlying principles of his profession and an expert practical workman. He then entered the employ of John Young, A. M., I. C. E., city engineer of Ayr, with whom he remained until 1908, when he moved to Canada, locating in Victoria, British Columbia, where for six months he was associated with C. H. Topp, city engineer, on the proposed Sooke Lake water supply project. He then went to New Westminster and for six months had charge there of the office of H. Neville Smith. In 1908, upon the incorporation of the municipality of Point Grey, he became municipal city engineer and this office he still holds. Mr. Johnston has large improvements under his supervision this year, included in which are two miles of paved roads and ten and a half miles of sewer construction, these two undertakings alone costing the municipality five hundred and thirty thousand dollars. He is considered unusually able in the profession to which he has devoted his entire active career, supplementing excellent training by practical experience. The duties of his present office are discharged promptly, systematically and in a capable manner and are unquestionably in the hands of a



DAVID W. JOHNSTON

man who is not only an expert civil engineer but also a reliable and far-sighted business man.

On the 29th of April, 1911, Mr. Johnston was united in marriage to Miss Gertrude Davidson, of Toronto, and they have become the parents of a daughter, Dorothy. Mr. Johnston is an associate member of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers and is connected fraternally with Mount Lebanon Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Point Grey, the first Masonic lodge to be organized in that municipality. He gives his political allegiance to the conservative party. He is still a young man, with opportunity before him to advance far in his profession, and the future undoubtedly holds for him important accomplishments along that line.

EDWARD BAILEY PARKINSON.

In 1886, shortly after Vancouver became a well organized community and received its present name, Edward Bailey Parkinson arrived in the town and since that time has remained an honored and respected resident, his activities extending to many fields, but being concentrated always along lines of progress and improvement. He has witnessed and borne an active part in the business development of the city, and in 1893 became identified with the government service in the department of inland revenue, a connection which he still retains, being now collector of inland revenue for the division of Vancouver, comprising all the mainland of British Columbia. He has, moreover, taken an active interest in community affairs since pioneer times and may well be numbered among the great individual forces in the city's growth, his public spirit uniting with his knowledge, ability and enthusiasm as a factor in the useful work of municipal service. He was born in Lancashire, England, November 29, 1860, and is a son of Zachariah and Elizabeth (Bailey) Parkinson, the former of whom was for many years engaged in the merchandise business in Liverpool. He later retired from that work and turned his attention to farming at Howick Hall, Preston, Lancashire, following this occupation until his death in 1878.

Edward Bailey Parkinson acquired his early education in the public schools of Liverpool, England, and afterward attended Liverpool College. After he laid aside his books he served an apprenticeship of four years as a sailor, and having completed it assisted his father on a farm, remaining there for five years after the latter's death, or until the fall of 1883, when he emigrated to the United States. For three years after his arrival he was variously employed throughout the western states, and then in September, 1886, came to Vancouver, British Columbia, where he worked at different occupations with the Canadian Pacific Railway, being at one time checker and freight handler, but gradually he drifted into the electrical field. He was employed on the construction of the city lines of the British Columbia Electric Company and took one of the first cars over these lines, later entering the office of the company as assistant to the general manager. After acting in that capacity for two years he became again actively connected with the electrical department, aiding in the installation of the interurban lines of the system and taking out the first car on this road. Eventually he turned his attention to the mercantile business until 1893, when he entered the Dominion service in the department of inland revenue, beginning thus a period of connection with this department which has brought him continuous advancement and well deserved honor. He began as junior clerk and was promoted through various positions of trust and responsibility until in 1907 he was made inland revenue collector, a capacity in which he continues to the present time. He is known to be trustworthy, reliable and able in the discharge of his duties, and his long experience in this department has given him a thorough knowledge of the details and methods of procedure, so that his work is accomplished with promptness and despatch and actuated always by the utmost regard for the public interests.

On the 17th of February, 1895, Mr. Parkinson was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Carlotta Reed, who was born in Cuba, of English parentage, a daughter of William Reed, a pioneer in the marine engineering service, holding the position of chief engineer, on this coast and in other parts of the world, being for a number of years connected with the Peninsular & Oriental Steamship Company. Mr. and Mrs. Parkinson became the parents of five children, four of whom are living, as follows: Edward Bailey, Jr., Eric, Richard Kenneth and Audrey Constance.

Fraternally Mr. Parkinson is a member of Cascade Lodge, No. 12, A. F. & A. M., of Vancouver, the Sons of Empire and the Loyal Orange order. He has been a resident of the city for over twenty-seven years and during all that period his activities have been accounted of great public service. For eleven years of the time he lived in the suburb of Central Park, and he became very prominent in the civic life of the community as justice of the peace, joining in the organization of the Central Park Agricultural Association and Farmers Institute, of which he was president for a number of years. He was also president and secretary of the board of school trustees of Central Park, and he aided in the organization of St. John's Episcopal church and in the construction of the church building. He has watched Vancouver develop from a small town into a populous and thriving city, has seen its business develop, its trade relations extend, its public institutions grow, and he has borne his full share in the work of upbuilding. In the early days he helped to lay the wooden sewers and sidewalks of Vancouver and assisted in building the Canadian Pacific Railway wharf. He helped to clear the stumps and trees from Homer, Richards, Seymour, Howe, Georgia and other streets, when those who worked on this undertaking still lived in "shacks," and small was the compensation for such work. The phenomenal development of the city has bred in him a great faith in its future and enthusiastic belief in its continued growth, and he confidently expects to see the time when Vancouver is the first city on the Pacific coast. If this result is accomplished it will be largely owing to the work and influence of men like Mr. Parkinson.

WILLIAM JAMES SLOAN.

The valued and outstanding characteristics of two races combine toward a successful career in the life record of William James Sloan, of Scotch-Irish lineage, a man gifted with the quickness of perception, versatility and readiness to meet any emergency peculiar to the Irish and the industry, thrift and cool judgment of the Scotch. A member of the firm of Sloan & Harrison, contractors and builders, he occupies a foremost position in New Westminster in that line of endeavor and has also become connected with other important industries, his activities along various lines having largely contributed to the growth and expansion of the city. Born in Huntington county, Quebec, on January 5, 1872, he is a son of Joseph and Jessie (Small) Sloan, the former a native of County Antrim, Ireland, born in the town of Ballykilbeg, and the latter a native of Glasgow, Scotland. The parents were brought to Canada in their childhood by their respective parents, both families locating in the primeval forest in Huntington county, Quebec, where they wrested farms from the virgin forest. There the grandparents lived and died and the parents were reared and married. Joseph Sloan as a youth learned the trade of a carpenter and builder and while he located with his wife on a farm and there brought up his family he engaged in contracting and building, to which occupation his life has largely been devoted. Mrs. Sloan passed away in the Quebec home in January, 1913, and the father is now in Edmonton, Saskatchewan, where he fills some important building contracts although he still makes his home in Quebec province.



WILLIAM J. SLOAN

William James Sloan acquired his education in the public schools and subsequently attended Huntington Academy for one term. While still a lad he began to assume charge of the farm and operated the same successfully. The father in an early day came to British Columbia, operating in New Westminster for five years, and in 1892 William James Sloan also came to this city and has since made it his home. On his arrival business conditions were not of the best and he first accepted a position with the Westminster & Vancouver Tramway, which is now known as the British Columbia Electric Company. For eleven years he was employed by that corporation but subsequently engaged in carpentering, a trade which he had learned from his father. In 1907 he associated himself with H. W. Harrison, forming the firm of Sloan & Harrison, contractors and builders, and in the intervening six years, to the present time, they have built many of the finest and most exclusive residence and office buildings in New Westminster. They are today ranked with the foremost firms in their line in the city and the position they occupy in business life is largely due to the unceasing efforts and innate ability of Mr. Sloan.

On October 23, 1894, Mr. Sloan was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Jennings, a native of New Westminster, and to them was born one child who has since passed away.

Mr. Sloan is popular in fraternal circles, being a member of Union Lodge, No. 9, A. F. & A. M., and of Royal City Lodge, No. 3, I. O. O. F. He is also a member of the encampment of the latter organization and of the canton and has passed through all of the chairs of the Odd Fellows. Both he and his wife are consistent members of the Presbyterian church to the work of which they give their active and helpful support. An industrial enterprise which is fast growing and promises to be of vast benefit to New Westminster is largely due to the initiative of Mr. Sloan who with his partner organized the Westminster Art Glass Company of which they are the principal owners. Mr. Sloan is an enthusiastic sportsman and for years has held the championship of the Dominion of Canada as rifle shot and is widely known as such. Public-spirited and progressive, he takes an active interest in all that concerns the public welfare and stands ever ready to give of time or money for the promotion of worthy enterprises. He is a man typical of the western spirit and western aggressiveness and although he has been established in business independently but six years has attained a foremost position in the commercial life of New Westminster.

PETER McCULLOCH.

Few men in Abbotsford are more highly regarded by their fellow townsmen than Peter McCulloch, who was one of the early residents of the city and has taken an active part in its development and expansion. For the past twelve years he has been serving as postmaster and in this responsible position discharges his duties capably and conscientiously, his work reflecting credit upon both his ability and his public spirit. He was born in Scotland, January 8, 1849, and is a son of James and Jane McCulloch, both of whom have passed away. They emigrated to Canada at an early date and the father followed farming during the entire period of his active life.

Peter McCulloch acquired his education at Niagara, on Lake Ontario, and after laying aside his books secured a position under his uncle in the grocery business. When he resigned this position he moved to Toronto, where he opened a grocery establishment of his own at the corner of Young and Albert streets, continuing to conduct this enterprise with constantly increasing success for several years. He subsequently sold his business and in 1897 came to British Columbia to visit his uncle and, observing the opportunities which the west offered, decided to make his home here and was shortly afterward appointed station agent for the Canadian Pacific Railroad. Abbotsford in those days

consisted of the station, a store and a few houses and Mr. McCulloch acted as postmaster, express agent and telephone operator, proving reliable, prompt and capable in the discharge of his duties. As the town and surrounding country became more thickly populated the work could not all be accomplished by one man and Mr. McCulloch discontinued his connection with the railroad, concentrating his attention upon his duties as postmaster, a position which he has filled in a most creditable and able way since that time.

Mr. McCulloch is an enthusiastic gardener and spends a great many of his leisure hours with his flowers and trees. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and is connected fraternally with the Masonic lodge and Rehoboam Lodge, No. 65, Grand Register of Canada. He is numbered among the early residents of Abbotsford and has taken a prominent part in its growth, his activities having in the course of years extended to many fields. Through his public spirit and able work he has become widely and favorably known and he holds the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens.

ARTHUR LIVINGSTONE JOHNSON, B. A., M. D., C. M.

The name of Dr. Arthur Livingstone Johnson has come to be regarded in Vancouver as a synonym for municipal progress and growth, for he is not only a most able and successful physician and surgeon but also one of the greatest individual forces in the promotion of progressive public projects. Throughout his entire life he has directed his efforts where mature judgment has led the way and he stands today among those who have achieved prominence as men of marked ability and substantial worth in this part of British Columbia. He was born in Annapolis county, Nova Scotia, about 1883 and is a son of Rev. Johnson, D. D., editor of *The Wesleyan*, who is a native of Pictou county and one of seven brothers, all of whom have reached positions of prominence in Nova Scotia.

Dr. Arthur L. Johnson acquired his early education in the public and high schools of his native province and afterward entered Mount Allison University, from which he was graduated with the degree of B. A. He then entered McGill University, registering in the department of medicine, and he received his medical degree with the class of 1908. His vacation months during this time were spent in Europe, his time being devoted to newspaper work in England, France and Germany, and upon his graduation from McGill his ability was recognized in his appointment to the position of house surgeon in the Montreal General Hospital, an office which he retained until about 1910. During this time he identified himself with furthering the interests of progressive municipal government, being a leader in the movement to adopt the commission form of civic government in Montreal and organizing a committee to study and report upon methods now in use in the older cities of eastern Canada. In recognition of his competent services in this regard he was selected to appear before the private bills committee at Victoria in February, 1912.

Dr. Johnson commenced his professional practice in Vancouver three years ago and now ranks among the leading physicians of the city, his ability and knowledge having drawn to him an extensive and representative clientage. He has always remained a student of medical science, and through reading, investigation and research keeps in touch with the most advanced professional thought, his ability being evidenced in the excellent results which have followed his labors. Aside from his professional interests he has taken an active part in promoting the progress and development of the city and supports the measures and movements for the public good. A stanch liberal, he has figured prominently in the affairs of the local party organization and his recent paper before the meeting of the Ward Six Liberal Association, "The Greatest of Great Liberals, William Ewart Gladstone," was not only most highly instructive and ably given



DR. ARTHUR L. JOHNSON

but at the same time proved ample evidence of Dr. Johnson's high ideals of citizenship.

Dr. Johnson's wife was in her maidenhood Miss Lena Heartz, of Amherst, Nova Scotia, and was a classmate of her husband at Mount Allison University, completing her course with the class of 1903 and receiving the degree of B. A. A man of broad culture, Dr. Johnson is particularly fond of music and is found to be a ready assistant in furthering musical interests in Vancouver. While in Montreal he was soloist in St. Paul's and Emmanuel Congregational churches and he was later a member of the choir quartette in Rue de Berri church in Paris. He is an ardent curler and a member of the Vancouver Curling Club. Broad-minded and liberal in his views, he has wrought along lines of the greatest good to the greatest number and Vancouver has profited by his efforts along many fields of endeavor, his unbending integrity, his sense of his professional responsibilities, his loyal and far-sighted public spirit constituting him a citizen whose worth is widely acknowledged.

BENJAMIN GONNASON.

Hard work, close application and thorough knowledge of business conditions and requirements have been the basis of the success of Benjamin Gonnason, one of the founders of the Lemon, Gonnason Company, Ltd., and since its organization superintendent of machinery and mechanical equipment. He has been a resident of Victoria since 1884 but was born in the province of Smaland, Sweden, February 9, 1854, his parents being Swan and Catherine Gonnason. The father emigrated to America in 1869, settling in Minnesota, where he was connected with the lumber mills for some time. His wife and children came to the United States in 1872 and the former passed away in Osage City. Both the paternal and maternal grandparents of the subject of this review were natives of Sweden and the paternal grandfather, a soldier in the regular army of that country, served on the field in Germany for twelve years and took part in the Napoleonic wars.

Benjamin Gonnason acquired his education in the public schools of his native country and in his early childhood aided his father with the work of the farm and helped to operate a small water power sawmill. He came to the United States in company with his mother in 1872 and they joined the father in Osage City, Kansas. In 1883 Mr. Gonnason moved to Seattle, Washington, and there secured a position in a sash and door factory, holding it for one year. In 1884 he came to Victoria, continuing in his former occupation until 1891, when, in association with his brother Aaron and J. J. Lemon, he aided in the organization of the Lemon, Gonnason Company. Since that time Mr. Gonnason of this review has acted as superintendent of machinery and mechanical equipment and his energy, resource and exhaustive knowledge of this department have been helpful factors in the remarkable success of the concern. The officers of the company are as follows: J. J. Lemon, president and managing director; Aaron Gonnason, vice president; F. A. Nickells, secretary and treasurer; and Benjamin Gonnason, director. This concern was founded in 1891 with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars and it began business with a force of twenty men. In 1903 a sawmill was constructed and twenty thousand dollars added to the capital stock. Upon the incorporation of the concern in 1910 this was increased to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars and the company controls today an extensive modern plant, where all kinds of sashes and doors and building supplies in lumber and glass are manufactured. They have filled many contracts for woodwork, lumber and glass on important structures in Victoria, including all of the work of this kind done on the Empress Hotel, the Sayward building, the Pemberton building and many other prominent business structures in the city. The company is constantly increasing its facilities to keep pace with the steady growth of the business and its working force now numbers one hundred and

forty men. Mr. Gonnason is manager of one of the most important departments and is regarded as an expert in his special line, for his entire life has been devoted to practical work in this field and he supplements experience by unusual business and administrative ability.

On the 13th of January, 1882, at Osage City, Kansas, Mr. Gonnason was united in marriage to Miss Anna Caling, of Edane, Sweden, who came to the United States in 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Gonnason became the parents of five children: Hanna Amalia, who was born October 29, 1882, and who married F. C. Dillabough, of Victoria; Sigred Mathilda, who was born March 15, 1884, and who married Hugo Carlson, of Seattle; Kate Victoria, who has passed away; Alvin Bernhard, who was born September 28, 1887; and Karl Saymor, born February 19, 1893. The family reside in an attractive home at 3010 Quadra street and the natural beauty of the grounds about it has been greatly enhanced by the efforts of Mrs. Gonnason, who is an able amateur horticulturist. Mr. Gonnason is a member of the First Baptist church, and he belongs to the Camosun Club and the Victoria Automobile Association. Fraternally he is connected with the Woodmen of the World, the Hoo-Hoos and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. During the twenty-nine years he has lived in Victoria he has gained the unqualified respect of his business associates, for his sagacity is far-reaching and his integrity beyond question. He is popular in social circles and holds the esteem and confidence of all who are associated with him.

JOHN J. BLAND.

John J. Bland, who has been connected with the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railroad Company for the past thirteen years, now acts as local land agent for the company and also is superintendent of the water works at Ladysmith, British Columbia, where he makes his home. He was born in Callao, Peru, August 2, 1857, and is a son of James and Elizabeth (Everson) Bland, who removed to British Columbia in 1859, locating in Victoria. The father is deceased, but the mother still makes her home in Victoria, having reached the venerable age of eighty-six years.

John J. Bland was a child only two years old when his parents took up their residence in Victoria. His education was acquired in the public schools of that city which he attended until seventeen years of age. In 1874 he identified himself with a shoe business in Victoria, whence he removed two years later to San Francisco. He continued to be connected with the shoe trade in the latter city until 1887, when he returned to Victoria. Here he engaged in the same business until 1897, when he went to Revelstoke, remaining there for three years. At the expiration of that time, in 1900, he came back to Victoria, removing from there to Ladysmith before the first house was erected in the latter place. He was then working for the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railroad Company, and remained in their employ, now acting as local land agent. In addition to his responsibilities in this connection he is superintendent of the water works of Ladysmith.

Mr. Bland has been twice married. On the 10th of March, 1878, he wedded Miss Emma Crowther and to them were born four children: Emma Beatrice, who married N. A. Morrison, city clerk of Ladysmith; John H., who is connected with the dining car service of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway; Alfred Edward, who is a government engineer; and Elsie, who married Thomas Batti, of Ladysmith. Mrs. Bland passed away March 8, 1906, and on December 3, 1909, Mr. Bland was united in marriage to Mrs. Linda Tina, of Nashville, Tennessee, the ceremony taking place in Ladysmith.

The family hold membership in the Church of England, and fraternally Mr. Bland is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 21, A. F. & A. M. He is one of the citizens of Ladysmith who connect in his span of life the pioneer period of British Columbia and its primitive mode of living, with that of the present time with all

its comforts and conveniences. He has lived to witness the trackless wilderness, familiar to his boyhood days, converted into one of the richest agricultural sections of Canada, and although he has not yet attained the age of fifty-seven, well remembers when there was not a house to mark the present site of the city of Vancouver.

JUSTINIAN PELLY.

Justinian Pelly, a prominent barrister of Chilliwack, well known in public affairs of this section of the province, was born in Essex, England, May 21, 1864, and is a son of Justinian and Fanny (Ingleby) Pelly. He acquired his education in the public schools of his native country and came to British Columbia in 1882. Here he studied law and in 1893 was called to the bar of the province. In the same year he opened up offices in Chilliwack and here he has since practiced, being connected through a large and representative patronage with a great deal of important litigation. He has become recognized as a strong and able practitioner, for he is thoroughly versed in the underlying principles of law and possesses keen, incisive and analytical qualities of mind and an effective personality. He has attained a position of eminence in his chosen profession and has important public connections along this line, serving at present as stipendiary magistrate, coroner, deputy mining recorder, judge of the small debtor's court, clerk of the Dyke tax and registrar of the county court.

In 1894 Mr. Pelly married Miss Sarah Cecilia Kinsey, of New Westminster, and they have become the parents of three sons and one daughter. Mr. Pelly is a member of the Anglican church and is connected fraternally with Ionic Lodge, No. 19, A. F. & A. M., of which he is past master, the Woodmen of the World and the Sons of England. He is a man of energy, resource and capacity and he has made these qualities the basis of a substantial success in a profession where advancement depends almost entirely upon individual merit and ability.

ROBERT HENRY POOLEY.

One of the most prominent law firms in British Columbia is that of Pooley, Luxton & Pooley of Victoria and its junior member, Robert Henry Pooley, is numbered among the most able, clear-sighted and forceful barristers in the city. He is also well known in public life as the conservative member of parliament for the Esquimalt district, a position in which he has served with credit and distinction since 1912. Mr. Pooley was born September 19, 1878, at Esquimalt, Vancouver island, and is the second of three sons in the family of six children born to Charles Edward and Elizabeth Wilhelmina (Fisher) Pooley, the former a native of Huntingdonshire, England, and the latter of Lancashire. A more extended mention of these parents appears elsewhere in this work. The family is of English origin, the paternal grandfather having been born in Huntingdonshire, England, and the grandmother in Liverpool. On the maternal side Mr. Pooley is a grandson of a large shipowner of Lancashire, England, one of the founders of the East India Company.

Robert Henry Pooley acquired his education in private schools of Victoria and in Bradfield College, Berkshire, England, graduating from the latter institution in 1896. In the same year he was articled to his father in the latter's law office in Victoria and was admitted to the bar of the province in 1901. Immediately afterward he became a member of the firm of Pooley, Luxton & Pooley, one of the strong, prominent and thoroughly reliable legal firms in the city. The partners engage in general practice and control a large volume of business, connecting them with a great deal of notable litigation.

On the 27th of January, 1904, in Victoria, Mr. Pooley was united in marriage to Miss Laura Loewen, a daughter of the late Joseph Loewen and his wife, who was in her maidenhood Miss Eva Louniester. The parents were natives of Germany and after coming to Canada located in Victoria, where the father was the founder and president of the Victoria-Phoenix Brewing Company. He died in 1903 and his wife survives him, making her home in England. Mrs. Pooley is a talented musician and a member of all the prominent musical clubs and societies in Victoria. The family residence is called Upwood and is on Esquimalt road, a beautiful home set in the midst of attractive grounds and overlooking Macauley point and the straits.

Mr. Pooley is an enthusiastic horticulturist and is fond of cricket, tennis, golf, motoring and all kinds of outdoor sports. He is well known in club circles, holding membership in the Union Club, the Victoria Golf Club, the Victoria Cricket and Tennis Clubs and the Automobile Association. He was a member of the Fifth Regiment, Canadian Artillery, from 1896 to 1901, retiring in the latter year as acting adjutant and aide-de-camp to Lieutenant Governor Lobinier. He is connected fraternally with the Sons of England, the Protective Order of Beavers and the Native Sons of British Columbia, is a member of the Anglican church and a conservative in his political beliefs. He is at present serving as conservative member of parliament, representing the Esquimalt district, having been elected in 1912, and he has proven himself an able and far-sighted politician, keenly alive to the questions and issues of the day and always placing public utility before private benefit. In whatever relation of life he is found, whether in professional, military, social or political circles, he is a man of force and power and is leaving the impress of his work and personality upon the fields in which he is active.

HON. ROBERT DUNSMUIR.

Hon. Robert Dunsmuir, characterized as "British Columbia's most valued citizen," was an early pioneer, active in the development of the resources of the province and as a railway builder, and equally well known because of his generous friendship for the poor and his prominence in the political councils of both the province and the Dominion. His friends were legion and the circle embraced many of the distinguished citizens of the east as well as of the west. The memory of his strong and useful life, of the sincerity and simplicity of his character, will not soon be forgotten. His record might well be compared with that of the day with its morning of hope and promise, its noontide of activity, its evening of completed and successful effort, ending in the grateful rest and quiet of the night.

Robert Dunsmuir was born in 1825, in Hurlford, Ayrshire, Scotland, where his father and grandfather were coal masters. He was educated in the Kilmarnock Academy and in 1847 he married Johanna, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander White. Soon afterward he started with his young wife for Vancouver island, in the interests of the Hudson's Bay Company, to open up the coal lands of the Fort Rupert district. The project was not entirely successful and in 1854 he returned to Nanaimo to assist in the development of the mines that later became the holdings of the Vancouver Coal Company. In 1864 he was placed in charge of the Harewood mine by Messrs. Wallace, Southgate and others. In 1869 he discovered croppings of coal on Departure bay, sunk a shaft but failed to locate the main coal body. However, after a long and tedious search he found the seam under the roots of an upturned tree in the dense forest, and on this spot were developed the rich Wellington collieries. This discovery worked a revolution in the coal trade of the province, as the coal proved to be the highest grade that had been discovered on the Pacific coast and its fame soon spread. Admiral Farquhar, Captain Edgerton and Lieutenant Diggle became interested



HON. ROBERT DUNSMUIR

in the mine, which proved to be an unqualified success from the first. In 1878 Mr. Dunsmuir purchased the interests of Admiral Farquhar and Captain Edger-ton and in 1881 bought the Chandler mine at South Wellington and in 1883 became the sole owner of the Wellington mine by purchase of Lieutenant Diggle's holdings, paying for an original investment of a few thousands nearly three-fourths of a million dollars.

His next great enterprise was the construction of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway, and the negotiations in connection with this project between Mr. Dunsmuir and the Marquis of Lorne, then governor general of Canada, resulted in the settlement of the long-existing differences between the province and Dominion, the amicable adjustment being largely due to the foresight and sound common sense of Mr. Dunsmuir. The railway, begun in 1884, was opened for traffic in 1886. Two years later Mr. Dunsmuir began the development of the Comox mines in connection with the Southern Pacific Railway. His numerous interests included a fleet of sailing and steam vessels and he was the chief owner of the Albion Iron Works. He was also largely interested in the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company and was the chief shareholder of the Victoria Theater. He served as president of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway, of the Albion Iron Works and the Victoria Theater Company and was a director and shareholder in various other enterprises throughout the province. His business affairs were of such volume and importance as to constitute an essential and valuable feature in the development of the northwest, and while he achieved an individual success, he also largely promoted public progress and prosperity.

While in no sense a politician, Mr. Dunsmuir took quite a prominent part in public affairs. In 1882 he was elected senior member for the Nanaimo district, was returned in 1886 and in August, 1888, was gazetted president of the council, a position which he occupied to the time of his death. On account of his broad grasp of affairs his opinions were often sought concerning the larger public questions affecting the whole Dominion, and he numbered such men as Sir John Macdonald, Sir Charles Tupper and other leaders of Dominion administration among his warm personal friends.

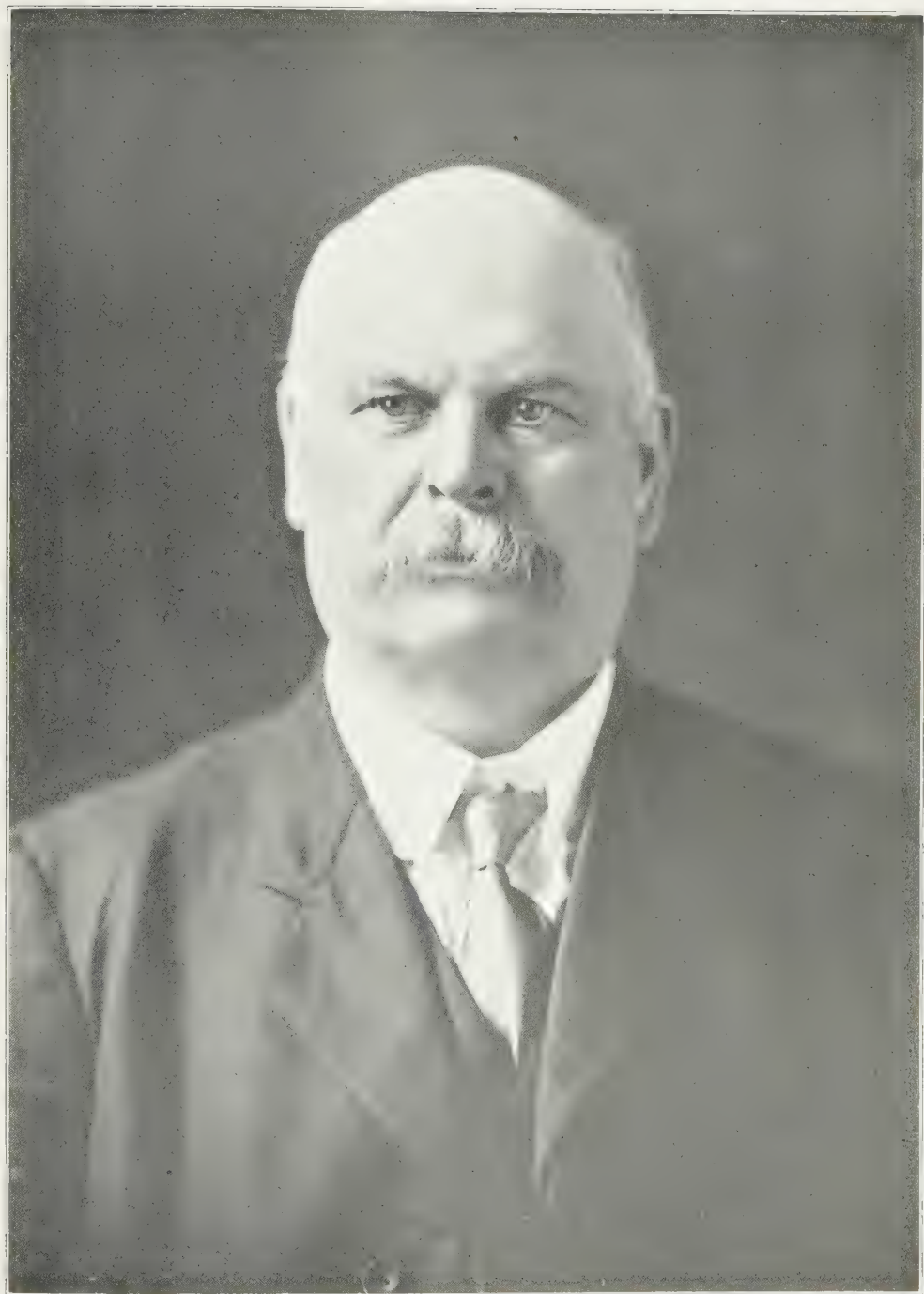
Mr. Dunsmuir died April 12, 1889. On the day of the funeral, from an early hour in the morning, the streets were thronged with people from every part of the province who had come to pay their last respects to the man who had done so much to promote the best interests of their common home and who showed by his deeds—for he was ever a man of deeds rather than words—the loyal spirit which he ever maintained toward the land of his adoption. He was a member of the Caledonian, the Pioneer and St. George societies and was extremely popular in those organizations. Death gives the perspective which places every event and every individual in a true relation to the history of the times. The passing years will but serve to heighten the fame and brighten the memory of Hon. Robert Dunsmuir. He had many traits admirable and worthy of all praise, but foremost among his many noble qualities was his large capacity for friendship, and the universality of his friendships interprets for us his intellectual hospitality and the breadth of his sympathy, for nothing was foreign to him that concerned his fellows. Perhaps no better characterization of Robert Dunsmuir can be given than by quoting from one of the local papers, which said editorially: "British Columbia mourns today the death of its most prominent citizen. Every inhabitant of the province, high and low, felt a personal interest in the Hon. Robert Dunsmuir. He was regarded as the province's chief and truest friend. All knew that whatever might betide, Mr. Dunsmuir would stand by British Columbia. Its interest was his interest and he identified its prosperity with his own. This is how every British Columbian today feels, that he has lost a friend. And he well deserved to be highly esteemed by the people of the province. He took the deepest and the most lively interest in its welfare, and every project that had for its object the advancement of the province found in him a generous friend. He did not calculate closely whether the money he advanced to promote and encourage it would yield him a sure return. It was

sufficient that it afforded a prospect of developing the resources of the province to command his willing aid. The good he did in this way will live long and his name will be gratefully and pleasantly remembered by the hundreds whom he has benefited. Mr. Dunsmuir was more than a mere man of business. He was a kind and sympathetic friend to those who needed help. He had a bright smile and cheering words for the disheartened which made the material help he was ever ready to extend all the more precious. It will never be known how much he has given to aid those who were less fortunate than he in the battle of life. He seldom talked of the benefits he conferred. It can be said of him better than of most men that his left hand did not know what his right hand did. His kindness of heart was widely known. His employes, when they believed they were harshly dealt with by the managers of the different departments, were always ready to go to him with their grievance, well knowing that when an appeal was made to his feelings he would take an indulgent view of their offense and make up to them in some way for the severity with which they had been treated. His many acts of kindness and consideration to those in his employ will be the theme of conversation at many a fireside for years to come. Mr. Dunsmuir was always the most approachable of men. He had a kindly greeting for everyone and was as ready to give a hearing to the humblest man in the community as the highest. The amount of good he did in the country will be realized now that he has gone. It will be found that British Columbia has lost a large-minded, an enterprising and public-spirited citizen and the community a man who did his duty in every relation of life manfully and conscientiously. Shall we ever see his like again?"

JAMES TRODDEN.

James Trodden, who holds the position of inspector of Dominion wharves in New Westminster and has been ably discharging his duties in that capacity since 1909, must be given great credit for what he has accomplished, for he started out in life not only without particular advantages but handicapped by the death of his father when he was only nine years of age. Ever since that time he has provided for his own support and, more than that, in his early years even materially helped in guiding the family fortunes over the worst period after the death of the head of the house. Mr. Trodden came to British Columbia in 1883 and has done valuable work along railroad construction lines and also been employed by the Dominion government in improving river navigation and establishing important telegraphic communications. For many years he was in the service of the Canadian Pacific Railroad in various capacities and in all of them has ever discharged his duties to the complete satisfaction of his superior officers. Born in Kirkdale, which is situated in the counties of Drummond and Arthabaska, in the province of Quebec, on April 15, 1854, he is a son of James and Mary Jane (Dowd) Trodden, the former a son of the land of Erin, born in County Tipperary, and the latter of New Ross, County Wexford, Ireland. The father came to the Dominion as a young man in 1834 and the mother was brought here by her parents in 1825, when a young girl of about thirteen years. They settled in the eastern townships of Quebec, where the father and mother subsequently were married in Drummondville, the county seat of Drummond county. The father died in that county in 1863, when his son James was but nine years of age.

Being the oldest son of the family, James Trodden upon the death of his father took over the work of the farm, many important duties falling upon the shoulders of the ten-year-old. From that early age he became acquainted with the responsibilities of life and while it was a hard school for him to pass through, it has been an experience which has largely helped him to gain the place in life which he now occupies. When but eighteen years of age he engaged in



JAMES TRODDEN

the lumber business in the eastern townships of Quebec, being so identified until 1878. In February of that year he removed to Manitoba, locating in Winnipeg, where he became identified with the Canada Pacific Railway, now a part of the Canadian Pacific. For five years he was in the train service there, making Winnipeg his headquarters, and for three years was conductor of his train.

In 1883 Mr. Trodden came to British Columbia to take charge of the construction work under M. J. Haney of the Andrew Onderdonk contract of the construction of the Canadian Pacific from Port Moody to Savonas Ferry. In 1885 the connection of the road was completed between the east and the west and Mr. Trodden made a trip to his home in Quebec. In the spring of 1886 he returned to British Columbia and entered the service of the Canadian Pacific as yardmaster at Port Moody, continuing with that road in the train service until 1896. In that year he was made superintendent of construction, under M. J. Haney, of the Crow's Nest pass. In 1898 Mr. Trodden resigned from this position to take charge of the work of improving the navigation of the rivers between Bennett and Dawson, remaining in this capacity for one year. He then supervised under the Dominion government the building of the telegraph line from Ashcroft seven hundred and fifty miles north. In 1909 Mr. Trodden was appointed Dominion inspector of wharves, in which position he is now efficiently serving. There is much importance attached to his tasks and in a far-sighted way he has done much toward promoting shipping facilities, his work proving of great benefit to the people.

In 1876 Mr. Trodden married Miss Jane Montgomery, of Drummond county, Quebec, a daughter of James and Jane (Bothwell) Montgomery, and of this union were born three children. Gordon J., who is customs and emigration officer at Douglas, British Columbia, married Violet May Winters. Lucy Harriet is the wife of T. A. Campbell, an electrician of Vancouver. E. Gertrude, the youngest member of the family, is the wife of L. T. Brown, of New Westminster. Mrs. Trodden passed away August 2, 1910. She was prominent and well liked in social circles of New Westminster and was connected with much charitable work and such movements as make for the uplift of humanity. Mr. Trodden is public-spirited in every sense of the word and is ever ready to take his place in the ranks of those who devote their labors to improving the city along material, moral or intellectual lines. His important position gives him occasion to often exert his efforts in a beneficial way but outside of his duties he welcomes every opportunity to make himself useful in the interests of the people. Personally he is widely popular and well known, his friends being numbered by the legion.

JOSEPH P. GALVIN.

Joseph P. Galvin, proprietor of one of the leading tailoring establishments in New Westminster, was born in Carleton Place, Ontario, October 21, 1877, a son of John R. and Mary Galvin, the former manager of a lumber mill at Carleton Place, Ontario. Mr. Galvin of this review acquired his education in the grammar and high schools of Carleton Place and after laying aside his books worked for two years in a woolen mill. He afterward served an apprenticeship to the tailoring trade in Smith's Falls, Toronto, and spent twelve years in the latter city, following this occupation in connection with some of the leading tailoring concerns. He afterward moved to Ottawa, where he worked for the Caldwells in their clothing factory and he retained this connection until his employers disposed of their enterprise. Thus he has become familiar with all sides of his business from the manufacture of the cloth to the making of the finished clothes and upon this thorough efficiency and wide experience has built up his present success. In 1908 he moved to New Westminster and opened his present business in a very modest way. Because of his knowledge of his trade, however,

and his pleasing personality he has secured a large and representative patronage and is now in control of one of the leading ladies' and men's tailoring establishments in the city. In addition to his private trade he has also had his full share of government contract work, receiving in 1913 the contract for the making of the uniforms worn by the men connected with the government fish patrol department.

In October, 1902, Mr. Galvin was united in marriage to Miss Mabel Campbell, of Kincardine, Ontario, and they have become the parents of four children, two sons and two daughters. Mr. Galvin is a member of the Roman Catholic church and is connected fraternally with the C. M. B. A. and the Knights of Columbus, of which latter organization he is financial secretary. He is popular by reason of his genial and social qualities which, combined with his genuine personal worth, have won him the high regard of all with whom he has come in contact.

WILLIAM McNEILL.

There is no citizen of Vancouver who has worked more assiduously for the interests of British Columbia than William McNeill—in promoting industrial, manufacturing and railway projects, which constitute the foundation of the material greatness of this province—and few men of today are more conversant with every phase of its history, or have contributed more largely in intellect, effort and capital to its advancement.

Mr. McNeill was born in Inverkip, Renfrewshire, Scotland, on the 2d of April, 1867, his parents being John and Catherine (McTaggart) McNeill. On his father's side he is descended from the McNeills of Barra, the Highland clan whose battle cry was "Victory or Death." The McNeills trace their origin back to Neil Og, who flourished about the year 1300. His son, Neil Og, fought in the battle of Bannockburn, and was granted lands by Robert Bruce. Roderick McNeill, head of the clan in 1759, was killed as a lieutenant with Fraser's Highlanders at Quebec in 1759. The family parted with the estate of Barra in 1840. On the mother's side, Mr. McNeill is descended from the Campbells of Argyle, his maternal grandmother being a pure Campbell.

Coming to America in 1888, Mr. McNeill completed his education at Hamilton College, New York state, where he remained for three years, after which he came to British Columbia, where he joined the provincial government service, and after seven years spent in the treasury, mining, and land and works departments, he resigned to enter private business in Vancouver. He then became vice president of the Vancouver, Westminster & Yukon Railway Company, and secretary of the Stave Lake Power Company, Limited. Between the years 1904 and 1908 he purchased the right of way for the V. V. & E. Railway & Navigation Company, negotiating for their right of way into the city of Vancouver. In the autumn of 1908, Mr. McNeill secured in London and Montreal the investment of a large amount of capital to develop the power plant on the Stave river. In the following year the Stave Lake Power Company sold all its assets to the Western Canada Power Company, of which company Mr. McNeill is a director and manager. He is also at the present time actively interested in the development of the hydro-electric company that is building a power plant on Hocsall river and the power line to Haysport, Port Edward and Prince Rupert. He has also large holdings in fruit lands on the lower mainland and timber interests in various parts of the province and is a stockholder in the Vancouver Horse Show Association, in which he has been interested since its organization.

On December 6, 1898, in Victoria Mr. McNeill was married to Minnie Jean, third daughter of the late William McGillivray Munsie, one of Victoria's oldest and wealthiest citizens. They have two children, Catherine Margaret and William Ronald Dunn.



WILLIAM MCNEILL

Both Mr. and Mrs. McNeill are well known in club circles, Mr. McNeill being a member of the Vancouver Club, Royal Yacht Club, Jericho Country Club, Vancouver Golf and Country Club, Vancouver Tennis Club; and the American Universities Club, of London. Mrs. McNeill holds memberships in the Georgian Club, Women's Musical Club, Studio Club, Jericho Country & Golf Club and Vancouver Tennis Club. In religion Mr. McNeill is a Presbyterian, being a member of the board of Westminster Hall Theological College. His labors have constituted an important element in public progress, and his name should be engraved high on the roll of those who have been most active and helpful in promoting the development and upbuilding of the west.

JOHN JAMES SPARROW.

John James Sparrow, for the past ten years closely connected with business interests of Abbotsford and today well known as a wholesale dealer in feed, was born at Ottawa, June 19, 1856, and is a son of Charles and Mary Sparrow, who located in Bytown, now Ottawa, Ontario, in March, 1827, the father following the butcher business there for many years. Both parents have passed away. The father was a pioneer of the city of Ottawa, where he built the first stone house on the corner of Sussex and Murray streets. At one time he owned pretty nearly all of the lower town and he gave as a present to the city the present Market square and also the present Cathedral square. For many years he was mayor of Ottawa and a leader in good government, exerting his influence to the great benefit of its citizens.

John J. Sparrow acquired his education in Ottawa College, laying aside his books in order to enter railroading, working from St. Paul west. At the commencement of the construction of the line toward the coast Mr. Sparrow was transferred to St. Boniface and there remained until 1883, when he came to British Columbia. In this province he followed railroading in various positions until 1892 and then bought the Palace stables in Vancouver, conducting a large and profitable livery business there for twelve years and selling it in 1904 in order to come to Abbotsford, where he has since resided. Here he first engaged in fruit and poultry raising, disposing of his holdings in 1910 and entering the wholesale feed business, in which he has since been active. He has developed a large concern and enjoys a liberal patronage, accorded to him in recognition of his honorable and upright business methods and his reasonable prices.

In December, 1897, Mr. Sparrow was united in marriage to Miss Ida Ellison, a daughter of O. W. and Louise Ellison, of Vancouver. Mr. Sparrow is a conservative in his political beliefs and is a public-spirited and progressive citizen, supporting every movement which he believes will prove of general good. His ability, integrity and energy are recognized and respected in business circles.

REV. MERTON SMITH.

For many years Rev. Merton Smith devoted his life to the active work of the ministry, but is now living retired, giving his attention to his personal interests, his home being in Vancouver, where he has gained many warm friends. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, February 10, 1855, a son of William R. W. and Anne (McEwen) Smith. For twenty-eight years the father was a member of the city council of Glasgow, covering the period of the reconstruction of the water and sewage systems as today found in the big cities, Glasgow being the first of the large municipalities to install modern waterworks and a sewage system. Mr. Smith was chairman of the committee that brought about this radical change.

He spent his entire life in Glasgow, where he was held in high regard as a prominent and worthy citizen. Both he and his wife have passed away.

In the acquirement of his education Rev. Merton Smith attended successively the Glasgow Academy, St. Andrews and the college at Liege, Belgium, from which he was graduated in 1869. He engaged in the iron and coal business in Glasgow, where he continued from 1872 until 1876. In the latter year he took up his abode on the continent and was engaged in the railway supply business, having offices in all the larger European centers. He was thus engaged until 1880, when he removed to the Panhandle district of Texas, where he was in the cattle business for four years. In 1885 he went to Chicago and while there residing was converted and entered the ministry, his first work being in charge of the evangelistic work of the Rev. D. L. Moody in that city, where he continued for five years. When the Moody Bible Institute was built Rev. Smith resigned his position and entered evangelistic work independently, returning to Scotland for that purpose. He afterward spent some time in London and later in Ireland, his entire work in the British isles covering a period of two years. In 1893 he again became a resident of Chicago, where he took part in the World's Fair evangelistic campaign under the Rev. D. L. Moody, remaining in Chicago until the close of that campaign. He continued in this work until November, 1902, closing his services in Edmonton, Alberta, after which he accepted a call to the Knox Congregational church of Vancouver, where he was pastor for ten years, resigning on the 1st of December, 1912. He is now devoting his time to his personal interests, having made investments which claim much of his attention and which bring him a substantial financial return.

On the 9th of October, 1889, in Chicago, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Westfall, of that city, and they have become the parents of six children: Philip, who is superintendent of the Alaska Oil & Refining Company, at Katalla, Alaska; Margaret, a teacher in the West Collingwood school; and Grace, Harry, Ruth and William R. W.

Mr. Smith is a conservative and has always taken a deep interest in politics. Since coming to Vancouver he has been a strong advocate of and worker for the annexation of the various suburbs surrounding the city. His military service covers five years with the First Lanark Volunteers, beginning in 1872. Fraternally he is connected with Ebenezer Lodge, No. 1589, L. O. L., and is an ex-grand chaplain of the province. His life has been a potent force for good along various lines leading to municipal honor and progress as well as to individual worth.

TIMOTHY DRISCOLL.

Thorough training and wide and varied experience particularly fit Timothy Driscoll for the important position he holds in connection with the British Columbia Electric Railway as superintendent of its car shops. He makes his headquarters at New Westminster, where the shops of the company are located, and is widely known in various walks of life in this city, being highly esteemed and regarded. Born at Ottawa, Canada, on February 29, 1856, he is a son of William and Catherine (Murray) Driscoll, natives of Ireland, who were brought to Canada by their respective parents during their youth. Both grew to maturity in Ottawa, where the families had located and where they were reared, there spending the remainder of their lives, the father being engaged in the teaming and contracting business.

Timothy Driscoll received his education in the public schools of Ottawa, where he subsequently served an apprenticeship to three trades, those of blacksmithing, molding and machinist. Well prepared for a successful career, he in 1879 left Ottawa for Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he was placed in charge of the car shops of the Minneapolis Street Railway Company, in which impor-

tant position he served for fourteen continuous years. He then made a removal to New York to accept the superintendency of the Lewis & Fowler Car Manufacturing Company, the importance of his position being evidenced by the fact that he had charge of over six hundred and fifty men. He remained with this firm until they retired from business seven years later and in 1901 came to British Columbia, becoming identified with the British Columbia Electric Railway and assisting them in founding their present car shops in New Westminster, of which he has since been general superintendent. Mr. Driscoll enjoys the reputation of being one of the most skilled mechanics on the Pacific coast and is widely and favorably known in the mechanical world not only of this section but in all of the Dominion.

In 1882 Mr. Driscoll was married to Miss Mary Redmond and to this union were born eight children, William M., Irene, Loretto, Joseph, Timothy J., Jr., Genevieve, Frank and Eugene. All of the children are yet at home with the exception of Joseph, who is serving an apprenticeship at the machinist's trade in San Francisco, California.

A man of public spirit who interests himself in the questions and issues of the day, Mr. Driscoll keeps well informed on political matters, although he is not what one might call an active politician. He generally gives his allegiance to the conservative party but often reserves independence of judgment. Fraternally he is connected with the Eagles, having demitted from the Odd Fellows and Foresters on account of his pressing business engagements. His work with the British Columbia Electric Railway Company has been of far-reaching effect in improving the service and conveniences of the road and has found unreserved recognition from the officers and directors of the company. In his activities and interests he has had an important bearing upon the progress of New Westminster, his ability being of that wider kind which is able to control large affairs.

FREDERICK WALLACE HUGHES.

Frederick Wallace Hughes has been a resident of British Columbia since 1887 and during the greater portion of this time has been engaged in contracting and building in Mission City, where in the course of years he has gained an enviable reputation as a far-sighted, able and resourceful business man. He was born in Winfield Village, Peel township, Wellington county, Ontario, July 29, 1860, and is a son of John and Rebecca Hughes, both of whom have passed away. The former was for many years engaged in agricultural pursuits in Wellington county.

Frederick W. Hughes acquired his education in the public schools of Ontario and after laying aside his books moved to the Parry Sound district, where he worked at various occupations for nine years. He came to British Columbia on the 23d of May, 1887, on the first through train into Vancouver, and in the same year he went to the Kamloops district with a Dominion surveying party. In the fall he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, buying a farm on Silver creek which he continued to cultivate and develop for six years thereafter. At the end of that time he disposed of his property and moved into Mission City, turning his attention to the contracting and building business, in which he has since engaged. He has erected many of the finest residences here and a number of business buildings and has secured a large and representative patronage, accorded him in recognition of his fair and honorable business methods and the excellent quality of his work.

On the 4th of September, 1886, Mr. Hughes was united in marriage to Miss Fanny Wood, a daughter of Robert and Fanny Wood, of Ireland, who came from that country to Canada and settled at Parry Sound. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes have become the parents of seven children, all sons. Mr. Hughes is a member of

the Chosen Friends and his religious views are in accord with the doctrines of the Presbyterian church. He is a liberal in his political beliefs and has rendered the province excellent service in various positions of trust, notably that of provincial constable, an office which he held for four years. He was also Dominion fire warden for ten years and in this capacity visited much of the interior of the country, studying existing conditions and encountering many hardships and dangers and meeting with several narrow escapes from death. He has served three times as a member of the Mission City council and is always public-spirited and progressive in matters of citizenship, giving his aid and cooperation to movements for the general good. During the course of many years' residence in this city he has by a life of industry, enterprise and activity in all worthy causes assisted in promoting the development of this part of the province and set an example which is well worthy of emulation.

ADAM WATSON.

One of the pioneers of the Pacific coast was Adam Watson, and though a number of years have come and gone since he passed away, he is well remembered by those who were his associates and friends while he was still an active factor in the world's work. He was born in Greenock, Scotland, in 1823, a son of Robert and Jeanette Watson. The grandfather was an army captain and served his country in the War of 1812.

Adam Watson enjoyed the advantages afforded by a course of study in Greenock College and afterward graduated from a school of engineers in Scotland. He then followed his profession in his native land for a short time, but in 1849 bade adieu to friends and family and sailed for New York. After a brief period there he made his way to California in the year 1850 and secured a position of manager of the iron works of Peter Donahue of San Francisco, serving in that responsible position until June, 1858, when he went to New Westminster, British Columbia, where he purchased some property. After a brief period he went to Victoria and bought a machine shop, which he conducted for a number of years. In 1868 he disposed of this business and returned to San Francisco, where he remained until 1871. He then became interested in mining in British Columbia and was one of the original owners of the Hope silver mine and also of the Taxada iron mine. It was while making a trip in behalf of his mining interests that he contracted the illness which resulted in his death in 1880. He passed away in the Cariboo at the home of his daughter, Mrs. I. B. Nason.

Mr. Watson was married in Scotland in 1848 to Miss Mary MacLachlan, a daughter of Peter and Mary MacLachlan, the former a contractor. Mr. and Mrs. Watson had nine children, of whom four are living: Mrs. I. B. Nason; Mrs. John Bowron; Margaret; and William H. Mrs. Watson, who is still living at the advanced age of eighty-three years, accompanied her husband to New York, where she remained with their two little children while he proceeded to California. As soon as he had made arrangements for a home there, she made the journey under great difficulties and hardships, traveling by boat to Aspinwall, then eight miles by rail and thence on a small boat up the Chagres river. From that point they proceeded on mules, traveling this way from Cruces to Panama, when they once more embarked on an ocean vessel for San Francisco. On board that boat were fifteen hundred men and nine women. Mrs. Watson is numbered among the pioneer women of both California and Victoria. She shared with her husband in all the hardships on the frontier and together they promoted the interests of home and business, Mrs. Watson proving a valuable helpmate to her husband. Their religious faith was that of the Presbyterian church and Mr. Watson gave his political support to the conservative party. He was also a member of the first temperance society formed in Scotland, joining it at an early age, at which time the family lived on what is known as the Troon farm.



ADAM WATSON

Although difficulties and obstacles confronted them in the new world, Mr. and Mrs. Watson never regretted the fact that they came to America, finding in their northwestern province a pleasant home and many congenial friends, together with a measure of success that enabled them, after some years, to enjoy the comforts of life.

OTWAY WILKIE.

Otway Wilkie has resided in British Columbia since 1878 and during the intervening period his interests have extended to many fields, touching closely the military, official and business life of the province. In Vancouver, where he is now secretary of the Fraser Valley Development League, he is recognized as a capable, far-sighted and progressive business man and the quality of his loyalty and patriotism has been proven upon the battlefield during the days of the South African war. He was born in Howth, County Dublin, Ireland, October 4, 1861, and is the fourth son of the late Henry Wilkie, of Lord Charlemont House, assistant registrar general of Ireland and secretary of the Census Commission of that country. The father came to British Columbia in 1887 and located at Langley, where he lived retired until his death, which occurred in February, 1905. Mr. Wilkie's mother was in her maidenhood Alice C. Gordon, a daughter of the late Rev. Richard Bentley Gordon, rector of Duncormack, County Wexford, Ireland, and a granddaughter of Rev. James Gordon, the noted Irish historian. Mrs. Wilkie survives her husband and makes her home in New Westminster.

Otway Wilkie acquired his education in the public schools of his native county, attending Rus in Urbe and the Monkstown Collegiate Institute in County Dublin. It was his ambition as a boy to enter the British army but he eventually abandoned this intention and at the age of seventeen came to British Columbia and located in Langley, on the Fraser river, in 1878. For a time he engaged in fruit growing in that locality, purchasing a part of the old Hudson's Bay Company's grant at Fort Langley. In 1887 he was appointed by the late William Moresby, who was then in charge of the provincial police on the lower mainland, to the commission of special provincial police, an office which he resigned in 1896 in order to accept the appointment as assistant supervisor of the provincial asylum. In October, 1899, when the call came for troops to take part in the Boer war, Mr. Wilkie's patriotic spirit and military ardor were aroused and he took leave of absence, joining the ranks of the first contingent which was sent to the South African battlefields. He was present at every engagement participated in by his regiment in Cape Colony and at Paardeberg, Driefontein and Johannesburg, and received the Queen's medal and four bars. After the close of the hostilities he received his honorable discharge and with a creditable military record returned to New Westminster on New Year's eve, 1900. After his arrival he resumed his duties in connection with the asylum but after a short time was appointed senior constable of the provincial police for Westminster county. This position he resigned in January, 1912, and turned his attention to the real-estate business, forming a partnership with B. G. Walker under the firm name of Walker Brothers & Wilkie. They dissolved partnership in March of the following year and Mr. Wilkie was appointed secretary of the Fraser Valley Development League, with offices in the Progress Club building at Vancouver. He has already proven himself eminently well qualified for his difficult position, his administrative ability, his business discrimination, sound judgment and unquestioned integrity forming important factors in his successful work.

In New Westminster, in 1885, Mr. Wilkie was united in marriage to Miss Kate Taylor, of Langley, and they have become the parents of ten children: Alice Catherine, assistant secretary of the Vancouver General Hospital; Annie Louise, principal of the Port Haney public schools; Elizabeth Geraldine, a teacher

in the Vancouver Heights school in Burnaby; Georgina Nora, the wife of Cecil McCombie, teller in the Bank of Vancouver; Otway J. H., provincial land surveyor; Margaret Gordon, a teacher at Coghlan, in the Langley district; and Barbara Jemison, Beatrice, Catherine Taylor and Arthur Walter, all at home.

Mr. Wilkie is connected fraternally with New Westminster Lodge, No. 1150, Loyal Order of Orange, this being the senior lodge of British Columbia. He is a conservative in his political beliefs and was for two years a member of the town council at Langley. He has always been vitally interested in military affairs and aside from the military connections above mentioned served for ten years in the militia, resigning in 1907, and was the first president of the South African Campaigners. He belongs to the Westminster Club, the United Service Club, the Westminster Progressive Association and he was for one year chairman of the Agricultural Committee. He is also a member of the Board of Trade of New Westminster. He is a man of broad views and varied interests, all of which he has made forces in progress, and he is held in high esteem in Vancouver as a progressive business man and a public-spirited and patriotic citizen.

REV. ALEXANDER DUNN.

Although now living retired, the Rev. Alexander Dunn remains an active factor in the moral development of the west through the influence that he has long exerted over the lives of those who have come under his teachings or been inspired by his example of noble, honorable manhood and lofty purpose. He is a resident of New Westminster and has made his home in western British Columbia for almost four decades. He was born January 30, 1843, in the parish of Leochel-Custmie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, a son of Peter and Jane Dunn, the former a farmer on the estate of Craigievar. The Rev. Alexander Dunn became a pupil in the parish school and his talents attracted the attention of his school master, the Rev. William MacRobert. He was selected to continue his studies but, owing to the fact that an elder brother wished to devote himself to a mercantile life and, therefore left home, Alexander was compelled to give up his studies and assist on the farm. Noting the boy's ability and activity especially along intellectual lines, the father, however, determined to give him further opportunity for study and he attended the grammar school of Aberdeen for several years, subsequent to which time he entered the University of Aberdeen in 1862. Having resolved to enter upon the active work of the ministry, he pursued his arts course in the university and after leaving that institution in 1866 he engaged in teaching in his native parish. Later when a friend of his, who was teaching in England, became ill, Dr. Alexander Dunn went to Darlington, England, where he taught Latin and Greek in the school, remaining there for a year. He then returned to the University of Aberdeen when he took two sessions in divinity. He took his last session in the University of Glasgow and was licensed by the Presbytery of Glasgow to preach and for several years was engaged as a missionary in Glasgow. In 1875 Rev. Simon Gregor visited the Colonial committee of the Church of Scotland, Edinburgh, seeking missionaries for western Canada, and Mr. Dunn was elected to go. He was accompanied by Rev. George Murray and Rev. William Clyde. On his arrival in Victoria, British Columbia, in 1875, he was ordained and soon afterward came to New Westminster, where almost immediately he entered upon the duties which proved to be his life work. He made his way to Langley, in the Fraser valley, where was to be found the largest number of Presbyterians in this part of the country. He had charge of all the district outside of New Westminster as far as Yale. Few realized the difficulties that such a vast and wild district presented. He had to travel long distances to visit his parishioners and such trips entailed many hardships and privations. After laboring faithfully in that way for eleven years he left the Scotch Presbyterian church, and joined the Canadian Presbyterian church and



MR. ALFRED DANA

when the Columbia presbytery was formed in 1886 he was given the choice of several fields. Because of the hard work which he had previously experienced and his impaired health occasioned thereby he chose Alberni church on Vancouver island, where he remained in charge for two and a half years. He then returned to the Fraser river valley and located at Whonnock, thirty-two miles from New Westminster, where he faithfully, persistently and conscientiously labored for eighteen years. In 1905, although still anxious to continue his active service, he was retired. He is one of the few men who did pioneer missionary work in the west that is still alive. He was greatly beloved and respected by all the people among whom he labored whether of his denomination or otherwise, and his words of wisdom sank deep into many hearts and have borne rich fruit in upright lives as the years have gone by. Mr. Dunn is the author of a number of pamphlets and his writings have attracted wide attention and favorable comment.

On the 24th of November, 1882, Mr. Dunn was united in marriage to Miss Annie Karn, a daughter of Levi and Roxy Karn, the former a farmer of Norfolk county, Ontario. Rev. Dunn is still hale and hearty, although he has now reached the psalmist's allotted span of three score years and ten, and he still frequently fills the pulpit in the absence of local ministers. His memory forms a connecting link between the primitive past and the progressive present and he was among the first to plant the seeds of gospel teaching in the Fraser river country. No one can measure the influence of his labors, but all who know him attest to the zeal and consecration of his work and know that his influence has been a far-reaching force for good in the province.

ARTHUR CHARLTON BURDICK.

Arthur Charlton Burdick, a member of the firm of Green & Burdick Brothers, Ltd., insurance agents and dealers in real estate, also enjoys important relations with many other notable corporate concerns in Victoria. He was born on the 30th of January, 1874, at Dorchester Station, Ontario, a son of Isaac Newton and Helen (Carroll) Burdick, the former a native of Nilestown, Ontario, who for many years engaged in the general merchandise business in Dorchester. He also served as clerk of the court for twelve years and was interested in public affairs in that community, having taken up his residence there in pioneer times. He afterward moved to Calgary, Alberta, and from 1891 to 1900 engaged in ranching there, moving in the latter year to Victoria, where he now lives a retired life. The paternal branch of this family is of English origin and the paternal grandparents were natives of Ontario, Canada, the grandfather having engaged in farming there until the time of his death. The maternal grandparents were natives of Ontario, the grandfather having been born in Warwick, that province, and having engaged in the mercantile business there for many years. Both have passed away.

Arthur C. Burdick was one of a family of five children. He acquired his education in the public schools of Dorchester, Ontario, and in the high school at Ingersoll, laying aside his books in 1891 and accompanying his parents to Calgary, where he engaged in ranching in partnership with his father. Later, however, he entered the Hudson's Bay Company's stores in Calgary, Alberta, and retained this connection for six years thereafter, moving in 1897 to Kaslo, British Columbia, where he formed a partnership with F. E. King, establishing a men's furnishing and clothing business under the firm name of Burdick & King. This enterprise grew to be an important and profitable one, but in 1900 Mr. Burdick disposed of his interest in it and went to Vancouver, where he opened up the wholesale clothing business conducted by John W. Peck & Company, serving as joint manager of this concern for three years thereafter. He then moved to Lacombe, Alberta, and, associating himself with R. D. Blair, purchased an interest in the M. J. McLeod General Merchandise Company,

spending three years in the mercantile business there as a member of the firm of Burdick & Blair. During all of this time his business ability was rapidly developing and in 1907, when he moved to Victoria, he was an unusually capable, far-sighted and progressive business man. Here at first he entered into partnership with R. F. Green under the name of Green & Burdick, dealers in real estate and financial agents. In the following year, upon the entry into the firm of N. T. Burdick, a brother of the subject of this review, the firm became known as Green & Burdick Brothers, later becoming a limited liability concern. The senior member of the firm, of whom further mention appears elsewhere in this work, is very active in public life in Victoria and in British Columbia and has many private interests, which require a great deal of his time and attention. This makes it necessary for the subject of this review to concentrate his energies upon the development of the business and its excellent condition at the present time is the best proof of his capabilities. The company does a general real-estate and insurance business, representing fire, liability and bonding concerns. It acts as principal as well as agent in loaning money on mortgages, agreements of sale, etc., and it has placed on the market and handled many of the largest subdivisions in Victoria, its operations centering largely in the northern section of the city. It is one of the most prominent and reliable firms of its kind in the city and the offices of the company, situated on the corner of Broughton and Langley streets, are perfectly appointed in every detail, enabling the members of the firm to give their clients prompt and satisfactory service. In addition to his connection with Green & Burdick Brothers, in the development of whose success he has been a helpful factor, Arthur C. Burdick is also president of the Colonial Trust Company of Victoria, vice president of the Slocan Star Mines, Ltd., of Sandon, British Columbia, and a director in the Crescent Shipping Company, Ltd., and the New Lands of British Columbia, connections which indicate something of the scope of his interests and his high standing in business circles.

In 1901, in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Mr. Burdick was united in marriage to Miss Vina Dixie, whose parents were natives of Petrolea, Ontario. Mr. and Mrs. Burdick have one son, Reginald Charlton, born June 4, 1903, and now attending the University school at Victoria. The Burdick residence is a comfortable and attractive home at 516 Rupert street and the parents are well known in social circles of the city. Mr. Burdick takes an active interest in all kinds of outdoor sports and is especially enthusiastic regarding motoring and baseball. He is a member of the Victoria Automobile Association, the Victoria Golf Club and the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, and his religious views are in accord with the doctrines of the Anglican church. He is well known in the Masonic fraternity, holding membership in St. Andrews Lodge, No. 49, A. F. & A. M., and he belongs to the Pacific and the Union Clubs of Victoria. Eminently progressive and public-spirited in matters of citizenship, he takes a prominent part in local conservative politics, serving at the present time as president of the Metchosisin Central Conservative Association. He is a man of force, experience and capability, possessed of an extensive knowledge of modern business conditions, keenly alive to the demands of the modern business world, far-sighted, clear-minded, and sound in judgment, and he has made substantial contributions to the business growth and development of the city where he makes his home.

LEWIS DAVID ORR.

In real-estate circles in Vancouver the firm of Orr & Ebbage, Limited, occupies a prominent position because of the nature and importance of their business, which has been a direct contribution to the improvement and upbuilding of the city along lines of substantial growth and adornment. Mr. Orr was born in Georgetown, Ontario, February 6, 1879. His parents were also natives of that



LEWIS D. ORR

province and on the paternal side he comes of Irish ancestors and on the maternal of English. In the public schools at Acton, Ontario, he began his education and later became a high-school student in Georgetown. As he approached the age when it seemed wise that he should decide upon a life work he took up the study of pharmacy, in the Ontario College of Pharmacy of Toronto University, and completed the pharmaceutical course by graduation with the class of 1898, with the degree of Ph. B. from Toronto University. He then went to New York city, where he followed his profession until February, 1909, when he came to Vancouver, and here thinking to find a broader and more profitable field in real-estate dealing he opened an office at No. 508 Dunsmuir street and entered actively into the real-estate business under the firm name of Lewis D. Orr & Company. That relation was maintained until the first of the year 1913, when he organized a limited liability company with an old schoolmate and friend, Ernest Ebbage, under the firm style of Orr & Ebbage, Limited, financial, real-estate and insurance agents. Mr. Ebbage is president of the firm and Mr. Orr secretary-treasurer. In this connection they are handling Ontario Heights, a part of the Canadian Pacific Railway reserve, which they opened in the beginning of the present year and are now developing. They either sell vacant property or erect homes on the lots for their owners. This bids fair to become the residence section "de luxe" of South Vancouver, and all property is sold under building restrictions. Only one block north of the tract is Little Mountain park, which, with the exception of Stanley, is the finest park in the city. The firm are putting forth a strenuous effort to meet every requirement of a fine residential district and their sales here have been made to a class of people who feel pride in keeping up the standard established by the firm. Early in 1912 Mr. Ebbage established an office in North Vancouver, which is now a branch office of the present firm of Orr & Ebbage, Limited. The company also have extensive holdings on Lulu island in North Vancouver and likewise in West Vancouver. The partners are both enterprising, alert, energetic and wide-awake young business men, who are making continuous progress in their chosen field of labor.

Mr. Orr is a member of the Progress Club and the British Columbia Golf and Country Club and has social qualities which make him popular in these organizations.

CHARLES FREDERICK HECTOR STEELE.

Charles Frederick Hector Steele is engaged in the real-estate and financial business in Vancouver, his native city. He was born August 6, 1886, and it is believed was the first male child born in Vancouver after the city was incorporated under its present name. His parents are William B. and Sippi Mary (Roberts) Steele, both of whom are natives of Davenport, Iowa, but during their infancy they were taken by their respective parents to Ontario and were married in that province. About 1880 they removed to Manitoba, where they lived for several years, and then by way of the United States they came to British Columbia, arriving in advance of the railway. They went first to New Westminster, where they resided a short time, coming to Vancouver in 1886. William B. Steele is now engaged in the wholesale and retail photography business in Winnipeg, being a member of the well known firms of Steele & Company, Ltd., retail, and Steele Mitchell Company, Ltd., wholesale photographers, and Steele Brothers, Investments, Ltd., financial agents of Winnipeg.

Charles F. H. Steele, received his education in the public schools of Vancouver, Winnipeg and Toronto, and later in the International Correspondence School of Scranton, Pennsylvania, United States, and also in one of the leading colleges in Vancouver. At the age of nineteen he left Vancouver for the east, entering his father's photographic studio in Winnipeg, where he acquainted himself with the art of photography. In 1906 he entered the employ of Steele Brothers,

Investments, Ltd., later taking over the management of the real-estate department, and continued in that capacity for about a year and a half. On the expiration of that period Mr. Steele turned his attention to the real-estate and financial business of his own account in Winnipeg under the firm name of Charles Steele Lang Company, and in the collection business under the name of the Western Canada Collection Agency, later transferring his interest in the collection agency and taking over the interest of Mr. Lang in the realty business, and conducting same under the name of the Charles Steele Realty Company, and although there were several changes in the management, the firm name has remained the same.

In 1908 Mr. Steele returned to his native city transferring the head office of his business from Winnipeg to Vancouver, maintaining an agency in the latter city. During the past five years the company has continued to grow, until today their clientele extends into all the provinces, and besides transacting a general real-estate and investment business they now handle mortgages, insurance, loans and discounts, etc.

On the 6th of August, 1909, in Vancouver, Mr. Steele was united in marriage to Miss Roberta Nisbet, daughter of Robert Nisbet, a prominent real-estate and investment broker of Vancouver.

Mr. Steele is a member of the Exhibition Association and the Progress Club and is interested in various movements for the uplift and benefit as well as material advancement of his native city and province. He possesses the characteristic western spirit of enterprise and determination and in his business affairs is growing with the city.

RALPH ROBINSON.

In the selection of Ralph Robinson to the position of superintendent of city parks of New Westminster the city officers have made a wise selection, for he is ably fitted to fill that important position by former experience. Born in the village of Rennington, Northumberland county, England, on the estate of the duke of Northumberland, his birth occurred on June 5, 1864, his parents being Ralph and Sarah (Edmonson) Robinson, natives of Northumberland, in which county they made their home until their deaths.

Ralph Robinson remained in his native section until he was seventeen years, receiving his education in the public schools. In 1881 he went to Scotland, spending about six years in Edinburgh and other cities of the northern kingdom as gardener, an occupation which he has made his life work. That he has become master of his profession is evident from the work he has done in the improvement of the New Westminster parks. He left Scotland in 1888 for the United States, being for three years located at St. Albans, Vermont, before coming to New Westminster, British Columbia, in 1891. After his arrival here he gave up gardening and for several years was employed by the British Columbia Electric Railway, also holding other positions. In 1901 Mr. Robinson was appointed superintendent of the city parks and under his able management has created flower gardens and beauty spots which greatly contribute to the adornment of the city.

In 1887 Mr. Robinson was married, in Scotland, to Miss Annie Spiers, of Mugdrum, Fifeshire, Scotland. They became the parents of six children, all of whom are still at home, namely: Edward Lewis, machinist at the Schaaque Iron Works of New Westminster; Daphne; Gertrude; Ruth; Stella May; and Alice Eleanor.

Mr. Robinson reserves his independent judgment as regards his political support, voting for such candidates as he considers best fitted to fill the positions to which they aspire. He is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to the blue lodge of New Westminster, and of Royal City Lodge, No. 3, I. O. O. F. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church, in the work of which

they are actively interested. That advancement and development of a city is largely due to its beautification and adornment is readily conceded and the work of Mr. Robinson is, therefore, of an important character as regards the growth of the city. Apart from the ethical point of view, it also plays a role as regards the state of health of the inhabitants and it must be admitted that Mr. Robinson faithfully fulfills his duties, recognizing the responsibility which rests upon his shoulders.

ERNEST AMOS HALL, M. D., L. R. C. P. (Edinburgh).

One of the most prominent and widely known physicians in British Columbia at the present time is Dr. Ernest Amos Hall, who since 1894 has been practicing in Vancouver, specializing in abdominal surgery and in the diseases of women. His great ability has carried him forward into important relations with the professional life of the province and his knowledge of the underlying principles of medicine is evidenced in the excellent results which have steadily attended his labors. He was born near Milton, Ontario, on the 9th of March, 1861, and is a son of Robert Skerrow and Jane Hall, the former one of the oldest settlers in the vicinity of Milton and for many years esquire or local magistrate of his district.

Dr. Ernest Amos Hall acquired his early education in the Canadian Literary Institute at Woodstock, Ontario, and was afterward a student in the Trinity Medical College at Toronto, an institution which has now been merged into the University of Toronto. He was graduated in 1884 with the degree of M. D., F. T. M. S., and in the same year enrolled in the Royal College of Physicians at Edinburgh, Scotland, from which he received the degree of L. R. C. P. Returning to Ontario, he entered upon the practice of his profession in Bruce county and afterward practiced for one year in Toronto. In 1889 he came to British Columbia and after practicing for three or four years went to Germany in order to make an exhaustive study of the diseases of women, in which he had determined to specialize. When he returned in 1894 he settled in British Columbia and he has continued to engage in professional work in the province since that time, confining his attention largely to abdominal surgery and the diseases of women. In Vancouver, where he now resides, he is recognized authority on both branches, his skill being the result of natural ability developed by many years of special training. He today controls a large, representative and continually increasing practice and occupies an unassailable position in professional circles, the excellent results he has accomplished standing as conclusive evidence of his medical knowledge and superior skill in its application.

On the 1st of June, 1885, Dr. Hall was united in marriage to Miss Mary Louisa Fox, a daughter of Dr. Anthony Fox, a practicing physician in Ontario. Dr. and Mrs. Hall have three children, Victor Ernest, Grace Louise and Frederick Greenwood.

In his political views Dr. Hall is an independent liberal and is actively and intelligently interested in public affairs, especially in those relating to the cause of public education, having served as a member of the school board in Victoria in 1905. Fraternally he is affiliated with Victoria Lodge, No. 2, A. F. & A. M., and Victoria Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F. Along professional lines he is a fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine in London, a member of the British Columbia Academy of Sciences and identified with the Canadian Medical Society. He is a contributor to medical journals and received the gold medal offered by the Trinity Alumni Association for the best medical article embodying the results of original investigation. Dr. Hall's paper was entitled "The Relation of Pelvic Diseases in Women to Mental Abnormality," and constituted a valuable contribution to modern medical knowledge. Dr. Hall was appointed for one year secretary of the British Columbia Local Option Society, during which period

he spent much of his time and labor in giving lectures all over the country on the Relation of Intemperance to Public Life and the Relation of Social Disease to Society. He was also the first to advocate the instruction of both sexes on the subject of venereal diseases, sex problems, etc. Dr. Hall was invited by President David Starr Jordan to deliver a series of lectures on the subject before Leland Stanford, Jr., University. He has prepared about sixteen different lectures on such subjects, which he often delivers in local theaters on Sunday afternoons to the benefit of the public. He is a man of superior professional attainments, a student, a thinker and a scientist, keeping in touch with the trend of modern medical progress and to a great extent aiding in the promotion of professional advancement. He has the respect of the most able and successful physicians and surgeons in the province, being, indeed, a leader in their ranks, and he has made substantial and valuable contributions to medical thought and knowledge during the period of his professional activity.

THOMAS NAPIER HIBBEN.

Thomas Napier Hibben, prominent citizen, pioneer merchant and founder of the house of T. N. Hibben & Company, the oldest established and continuously conducted mercantile business in Victoria, and one of the coterie of men whose fine faith in the city's future laid the foundation for the subsequent development from the crude trading post, as they found it, into one of the most prosperous communities, and the acknowledged beauty spot of the Pacific coast, was a native of Charleston, South Carolina, where he was born August 12, 1827.

He was educated in the schools of his native city, and in 1849, in his twenty-first year, was attracted by the gold excitement to California, making the long arduous journey in the familiar prairie schooner of those days. For a time he engaged in mining and prospecting, but finding the rough life not to his liking, he settled in San Francisco, where he established a book and stationery store, which he conducted successfully until 1858, when he sold the business to Bancroft, who afterward became widely known through his authorship and publication of Bancroft's History of the Pacific Coast. In the same year Mr. Hibben came to Victoria, and in partnership with Mr. Carswell purchased the Kurskis Book Store, which they conducted together until 1866, when Mr. Carswell retired and Mr. Hibben assumed entire control of the business. Later, however, Mr. Kammerer and Mr. Bone, the latter of whom had grown up in the business from an errand boy, were taken into partnership.

The original store on Yates street was in 1861 removed to Government street, where larger quarters were required, and recently the fine office and store structure, known as the Hibben-Bone building, was erected to accommodate the rapidly growing trade.

Mr. Hibben's keen foresight and confidence in the city's future prompted him to make considerable investments in real estate and the subsequent remarkable advances in values were ample confirmation of his judgment. Mr. Hibben was for over thirty years a familiar figure in the life of Victoria, although he never sought nor held public office, in fact steadfastly refused to accept honors in this direction. But no project which spelled advancement social, civic, educational or commercial to his adopted city, ever lacked his hearty indorsement and cooperation. Personally he was affable, courteous, generous to those less fortunate than himself, and in his every-day life typified the old-school Southern gentleman.

On January 21, 1864, Mr. Hibben on a visit to England, married Miss Janet Parker Brown, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Gilchrist) Brown, and a short time later they returned by way of the Panama route to Victoria, where a home was established to which he was ever devoted. Mr. and Mrs. Hibben became the parents of four children: Mary R., the wife of W. D. Claussen of California:



THOMAS W. HENRY

Estelle Theus, the wife of T. Claussen of California; and Thomas Napier and James Parker, both of T. N. Hibben & Company.

While Mr. Hibben was always keenly interested in affairs of a public nature, his greatest pleasure was in promoting the happiness of his own family, and his time outside business hours was devoted to them almost to the exclusion of all other interests. He accomplished much in the business world, and won his friendships by kindly sympathy and thoughtful consideration, but his greatest depth of affection was reserved for his family.

He was a member of the Pioneer Society, the Board of Trade and the Reformed Episcopal church, and a strong supporter of the late Bishop Cridge when he seceded from the established church, and formed the Reformed Episcopal congregation in Victoria. Mr. Hibben's death occurred January 10, 1890, and his passing was the occasion for expression of deep regret from the thousands who had known and respected him for his many sterling traits of character.

FREDERICK LESLIE WOLFENDEN.

Frederick Leslie Wolfenden, a young man of energy, resource and ability, well known in business circles of Victoria as a partner of W. A. Millington in the ownership of the King Edward Hotel, has been connected with hotel interests here since 1901, founding a gratifying success in this field upon industry, experience and ability. He was born in Victoria, November 12, 1880, and is the fourth son of Lieutenant Colonel Richard Wolfenden, of whom further mention is made elsewhere in this work.

Frederick L. Wolfenden acquired his education in the Victoria public schools and at the age of fifteen laid aside his books in order to learn the electrician's trade with Hinton & Company. He retained this connection until he was twenty-one years of age and then in 1901 formed a partnership with W. A. Millington and they became connected with the hotel business, operating the Horseshoe Hotel and later the Victoria. In 1905 they sold out their interests in the latter enterprise and secured the Manitoba and the Garrick's Head, selling the latter in 1906 and the former in 1911. One year later they purchased the King Edward and this they have since remodeled and refurnished, making it one of the finest and best equipped hotels in Victoria. It is conducted on the American plan and the partners pay special attention to the excellence of the dining-room service and to the conduct of a high-class and perfectly appointed bar, the fixtures and equipment of which are modern in every detail. As a consequence of their close supervision the hotel is one of the most popular in Victoria and has a representative and prominent patronage.

On the 29th of June, 1903, in Victoria, Mr. Wolfenden was united in marriage to Miss Marian Anderson, a daughter of James and Lillian Anderson, natives of Scotland. The mother emigrated to Canada in 1879 and located first in Ontario, later coming to Victoria, British Columbia. Mr. and Mrs. Wolfenden have two children: Leslie Jack, born June 25, 1904; and James Robert, born April 14, 1907.

Mr. Wolfenden takes an active interest in all kinds of sports, spending a great many of his leisure hours shooting. He also breeds and raises English pointers and standard bred horses and his kennels are among the most famous in the Dominion. He owns twelve of the best English pointers in Canada, his animals bearing the registered name of the Victoria Kennels. They were formerly headed by Champion Victoria Boy and Champion Victoria Spot, who were the sire and dam of many of the bench winners of today. Mr. Wolfenden is the owner of Fannie Putnam, the only mare in the province of British Columbia that was ever sent to the grand circuit and won any of the races. She is the dam of the celebrated stallion Captain John. Mr. Wolfenden is a member of the North Vancouver Kennel Club, the Victoria City Kennel Club and the

Canadian Kennel Club and gives a great deal of his time to perfecting his own kennels, which are already famous in sporting circles. He is in addition a member of the Victoria Gun Club, the British Columbia Agricultural Association, is a member of the Church of England and a conservative in his political views. He is well known among hotel men in this part of the province and the traveling public in general for he possesses the requisites for success in this very difficult field and has aided greatly in securing for the King Edward its present popularity and its gratifying patronage.

WILLIAM STUART DICKSON.

William Stuart Dickson, a well known and representative citizen of Vancouver, was for a number of years successfully engaged in business here as a hotel proprietor, retiring in January, 1913. His birth occurred in Victoria, British Columbia, on the 12th of July, 1866, his parents being John and Surrilda (Dixon) Dickson, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of the United States. John Dickson was for a time engaged in business as a tinsmith of Victoria, later becoming identified with steamboat interests in association with Mrs. Irving, who was then the wife of Captain William Irving and is now Mrs. Ryan.

William S. Dickson pursued a course of study in Nest Academy of Jedburgh, Scotland, and then returned to Canada, attending college at Port Hope, Ontario. In 1883 he returned to his native province and subsequently in Victoria embarked in the cracker business in association with S. D. Nesbit, the enterprise being conducted under the firm style of Nesbit, Dickson & Company for two years. The year 1892 witnessed his arrival in Vancouver. In 1905 he opened the Hotel Butler, remaining its proprietor for a period of less than two years. In September, 1907, he opened the Hotel Irving, continuing active in the conduct of that hostelry until he sold out and retired in January, 1913. Under his management the hotel gained wide popularity and was liberally patronized, for he neglected nothing that could add to the comfort and pleasure of his guests.

In Vancouver, Washington, Mr. Dickson was united in marriage to Miss Annie Cameron, of Victoria, British Columbia, and they now have four children: Dora, the wife of Frank O'Flaherty, of Fort George, British Columbia; Jack; and Surrilda and Anna, at home. Mr. Dickson is a conservative in his political views but takes no active part in politics. He is a member of the Native Sons of British Columbia and also belongs to the Vancouver Athletic Club. The city numbers him among its valued and substantial citizens and one whose aid and cooperation can ever be counted upon to further all movements instituted to promote the general welfare and upbuilding.

JOHN ALEXANDER CATHERWOOD.

The development of British Columbia is attributable in substantial measure to the progressive spirit of its real-estate men, who recognize possibilities and do everything in their power to stimulate trade and promote settlement. Mr. Catherwood, active in this line, is conducting a general real-estate and insurance office in Mission, and he is also manager of the local telephone company. He was born in the province of Ontario, October 26, 1857, and is a son of Thomas and Ann (Abercrombie) Catherwood. The father is now deceased, but the mother is still living.

In the public schools of Caledonia, Ontario, John A. Catherwood pursued his education, passing through consecutive grades to the high school. At the age of eighteen years he began teaching and continued as an active representa-



WILLIAM S. JONES

tive of the profession for four years. He next entered the Dominion government survey on the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and in that year, 1884, was in a train wreck. In 1886 he again took up the profession of teaching, which he followed for four years, but he also located on the homestead near Mission, British Columbia, where he engaged in farming and fruit-raising for more than two decades, carefully developing his land in the production of substantial crops of cereals and fruit. In 1890, 1891 and 1892 he was again in the survey service of the Canadian Pacific Railroad and from 1894 to 1900 taught in the Dewdney schools. From 1905 to 1908 he conducted a general store at Hatzic. In the latter year he turned his attention to the general real-estate and insurance business in Mission and has won many clients during the intervening years. He has negotiated various important realty transfers and is thoroughly familiar with land valuations in this section of the country. He is likewise manager of the local telephone company and as such endeavors to give the most reliable service to the patrons of the corporation. He is also secretary of the Agricultural Association and of the school board and cooperates in various measures which constitute important elements in the substantial growth and progress of the district in which he lives.

On Christmas day of 1886, Mr. Catherwood was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Solloway, a daughter of Thomas and Ann Solloway, and they have become the parents of eight children: Lilian, who is still with her parents; Edith, who is engaged in teaching school; Phillip; Ewart and Cecil, who are attending school; Ernest; Myrtle; and Godfrey. Mr. Catherwood and his family attend the English church.

The fraternal relations of Mr. Catherwood are with the Masons and he has been a prominent member of Pacific Lodge, No. 16, F. & A. M. for many years. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of Foresters and of the Orangemen. His political support is given to the conservative party and he filled the position of reeve of the municipality for ten years. He has also been returning officer in Dewdney Riding since the McBride government has been in power. For the past eleven years he has been a notary public and is registrar of marriage licenses under the marriage act, for British Columbia. He stands staunchly in support of what he believes to be for the best interests of city and province and his official record is commendable by reason of the progressive spirit which actuates him in all his public service.

WILLIAM DOW KEITH, M. D.

Dr. William Dow Keith, a prominent and successful physician and surgeon in Vancouver, was born in Toronto, Ontario, in 1872 and is a son of George and Agnes (Dow) Keith, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of Whitby, Ontario. The parents reside in Toronto, where the father has been for nearly fifty years prominently connected with mercantile interests.

Dr. Keith acquired his early education in the public schools of his native city and there attended high school and Toronto University, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. B. in 1895. In the following year he took the conjoint examination in England and received the degrees of M. R. C. S. and L. R. C. P. For a year and a half thereafter he practiced in England and in the fall of 1898 came to Vancouver, where a short time afterward he resumed his professional work. After eight months he removed to Van Anda, Texada island, where he practiced during the years 1900, 1901 and 1902, after which he took a course in post-graduate work at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. Returning to Vancouver with broadened knowledge and added experience, he again opened an office in this city, where he has remained in active and successful practice since that time. His patronage has continually grown in volume and importance, as he has demonstrated his ability to cope with the intricate problems which frequently confront the physician. He keeps in touch with the

most advanced professional thought, never considering his medical education complete but carrying it forward by individual study, reading and research. For the past five years he has been on the staff of the Vancouver General Hospital and is a member of the city and provincial medical societies, his ability being widely recognized in the profession. He was for some years identified with the Canadian Medical Association but has since resigned.

In Vancouver, on the 15th of November, 1911, Dr. Keith was united in marriage to Miss Isabella Hall, of Peterboro, Ontario, and they have one son, William Dow, Jr. The Doctor is a member of the Presbyterian church and is a liberal in his political beliefs, interested in the growth and development of the city but not active as an office seeker. He belongs to the Shaughnessy Heights Golf and the Feriote Country Clubs of Vancouver and is well and favorably known in social circles. He has gained recognition as one of the able and successful physicians here and by his labors, his high professional attainments and his sterling characteristics has justified the respect and confidence in which he is held by the medical fraternity and the local public.

DAVID MAIN.

David Main is one of the well known and substantial citizens of Vancouver, where for many years he has been engaged in the building trade but now practically spends his time in looking after his valuable realty holdings. He came to this city in 1891 and, with the exception of a few years spent in northern British Columbia, has been a resident of Vancouver ever since. Born in Nairn, Scotland, December 18, 1863, Mr. Main is a son of Robert Bunker Main and Margaret, (an) Main, both of Nairn, Scotland. The parents of our subject spent their entire lives in their native town. Robert Bunker Main was a sea captain and a man of independent spirit and strong character, successful and greatly esteemed. At the age of seventy-three years he died suddenly of apoplexy, passing away after four hours of illness. His wife survived him for about nine years, her demise occurring when she had attained the age of eighty-four years. Mr. Main was the youngest, but one, of a family of eleven, seven of whom grew to maturity.

His father, Robert Bunker Main, was born in Nairn, Mr. Main was then fourteen years of age when his father's death occurred and served a period of five years. As soon as his apprenticeship was completed he left for America, believing that greater opportunities were to be found on this side of the Atlantic. Arriving in Pennsylvania in March, 1887, he followed his trade in Philadelphia and throughout the state for four years. While there he was appointed head carpenter on board the state training ship Saratoga. In March, 1891, he came to Vancouver, British Columbia, and followed his trade until 1898. In that year he left his family in this city. Then making his way to northern British Columbia he contracted as a carpenter and builder in Atlin and White Horse during the years 1898 to 1902. While in Atlin he built the government houses, the Bank of British North America buildings, the Kootenay Hotel and many other works. In the fall of 1900 he built scows for himself, loaded them with lumber in Atlin and crossed the lakes to White Horse, where lumber was very scarce, costing sixty dollars per thousand in Atlin and bringing it down to a few dollars per thousand in White Horse. These were the first loaded scows to go down the river from Atlin. The oars which were forty-five feet long with eleven-inch blades, made from small trees, were used for steering purposes. At White Horse he remained until the fall of 1902, when he returned to Vancouver. Upon his arrival here he was employed by Messrs. J. H. and J. W. Brothers as their shore carpenter and remained with them until the fall of 1904. He then formed a partnership with T. G. McBride, engaging in the building-material business, and so continued suc-



JOHN B. BROWN

cessfully until August, 1911, when he dissolved the partnership. He has since been largely engaged in looking after his private interests. The success of David Main proves the value of close application and steady work, for he has attained to a substantial place among the residents of Vancouver by doing the work nearest at hand in the best way possible. He has ever been upright in all his dealings and, therefore, has won a fair measure of success.

Mr. Main has been married three times. On the 20th of February, 1891, he wedded Janet Mein Main, by whom he had two sons, Robert and James, who are strong and stalwart lads of much promise, standing almost six feet in height. They are now being educated abroad. The wife and mother passed away suddenly on the 8th of October, 1895, and on the 13th of December, 1901, at Kamloops, British Columbia, Mr. Main married Janet Ian. Unto them was born a son, William Ian, who is at home. On the 11th of January, 1908, after a lingering illness, the mother was called to her final rest. Mr. Main returned to his native land and on the 21st of February, 1912, was there united in marriage to Miss Helen Ross, a daughter of Thomas and Ann (Simpson) Ross, of Burghead, Scotland. Her father was a man widely and favorably known in his native section as a successful fish curer. His demise occurred at Burghead, where the mother still resides at the ripe old age of eighty-four. They reared a family of fourteen children, eleven of whom are yet living. Mrs. Helen Main is a lady of many accomplishments and excellent traits of character and has won the love and esteem of all who know her.

In his political views Mr. Main is a liberal and has always interested himself in politics. He belongs to the Independent Order of Foresters, holding membership in Court Burrard, No. 347. As a member of the Presbyterian church he has always taken an active interest in matters concerning it. Quietly pursuing his course, Mr. Main has made his mark in the world and has ever done his full share as a citizen of his community. He is a public-spirited man in the best sense of the world, loyal to his city, to its traditions and to its interests.

FRANCIS MAWSON RATTENBURY.

Has it ever been your good fortune, gentle reader, to enter the harbor of Victoria, British Columbia, on a summer's afternoon or evening? If so, you will recall a scene of memorable loveliness. In the foreground a fleet of pleasure-boats riding at anchor in James Bay; on the left the large business blocks of the commercial section of the city; directly in front of you the majestic Empress Hotel of the Canadian Pacific Railway system; on the right the imposing legislative buildings of the government of the province; and the whole picture framed by a massive stone causeway, beyond which lie beautiful green lawns dotted with flowers and shrubbery. If you have seen this you must have been impressed, as has everyone else, with what is unanimously declared to be one of the most strikingly beautiful spots to be found in the whole world, and you will be interested, therefore, in learning that the subject of this sketch, Francis Mawson Rattenbury, more than anyone else contributed to such splendid achievement in civic development. For it was his genius which reared those two great structures—the Parliament buildings and the Empress Hotel, which will ever stand as a monument to his skill. It was his brain that developed plans and ideas which, when put into effect, produced these magnificent specimens of architectural art.

A few months after Mr. Rattenbury's arrival from England in 1892, he entered in a competition which was open to the whole world for plans for the Parliament buildings at Victoria. No less than sixty-seven of the most competent men in the profession essayed to win the tempting prize. It was stipulated that all plans should be sent in anonymously so that there could not be grounds for the slightest suspicion of favoritism; and they were sent to Montreal to be judged. This was admittedly a severe test, and Mr. Rattenbury's success is therefore all the more

notable and important. Shortly after the prize for the most acceptable plan had been awarded, work was commenced on the buildings and they were duly completed and opened in 1898. Since that date scores of the most eminent members of the profession throughout the world have visited Victoria, and expressed not only approval of the type of architecture in Mr. Rattenbury's design, but amazement that at this remote outpost of the empire should be found one of the most strikingly beautiful public buildings in existence. But it remained for His Majesty, King George, to pay the crowning tribute to Mr. Rattenbury's genius. Concluding his trip around the world (then Prince of Wales) His Royal Highness visited Victoria and was presented with an address on the steps of the Parliament buildings. On reaching England and describing his impressions on his great imperial tour, he mentioned that he had been much struck with the many fine public buildings in Canada—"two of which had left an imperishable impression on his mind, the Parliament buildings at Ottawa, and the legislative buildings at Victoria." Just here it may be mentioned that at this writing the government of British Columbia has well under way large additions to the present buildings, including a library building, drawn to plans by Mr. Rattenbury. These works will entail an expenditure of several million dollars.

Mr. Rattenbury was born at Leeds, England, in October, 1867, a son of John and Mary (Mawson) Rattenbury. After a liberal education at the Leeds grammar school and Yorkshire College, he became an articulated pupil in the well known architectural firm of Lockwood & Mawson, the latter member of the firm being his uncle. Here, in a concern already famous, and one selected to compete for the magnificent Law Courts buildings in London, he received that groundwork in the profession which developed that latent genius which later found expression in the noble piles which grace the gateway to the city of Victoria. After five years of close study as a pupil, he was admitted to a practice in the firm; and this he followed for about two years. Then came his departure for Canada and his location in British Columbia.

It was but natural, following his success with the Parliament buildings at Victoria, that his services should be much in demand. The Canadian Pacific Railway, always in search of talent, quickly seized upon the opportunity of enlisting the genius of this new light in the architectural world, and deluged him with work, which he took up with that great energy and determination that have characterized all his career. The Empress Hotel at Victoria is of course the most notable and conspicuous of his many successful undertakings for the great Canadian Transportation Company.

Other large corporations also enlisted his services. Thus in open competition he won the commission for the Bank of Montreal's new building in Victoria, which was followed by orders for many other bank premises for the same financial concern. He found time, however, during this strenuous period, to design many of the beautiful residences, which adorn Victoria, "the City of Homes," and also residences at Vancouver and, indeed, in the whole of western Canada. A splendid type of his art in applying the Colonial style of architecture is to be found in Government House, Victoria, the official home of the lieutenant-governor of the capital city of British Columbia.

In 1911 he was awarded the work of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company—designing the many hotels of the company in the west, the most notable of which is the Prince Rupert, at the city of that name, the terminus on the Pacific of the railway, which when completed will cost two million dollars. For the same railway company he has designed beautiful mountain hotel resorts. Two of the chief of these are located at Mount Robson and Jasper Creek, costing one million dollars each. He has also in hand magnificent depots and terminals for the Grand Trunk Pacific at Prince Rupert.

Despite his devotion to his art, Mr. Rattenbury has found time to cultivate a strong instinct for commercial ventures and with conspicuous success. As early as 1896 he designed and had built a new type of portable house for which there sprung up a great demand. A first shipment was sent to the far-off Canary islands,

and he was immediately deluged with orders for many more; but larger undertakings claiming his attention, he abandoned this line of endeavor. Another sample of his versatility may here be given—he joined in the first venture to put into practical effect the idea of shipping frozen salmon to Europe, which proved the forerunner of a trade which has now assumed immense proportions.

Nor is this all. In 1898 during the memorable Klondike gold excitement, famous sea-faring men, great steamship corporations, and, in fact, any who had sufficient nerve, attempted to open the water route to the Yukon. Millions were spent, and all to no purpose, and then Mr. Rattenbury, in an independent venture, finally hit upon an idea which worked out successfully. At Victoria he had built three boats, which were shipped, knocked-down, and cost each five thousand dollars, to Skagway. They were packed to Lake Bennett, where they were to be launched. To transport them over the Pass with all the attendant hardships cost seventy-five thousand dollars, at the rate of thirty cents per pound. The boats were sixty feet long constructed especially to meet the necessities of the perilous undertaking. He was laughed at, called a fool for his pains, but he was made of stern stuff, and took the chance. He scored a complete and great success in this venture. These steamers, the *Ora*, *Nora*, and *Flora*, are known to all the pioneers of the Yukon. They for a time had a monopoly of the steamboat traffic on the waterways leading to the Yukon. The boats brought the first gold from the famous Klondike region, and Mr. Rattenbury and his associates continued to operate them until 1900 when the fleet was acquired by the White Pass & Yukon Railway Company. Mr. Rattenbury was no stranger to the Yukon. In 1897 he bought sixty head of cattle, which he sent through to Dawson after a perilous expedition, arriving just in time to prevent the inhabitants from starving.

In addition to his many professional activities, Mr. Rattenbury is a director of the Melrose Company, painting, papering and decorating, one of the largest concerns in the province, of which he was one of the founders. He was also one of the organizers and is a director of the Edmonton Breweries, Ltd.

At this writing Mr. Rattenbury is reeve of the Oak Bay district, a charming neighboring municipality of Victoria, towards the developing of which he is rendering conspicuous service. His own home at Oak Bay is one of the most charming country residences to be found in the entire west. It may be also mentioned, that Mr. Rattenbury is advisory architect for the Uplands, Ltd., which firm is developing one of the choicest residential tracts in the world, on a property which overlooks Cadboro Bay.

In 1911 the subject of this sketch was president of the British Columbia Architectural Association, and is now honorary president of that body. He is a member of the Union Club, Vancouver Club, Royal Automobile Club (London) and Royal Yacht Club (Victoria). He takes the keenest interest in all forms of athletic sport.

In 1898 Mr. Rattenbury was married to Miss Florence Nunn, of Victoria, and he has two children, Francis Burgoyne and Mary. Personally, like all men of achievement, he is extremely modest in demeanor and conduct. Amongst his intimates he is voted a jolly good fellow—and Victoria and British Columbia are proud to number him amongst their most progressive citizens.

THOMAS HANEY.

Thomas Haney, in whose honor the town of Port Haney was named when the Canadian Pacific Railroad extended their lines through this section of the country, is one of the widely known pioneer ranchers of this district, of which he has been a resident for more than thirty-five years. He is a native of Nova Scotia, his birth having occurred on Cape Breton island, July 22, 1841, and a son of Dennis and Bridget (Handlen) Haney, who are deceased.

The early years in the life of Thomas Haney were passed in the province of Ontario, where he pursued his education in the public schools until he was a youth of fifteen. He then learned brick-making, which trade he there followed for twenty years. In 1876, he crossed the continent to California, locating in the Sacramento valley, but after a brief sojourn there he continued his journey to British Columbia, New Westminster being his destination. From there he came to the present site of Port Haney in 1877, and here he homesteaded a hundred and sixty acres of land in the cultivation and improvement of which he diligently engaged for many years. He prospered in his undertakings and after the town of Haney was founded he here established a brickyard, which he operated with a good measure of success until eleven years ago. He then disposed of this industry and subsequently invested the proceeds in a livery stable he still owns but has turned over to the management of one of his sons. As he has now attained the advanced age of seventy-two years, Mr. Haney has entirely withdrawn from active business and is spending the evening of life in well earned ease and rest.

At Paris, Ontario, on the 14th of October, 1873, Mr. Haney was united in marriage to Miss Anna Calligan, a daughter of Daniel Calligan, and to them were born six children: Daniel, who married Miss May Knox; Frank; Anna, deceased; Elizabeth; Maud, now Mrs. Morrison; and May, who is deceased.

In religious faith the family are loyal to the teachings of the Roman Catholic church, and politically Mr. Haney supports the conservative party. He has served on the council for about fourteen years and he and his son, Daniel, own the water rights of Port Haney and supply the water to the village at very low rates. He is one of those, who have contributed to the upbuilding and development of the town by the intelligent and capable manner in which he has directed his business affairs as well as by the public spirit he has manifested in matters of citizenship.

DAVID EVANS.

For more than a quarter of a century the energies of David Evans have been devoted to diversified farming and dairying in the vicinity of Somenos, where he owns a hundred acres of fertile land in the development of which he has met with a good measure of success. He was born in Montgomeryshire, North Wales, in June, 1843, and is a son of James and Esther Evans, likewise natives of Wales, where they passed their entire lives.

The son of a farmer, David Evans was reared in the simple manner of the country folk of that section, being given such advantages as fell to the lot of the majority of lads with whom he associated. He attended school until he was fifteen, and when not engaged with his studies assisted with the work about the farm. The son of hard-working people he early had instilled in him the habits of thrift and industry which have characterized him through life and won him such success as he has enjoyed. Upon leaving school he diligently applied himself to mastering the problems of practical agriculture, under the direction of his father, whom he assisted with the duties of the farm until he was nineteen. The colonies had long had a strong fascination for him, as in common with the majority of youths he longed to pursue his career under new conditions and amid different surroundings from those in which he was born. Therefore about 1862, he left home and took passage for British Columbia. As none of the transcontinental railways had yet been thought of he had to make the trip by way of Panama and San Francisco, with Victoria as his destination. They made the journey in about six weeks,—excellent time for that period even under the most favorable conditions. The first three years of his residence in this country were passed in Victoria, where he followed any occupation which afforded him an opportunity of making an honest living. At the expiration of that time



MR. AND MRS. DAVID EVANS

he came to Duncan and took up a hundred acres of timber land. He cut the trees by hand and hauled them away with an ox team, the work progressing slowly owing to primitive methods. However, he worked early and late in his efforts to hurry operations and during the period of his residence brought a large portion of the tract under cultivation. At the end of five years he turned the place over to his brother, James Evans, who had recently come from California. For some time thereafter he worked in the lumber woods, but he subsequently returned to this section and took up another hundred acres of wild land at Somenos. This was likewise covered with a dense growth of timber and its clearing involved the most severe labor. He had resolved to establish a home here, however, and applied himself to his undertaking with the determination of purpose which brings results. As soon as he had placed a portion of his holding under cultivation he bought some cattle and engaged in the dairy business, having been the first settler to ship milk to Nanaimo. He engaged in dairying and diversified farming with a good measure of success, continuing active until a year or so ago. Mr. Evans has of recent years erected a larger, modernly appointed, substantial house to take the place of the log cabin he first built on his homestead, and he has added further to its value by a number of other improvements.

In April, 1878, Mr. Evans married Miss Margaret McLay, a daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Crawford) McLay, natives of Scotland. They came to British Columbia among its earliest pioneers, in 1862, but subsequently crossed the border to California, in which state they made their home for several years, returning to British Columbia in 1873 and making settlement in the Cowichan valley. Mr. McLay at one time owned five to six hundred acres of land but has since disposed of some of the property. Three hundred and ten acres, however, are still retained in the family. Mrs. McLay is deceased and her husband now makes his home with Mr. and Mrs. Evans. The latter became the parents of eleven children: Harry; Bessie, who married Thomas Costley, of Cowichan; Robert, who wedded a Miss Bishop, of Victoria; James; John; Esther, the wife of John Costley, of Somenos; Mary Ann, deceased, who was the wife of William Nicholson, of Ontario; and William, George, Robina and Margaret.

Mr. Evans is one of the well known pioneers of this section, having located here long before the railroad was built and many years before the town of Duncan was established. He has never figured conspicuously in public affairs but is recognized as one of the enterprising and progressive citizens of his community by reason of the encouragement he has accorded the various movements inaugurated to promote the development of the country and advance the welfare of its citizens. His residence covers the great formative period in the history of this district, the transformation of which he has witnessed from practically a forest to one of the richest agricultural sections in the province and he has the satisfaction of knowing that he has been one of those who has contributed his full share and more in forwarding this development.

DONALD CAMERON.

Donald Cameron is a partner in the firm of Cleveland & Cameron, civil engineers and surveyors of Vancouver. His entire life has been devoted to the profession in which he is engaged and his broadening experience has constantly developed his ability and called forth his latent powers and resources. He was born at Appin, Argyle, Scotland, a son of Angus and Elizabeth Campbell (MacDonald) Cameron, the former a member of the Glen Nevis branch of the Camerons. The son attended the Appin school, the normal school of Glasgow and the Glasgow University, and having completed a course in civil engineering, entered upon the active practice of the profession. He served an apprenticeship in Glasgow with David Smith and Ritchie Rodger and he was for six years resident engineer on works of bridge building, road and street making, sewerage

and water supplies. He has made his home in Vancouver since 1907 and has become well established as a prominent representative of his profession in this city. He served as city surveyor of Exeter for nearly a quarter of a century or from January, 1878, until September, 1902, this position being equivalent in this country to that of city engineer. When Mr. Cameron retired from office on September 25, 1902, an elaborately embossed testimonial was presented to him by the mayor and councilmen expressing deep appreciation of his valuable services in connection with furnishing the city with a most adequate and satisfactory water and sewer service and regretting greatly his leaving from the position which he had so long and so capably filled. This expression of gratefulness was most appropriate and fitting, as the particular system which had been installed by Mr. Cameron in Exeter was not an already adopted type but a new invention of his genius, for it was he who invented that so called "Septic Tank System" of sewerage, which name he gave it, and it was first used in Exeter. Mr. Cameron also developed the automatic system of sewage filtration which is now widely used. These systems are known all over the world and letters of inquiry have reached Mr. Cameron from Russia, New Zealand and many other countries asking him to explain their methods and way of operation. Engineers from many lands came to Exeter after the new systems were installed to make inquiries and inspect the plants. The services which Mr. Cameron has rendered in this connection cannot be too highly estimated and place him among the foremost engineers who occupy themselves with water-supply-system and sewage-disposal problems.

On the 31st of October, 1879, Mr. Cameron was married at Alloa, Clackmannanshire, to Miss Margaret Johnstone, a daughter of John Johnstone, of Carsebridge, Alloa. The children of this marriage are: Angus Johnstone, who married Ivy Power, daughter of the late Dr. Power, of London, England; Ivan Johnstone; Ursula Campbell, the wife of Ernest Dowie, of North Vancouver; Hazelton Robson; Elizabeth Johnstone, the wife of Sydney Humphreys, of Vancouver; Euan Donald; James Johnstone; Colin and Somerled.

Mr. Cameron was a member of the Nineteenth Lanark Rifle Volunteers, the First Rifle Volunteers of Exeter and the First Devon and Somerset Royal Engineer Volunteers. He retired with the rank of captain and the long service medal. Since 1883 he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity and in his life has exemplified the beneficent spirit of the craft, although he has never sought official honors in the order.

THOMAS ARTHUR O'CONNOR.

Thomas Arthur O'Connor was born in Campbellton, New Brunswick, on the 27th of February, 1859, eldest son of Francis and Elizabeth O'Connor, who were farmers of that place. His education was acquired in the public schools, after which he sought employment in connection with railroad work on the Inter-Colonial Railroad. Afterward he came to British Columbia in March, 1883, arriving in New Westminster when a young man of twenty-four years. He was familiar with many experiences of pioneer life in British Columbia. He was first employed at Yale on the construction work of the Canadian Pacific Railroad when Mr. Onderdonk was supervisor. He also drove stage from Yale to Cariboo, where in many places the road was so narrow that it was almost impossible for two teams to pass one another. Running along the edge of very high cliffs made it very dangerous traveling. He next was employed at the Bon Accord Hatchery, on the Fraser river, for several years. He skated on the ice, down the river, from the hatchery to New Westminster, a distance of about three miles about the year 1884 or 1885. On the expiration of his service at the hatchery he was appointed outside guard at the provincial jail. This was in the year 1887 and he there remained until 1903 when he was superannuated, on account of ill health,



THOMAS A. O'CONNOR

and retired on a pension, having served in that position for more than a quarter of a century. He figured in preventing many attempted jail breaks and was usually successful in frustrating all such plans to escape justice and evade the law. He broke in many a team of horses while in the government employ and was also very fond of hunting. Pitt Meadows and Mud Bay were his favorite hunting spots for ducks, etc.

Mr. O'Connor was married to Miss Nettie Bell of Vancouver in 1887, and to this union were born ten children, Mrs. Greta Cook, Leslie, George, Mrs. Mildred Reid, Elizabeth, Garfield, Lincoln, Frances, Arthur and Erma, who died in infancy. Mr. O'Connor was devoted to his family and enjoyed the high regard of many friends. He was a fancier of poultry, which he raised and exhibited, winning many prizes. He was considered one of the best judges of poultry in the province and his own poultry yard showed as fine specimens as could be found anywhere. A conservative in politics, he belonged to the Odd Fellows and was a true and devoted member of the Methodist church for many years. His life was actuated by high and honorable principles and he always aimed for the high standard of righteousness. He had a bright disposition which endeared him to all. He passed away to his reward in Heaven, on the 2d of July, 1910, leaving behind him a memory fondly cherished by his family and all who knew him.

HENRY FREDERICK HEISTERMAN.

On the list of Victoria's honored dead appears the name of Henry Frederick Heisterman, who for thirty-four years was an active factor in shaping the business development of the city, gaining during that time a personal success which placed him among men of marked ability and substantial worth. He was among the earliest residents of the city, arriving here in 1862, and shortly afterward he became connected with the real-estate business, conducting a large enterprise of this character until his death. He was born in Bremen, Germany, July 22, 1832, and was a descendant of an old and highly respected German family. He acquired his education in his native country and when eighteen years of age moved to Dantzic, where for three years thereafter he engaged in commercial pursuits. In 1853 he removed to Liverpool, England, and engaged in the commission business there until 1862, becoming during that time a citizen of Great Britain. Rumors of gold discoveries attracted him to the Pacific coast and he landed in Victoria in August, 1862. His quest for gold proved unsuccessful, however, and he turned his attention to the establishment of a reading-room and Chamber of Commerce in this city, meeting with fair success in their conduct. He disposed of his interests, however, at the end of six months and began dealing in paints and glass in partnership with John Banks. Their association terminated eight months later and in 1864 Mr. Heisterman engaged in the real-estate and insurance business, and the concern under his able management became one of the largest of its kind in the province. Twenty-six years after its foundation, in 1884, G. W. Haynes became a partner and this relationship continued until Mr. Heisterman's death, which occurred August 29, 1896. He was at that time the head of a large business concern which owed its foundation to his initiative and enterprise and its continued and remarkable growth to his business ability and organizing power. He owned also valuable holdings in city property individually and was a man of considerable wealth which he had won by his own efforts and which he used always wisely and worthily.

In 1872 Mr. Heisterman was united in marriage to Miss Laura Adams Haynes, a daughter of Perly Haynes, of the state of Maine. Mr. and Mrs. Heisterman became the parents of seven children, six of whom are living, as follows: Bernard S., a member of the firm of Heisterman & Forman, of Victoria, this being the outgrowth of a concern established by the subject of this review;

Laura Agnes, the wife of D. R. Ker, a record of whom appears elsewhere in this work; Sylvia L., who married R. E. Brett, of Victoria; Verna A., the wife of Arthur G. Smith; Olive Irene, of Victoria; and Henry George, who is practicing law in this city.

Mr. Heisterman was a broad-minded and clear-sighted man, and his interests extended to many fields, lying always, however, along lines of advancement and progress. For a number of years he served on the board of school trustees and he was a member of the Victoria Board of Trade from the time of its organization until his death. He was a member of the Masonic order, having taken the degrees of the York Rite, and he became a member of the commandery. He filled many of the offices in this order and was grand secretary of the grand lodge of the province. He was identified also with the Pioneer Society and indeed was one of the earliest settlers in Victoria, witnessing the period of the city's greatest growth and development and bearing an active and honorable part in the work of upbuilding. His business activity was a valuable element in the early progress of the city and his genuine personal worth firmly established him in the regard of those with whom he was associated.

PETER CURRAN DUNLEVY.

No phase of pioneer development in the northwest was unfamiliar to Peter Curran Dunlevy and in many ways he was closely connected with the work of development and improvement as different lines of business were introduced and the country was opened up to the business enterprises which have promoted its greatness and wrought its prosperity.

Mr. Dunlevy was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, October 21, 1833, a son of Jeremiah and Rose Dunlevy, and the public schools of his native city afforded him his educational privileges. In 1854, when a young man of but twenty-one years, he went to the Feather River district of California and there engaged in buying gold from the miners. In 1857 he left that state and made his way northward to British Columbia. He immediately afterward entered the Cariboo country as a goldseeker, being one of the first to arrive in that district, in which he continued to make his home for forty-five years. In 1858 he mined on the Fraser river, which he followed from Yale, mining all the way along the Quesnelle river and eventually proceeding up that river to the Forks. He followed the discovery of the first gold strike on Butler creek and later proceeded on to Williams creek. No phase of mining life and experience in the Cariboo country was unknown to him. He went through the usual experiences of the miner who seeks gold in a region to which civilization has not hitherto penetrated. He opened a store at Beaver Lake when the Cariboo trail was finished in 1864 and subsequently removed to Mud Lake and thence to Soda Creek. In 1871 he made a trip to the Peace river, returning in one season. At Beaver Lake he established a store and later founded trading posts throughout the Cariboo and Peace River districts until at one time he was the owner of a chain of nine trading posts. He traded furs with the Indians and furnished outfits for the miners, and in fact utilized all the different opportunities for trade that were offered in the frontier country. He was continuously engaged in these enterprises until 1896, when he closed out the different outposts but continued his trading at Soda Creek, in connection with which he was also engaged in farming and in the cattle business. He owned one thousand acres of land, one half of which was under cultivation. His last days were spent at Soda Creek, where he passed away October 15, 1905, at the age of seventy-two years.

The efforts of Mr. Dunlevy were an important feature in the development and upbuilding of the sections in which he operated. He it was who conceived the idea of the building of a railway from Victoria to Sidney, assisted in



PETER CURRAN DUNLEVY

getting a charter for a company and in the raising of capital for the construction of the line. He was also influential in securing the charter and financing the Nelson-Fort Shepard Railway and was interested in mining on a large scale throughout the province, especially in the Cariboo district. He spent nearly two hundred thousand dollars in the installation of a stamp mill at Island Mountain and his business affairs in all these different connections were an element in public progress as well as in individual success, so that the name of Peter C. Dunlevy is written high on the roll of western Canada's honored and valued pioneers.

On the 9th of November, 1875, Mr. Dunlevy was united in marriage, at Victoria, British Columbia, to Miss Jennie Huston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Guy Huston, who were natives of Ireland and at an early day made their way to San Francisco. It was in that city that Mrs. Dunlevy was born, November 9, 1854, but during her early girlhood her parents removed with their family to Victoria. Since her husband's death Mrs. Dunlevy has become the wife of Dr. S. E. Mostyn-Hoops and still resides at Soda Creek. By her first marriage there were five children: Canissa, now living in New York city; Carlton, who died in Vancouver in 1910; Gertrude, the wife of George E. Powell, a barrister of Vancouver; Stanley P., living in Vancouver; and Marvin, who is attending college at Portland, Oregon.

Mr. Dunlevy was conservative in his political faith and a Catholic in his religious belief. For many years he continued a resident of the northwest and was a link between the pioneer past and the progressive present, his memory reaching back to the days when all travel was done by way of the rivers or on pack horses over a trail; when it was the desire to win wealth in the mines that brought the majority of people to the Cariboo, and when conditions showed every evidence of a frontier existence. The miner's camp or the settler's rude cabin constituted the principal features in most districts into which the white man had penetrated, and around him were all the evidences of primal nature. Mr. Dunlevy witnessed the great changes which brought about modern development and was active among the business men whose labors wrought present day conditions. Success attended his efforts and he won not only a comfortable competence but also a good name among his many friends and acquaintances.

GEORGE GIBBARD, SR.

George Gibbard, Sr., who is considered one of the oldest settlers in the Mission district, was for almost a quarter of a century closely associated with agricultural interests here, the period of his activity covering the time of the greatest growth and development of this part of the province. Out of the wilderness he hewed a model farm and, keeping pace with the rapid progress of the province, gradually accumulated a comfortable fortune which has enabled him to retire from active life. He was born in Buckinghamshire, England, May 2, 1853, and is a son of Charles and Elizabeth Gibbard, both of whom have passed away, the father having followed agricultural pursuits during all of his active life.

George Gibbard acquired his education in the schools of Buckinghamshire but at the early age of eight years was obliged to lay aside his books and earn his own livelihood. He is therefore in all essential respects a self-made man and the hardships of his early life engendered in his character qualities of self-reliance and independence which formed important factors in his later success. Until he was eighteen years of age he worked at farm labor and then moved into Staffordshire, where he learned the baker's trade, following this from 1871 to 1884. In the latter year he emigrated to Canada, taking with him a letter from the agent at Birmingham to the agent at Quebec. The latter gave Mr. Gibbard and his family free transportation from Quebec to Toronto "because he was considered

a superior man of the laboring class." At Palmerston, in the latter province, he established a bakery and after conducting this for two and a half years, he sold his business. Having heard of the wonderful opportunities which the west offered and disliking the severe winters in the east, he came to British Columbia, settling in New Westminster, April 18, 1887. After remaining a short time in that city he preempted land in Cedar valley and began its development at a time when pioneer conditions prevailed everywhere. For miles around the wilderness stretched unbroken by roads or settlements. On account of these conditions Mr. Gibbard was obliged to pack all of his things to his farm upon his shoulders and provisions were sent from New Westminster, the nearest town. In order to get his children to school he had to cut a road a mile in length through the woods. His own property was entirely unimproved and covered with a dense growth of timber. This Mr. Gibbard cleared, setting himself with courage and resolution to the great task of developing his farm, which with the passing years became a productive and valuable property and a general stopping place for the new settlers in the valley. Mr. Gibbard is considered one of the oldest settlers in the Mission district and the years have brought him success, prominence and a substantial fortune which enables him to spend his later years in rest and retirement. He and his wife now reside in an attractive little cottage in Mission, while three of his sons continue to operate the ranch.

On the 3d of January, 1875, Mr. Gibbard was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Cook, a daughter of Samuel and Mary Ann Cook, of England. Mr. and Mrs. Gibbard became the parents of thirteen children, ten sons and three daughters, and they have twenty-six grandchildren, all their progeny living in the vicinity of Mission. Mr. Gibbard is a member of the Methodist church and is connected fraternally with the Royal Templars. He takes an active interest in public affairs and seven years ago was appointed by the emigration department of the Dominion government as a farmer's delegate to England. During the period of his residence in the Mission district he has witnessed practically its entire growth and development and his own work has been an important factor in progress, his success placing him in the front ranks of progressive and representative citizens.

JOHN THOMAS CROOT.

In a history of Vancouver's commercial and industrial development it is imperative that mention be made of John Thomas Croot, a prominent clothing manufacturer, whose enterprise and ready recognition of opportunity have made him one of the leading factors in the business life of the city. He was born in Devonshire, England, January 22, 1872, a son of Samuel and Susanna Croot, the former for many years an instructor in the British navy and subsequently naval stores officer at Halifax, with full charge of the naval stores in that city.

John T. Croot acquired his early education in the public schools of Toronto and Montreal and afterward studied law in the offices of Fay, Gwyne & Thomas, of Toronto, for three years. However, he never practiced this profession for at the end of that time he went on the road as commercial traveler for D. W. Edwards, a prominent manufacturer of woolen goods in Toronto, and he continued in this capacity for three years, later becoming connected with Montgomery Ward & Company, of Chicago, for whom his brother-in-law acts as manager. Mr. Croot continued for four years in the employ of this concern and then in 1891 came to British Columbia, settling in Victoria, where for the next ten years he engaged in the tailoring business, moving in 1901 to Vancouver, where he has since resided. Here he formed a partnership with Mr. Stokes under the firm name of Croot & Stokes and engaged in the manufacture of ladies' and gentlemen's clothing, the firm becoming one of the most

important of its kind in the city. In 1912 R. A. Perry was admitted to partnership, the title becoming Croot, Stokes & Perry, but after three months the association was dissolved, Mr. Croot continuing the business alone. He has a modern and well equipped establishment and controls an important and growing trade, for he understands present-day commercial conditions and does everything in his power to meet the requirements of his customers. His business has developed along normal and progressive lines, his energy, initiative spirit and constructive ability being important factors in its growth, and it is today one of the notable elements in the general development of the city's commercial interests.

On the 25th of November, 1890, in Toronto, Ontario, Mr. Croot was united in marriage to Miss Mary Jane Alder, a daughter of John and Mary (Burton) Alder, the former for twenty-five years a representative of the Fluery Plow Works of Aurora, Ontario. Mr. and Mrs. Croot have three children, Florence, Violet and Jack.

Mr. Croot is a member of the Baptist church and fraternally is identified with the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World and the Loyal Orange Association. He was for six years sergeant in the Queen's Own Rifles in Toronto, held a commission in the Twenty-ninth Battalion in Ontario and was connected with the Fifth Regiment of Artillery in Victoria for three and one-half years. He was for four years director of the Young Men's Christian Association and for three years a director in the Rosella Mining Company. In Vancouver he belongs to the Progress Club and take a great interest in the city's growth and advancement. He gives his political allegiance to the conservative party and from 1900 to 1901 served as license commissioner in Victoria. He was for three years president of the Junior Conservative Association in Victoria, and for four years on the executive board in Vancouver, and was vice president in 1912. He is, however, preeminently a man of affairs and by developing in Vancouver a modern, well managed and profitable business institution has contributed largely to the city's business advancement as well as to his individual prosperity.

HARRY JAMES BARBER.

Harry James Barber, who has devoted his entire active life to the drug business and is now in control of a well managed and profitable enterprise of this character in Chilliwack, was born at Alton, Ontario, March 29, 1875, and is a son of James and Margaret Barber, the latter of whom died in 1892. Her husband survives her and is engaged in the carriage building trade.

Harry J. Barber acquired his education in the public schools of Alton and in the Orangeville high school. He afterward entered the Ontario College of Pharmacy at Toronto, from which he received his degree of registered pharmacist, and after laying aside his books he moved to Manitoba, where he worked for one year at the drug business in the employ of others. At the end of that time he came to British Columbia, locating in Chilliwack, where he has since been prominently connected with retail drug interests. At first he took charge of the Chilliwack branch of the Nelson Drug Company, remaining in the employ of this concern for three years, after which he purchased the enterprise, which he has conducted along practical and progressive lines since that time. He has secured an extensive and representative patronage, for he understands his business in principle and detail and neglects nothing that will promote the growth and expansion of his concern. He is a resourceful, able and far-sighted business man and has made these qualities the basis of a substantial business success which places him among the leading druggists in the city where he makes his home.

In September, 1903, Mr. Barber was united in marriage to Miss Annetta Anning, of Chilliwack, and they have become the parents of a son. Mr. Barber is an attendant of the Methodist church and is connected fraternally with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Loyal Order of Orange. He is fond of all kinds of outdoor sports, particularly baseball and motoring, and is making an excellent record as president of the Chilliwack Automobile Club. He was president of the Board of Trade in 1910, 1911 and 1912 and is today secretary and treasurer of the Central Conservative Association. He was chairman of the school board for six years. His interests extend to many fields but have all been along lines of progress and improvement, touching closely the business and political advancement of the community. His life has ever been upright and honorable and the methods which have guided his actions have been such as will bear the closest investigation and scrutiny.

BENJAMIN DOUGLAS.

The late Benjamin Douglas was a Canadian, having been born near Huntingdon, Quebec, on May 6, 1839, a son of Benjamin and Ellen Douglas. The father was an extensive land owner, agriculturist and a justice of the peace and served for many years as collector for the Port St. Francis, and was an intimate friend of John Arthur Roebuck, afterwards member for Sheffield.

Benjamin-Douglas obtained his education at the public schools of the place of his nativity and left home at the age of twelve years to start on an independent career. He first made his way to Kingston, New York, and in 1862 to California, coming to British Columbia in the same year during the gold excitement, and engaging in mining in the Cariboo. A few years later he opened a harness and saddlery business in Yale which was one of the largest enterprises of its kind in the interior and which he afterwards moved to New Westminster. While a resident of Yale he held the office of postmaster and also served as justice of the peace.

It was in the year 1884 that he settled in New Westminster and he remained there until the time of his death. During the time spent there he acquired much property in and around New Westminster and Vancouver and accumulated extensive mining interests. He built, in partnership with Henry Elliott, the largest building at that time in New Westminster, the Douglas-Elliott block, which was destroyed in the fire which practically wiped out the entire city on September 10, 1898.

Mr. Douglas was the moving spirit and one of the original promoters of the scheme for the running of an electric railway in New Westminster, and between Vancouver and his adopted city, and with his associates, Henry V. Edmonds, John Webster, Samuel MacIntosh and David Oppenheimer, built the tram line operating in New Westminster. This was the New Westminster Electric Railway and Light Company, of which Mr. Douglas was president. Later the line was operated under the name of the Westminster & Vancouver Tramway Company, Limited, of which Mr. Oppenheimer was president and Mr. Douglas vice president. They, however, lost control of the line in a financial panic and it was taken over and operated by the British Columbia Electric Railway. Mr. Douglas was also president of the Westminster and Southern Railway Company.

In politics Mr. Douglas was a conservative and during the years of 1885 and 1886 served as a member of the New Westminster city council. He was never very active in politics and refused a nomination as a representative in the Dominion house. He belonged to the Presbyterian church and his fraternal connections were with the Masons, in which order he obtained the honorary or thirty-third degree. He was a life member of Union Lodge, No. 899, E. R., F. & A. M., of New Westminster; a member of the Supreme Council of



BENJAMIN DOUGLAS

Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, the thirty-third and last degree; and a member of the Vancouver Lodge of Perfection, A. and A. S. R.

On September 27, 1871, Mr. Douglas married Miss Julia Insley, the youngest daughter of Captain John and Sarah Insley, both of the latter being deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Douglas became the parents of the following children: Ella May, the deceased wife of T. J. Lewis, of New Westminster; Edith Louise, the wife of R. S. Lennie, of Vancouver; Ethel Estelle, the wife of R. H. Zavitz, of Toronto; John Arthur, Richard Deighton and Elspeth Moore, all of Vancouver. Since the death of the father the family has resided in Vancouver, their home being at No. 795 Thurlow street.

Mr. Douglas passed away at his home in New Westminster on the 25th of February, 1900, having been identified with the growth and development of this province for nearly forty years. His record forms an integral part of the early history of British Columbia and his life was such that his memory is still cherished by all who knew him.

JOSEPH BENJAMIN BURR.

Joseph Benjamin Burr holds the title to three hundred and twenty acres of the reclaimed land on Crescent island, where for more than twenty years he has successfully engaged in diversified farming. He was born in Toronto, Ontario, in June, 1855, and is a son of William Henry and Sarah (Jackson) Burr, both of whom passed their latter years in Ladner. The father came to British Columbia in 1858, at the time of the Cariboo gold excitement, and was followed by his family a year later. They came by way of Panama and San Francisco, being passengers on the ill-fated steamer Golden Gate, which on the return trip sank off the coast of Mexico with its valuable cargo of gold received from the miners of the Cariboo. Of recent years the advisability of dredging for the boat's safes has been seriously agitated, and companies have been organized for this purpose. Nothing has as yet resulted from it however. The father died in 1895, his wife preceding him passing away about twenty-five years ago.

As he was only a child of four years when he was brought to British Columbia, Joseph Benjamin Burr has passed the greater part of his life in this province. His education was acquired in the public schools of Victoria, which he attended until he was a youth of fifteen. He then laid aside his text-books and became a wage earner, his first employment being in a mercantile concern. The close confinement, contingent upon indoor work, however, told on his health, and it was deemed advisable that he seek another occupation. He, therefore, went to work in the lumber woods, following this occupation and that of mining from 1870 to 1888. In the latter year he became the proprietor of a sawmill, which he operated with a good degree of success for four years. Previously he had invested in three hundred and twenty acres of wild land, and he now turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. His entire tract at that time was covered with water to the depth of about two feet during six months of the year, but this state of affairs never discouraged him, as he knew the land to be most fertile and highly productive. The preparation of the soil for cultivation involved many months of arduous labor, owing to its condition, and necessitated using three teams of oxen. While thus occupied, he was also engaged in the construction of dykes, the work necessarily proceeding slowly owing to the various other demands made upon his time. However, he finally succeeded in fortifying his farm against danger of inundation and thereafter his entire attention was devoted to the cultivation of his fields and the extension and completion of the other improvements he had inaugurated. Each year has marked an advance for him in the development of his homestead, and today he is the proud possessor of one of the attractive and valuable properties of the district. He follows modern methods in his agricultural pursuits, directing his undertakings in a

scientific and systematic manner. His fields are largely planted to hay, oats and potatoes, of which he raises abundant crops each year, the quality being such that they command the market's highest prices.

In 1882, Mr. Burr was married to Miss Elizabeth Barr of New Westminster, and to them have been born six children. In order of birth they are as follows: Mabel, Francis, Hugh, Arnold, Beatrice and Lily.

The fraternal relations of Mr. Burr are confined to his membership in the Independent Order of Foresters. Despite the exactions made upon his time by his extensive agricultural pursuits he has always found time to take part in local political affairs, and is an ex-member of the council of Delta municipality. He has also served as a justice of the peace in this province, discharging the duties of his office with the conscientious deliberation of the man who feels the responsibility of rendering an unprejudiced decision and strives to be just to all. Mr. Burr is a man of admirable characteristics as has been proven beyond doubt during the long period of his residence in the community, where he has manifested those qualities in both private and public life which entitle him to the respect he is accorded by his neighbors and fellow citizens.

ALFRED ERNEST MANN.

Alfred Ernest Mann, a general contractor at New Westminster, owes his success entirely to his own labors, and his energy and industry have constituted the foundation upon which it has been built. He was born at Baillie, Charlotte county, New Brunswick, on the 17th of May, 1862, and is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (DeWolfe) Mann, the former at one time a farmer at Baillie. Both parents are now deceased.

In the public schools of his native place Alfred E. Mann pursued his education and at the age of sixteen years went to Oak Bay, Charlotte county, to work on a farm owned by S. C. Young. He remained at that place for four years and then came to New Westminster in 1883. The necessity of providing for his own support made him seek immediate employment, which he secured in connection with the construction work of the Canadian Pacific Railway between Mission and Harrison River. He was afterward employed in the logging camps of the Royal City Mills and subsequently drove stage from New Westminster to Port Moody, carrying the passengers from the first through train, the terminus of the line being then at Port Moody, from which point the passengers took stage to New Westminster and thence were transferred to Victoria and Vancouver. Mr. Mann became a partner in the ownership of the stage line with Sam R. Connor. After the completion of the railroad into Vancouver he discontinued the stage business and afterward worked at various occupations in different parts of the province. He then returned to his old home in New Brunswick, where he remained six months and then returned to New Westminster accompanied by Wilbur Smith. Together they engaged in the draying business, in which Mr. Mann continued for a number of years. In April, 1904, however, he embarked in the contracting business on his own account and has found this a profitable field of labor, enjoying a constantly increasing patronage in this line.

On the 1st of November, 1894, Mr. Mann was married to Miss Ida M. Bryson, a daughter of John Stuart and Elizabeth C. (Bates) Bryson. They have become the parents of six children, Edith G., Amy B., Margaret A., Harold DeWolfe, Henry L. and Doris E., five of whom are attending school in New Westminster.

In politics Mr. Mann is an ardent admirer of Sir Richard McBride, the premier of British Columbia, and has supported the conservative party since the time of their coming into power in this province. The family hold to the faith of the Baptist church and they reside at No. 827 Royal avenue. Mr. Mann is an Odd Fellow, being a member of Royal City Lodge, No. 3, a Knight of Pythias, belonging to Granite Lodge, No. 16, and also a member of Dominion Lodge,



WILLIAM H. CLARK

No. 3, Independent Order of Good Templars. His has been a life of continuous industry since he started out on his own account as a farm hand when sixteen years of age. In all the years which have since come and gone he has depended upon his own resources and may truly be called a self-made man.

FRANK KIRKLAND.

Agricultural pursuits have always engaged the energies of Frank Kirkland, who is farming on Westham island, where he has passed the greater part of his life, although he was born at Guelph, Ontario. His natal day was the 5th of May, 1860, and his parents John and Letitia (Clarke) Kirkland. In 1872, the family removed to British Columbia, making the journey by way of San Francisco, their arrival here antedating the extension of the Canadian Pacific lines to Vancouver by some fifteen years. The father, who was an agriculturist, upon his arrival, took up six hundred and forty acres of wild land. The soil was rich and fertile, but almost the entire tract was under water during the greater part of the winter and spring. Assisted by his sons he erected a few crude buildings and then began preparing his land for cultivation. They used for this purpose three or four teams of oxen, but owing to the condition of the soil operations moved slowly. He knew that once under cultivation the land would produce heavily, however, and persisted in his purpose, despite the many obstacles and difficulties he encountered, until he had the entire tract planted to such crops as he deemed best adapted to the soil. Here he continued his agricultural pursuits until he passed away in 1896. The mother is still living, spending her time between the old homestead and California. Besides our subject there are three other sons, Herbert J., William A. and Edmond L., who all are engaged in farming in this vicinity. There is also a daughter, Mrs. E. Hutcherson.

Frank Kirkland passed the first twelve years of his life in his native province, where he acquired his education. He accompanied his parents on their removal to British Columbia, and upon their arrival here began assisting his father and brothers with the cultivation of the farm. His duties were manifold and exacting, but he there laid the foundation for the career he is following with success, becoming thoroughly familiar with the best processes of tilling the fields and caring for the crops. Subsequently he spent a year in the Okanagan valley but at the expiration of that time he returned to Ladner, where he has ever since engaged in farming.

In May, 1883, Mr. Kirkland was married to Miss Bessie Watson of Ayrshire, Scotland, and to them have been born five children, as follows: Grace; Maude, who married A. W. Cameron manager of the Northern Crown Bank of Quesnel; and Lynn, Robin and William, who are at home. During the forty years of his residence here Mr. Kirkland has witnessed the marvelous development of the province, throughout which pioneer conditions yet prevailed in his boyhood, and has seen its vast tracts of wild land converted into highly cultivated and valuable farms, while enterprising cities and thriving towns are to be found where the Indians yet roved when the Kirkland family first settled here.

WILLIAM DAVID MACKINTOSH.

William David Mackintosh, founder of the Burrard Iron Works and a partner in its operation, is a pioneer in British Columbia, his residence in this province dating from 1879. He was born in St. Andrews, New Brunswick, March 8, 1861, and is a son of William and Annie Mackintosh, natives of Scotland. They went to New Brunswick in 1846, moving later to Chatham, in upper Can-

ada, where the father was for many years head master of the Central School. The family later returned to New Brunswick.

William D. Mackintosh acquired his education in the public schools of Woodstock, New Brunswick, and in 1879 moved to British Columbia. He went immediately to Soda creek, in the Cariboo district, making the journey by stage over the Cariboo road. He had some interesting companions upon this trip, among them being Steve Tingley, one of the proprietors of the stage line, Sergeant Lindsay, of Barkerville, "Doc" Church, of Kamloops, and "Twelve Foot" Davis, of Peace river, who had a trading post there and who came down for supplies every two years. Mr. Mackintosh entered the employ of the late P. C. Dunlevy, in the Cariboo district, remaining with him one summer and returning to Victoria in November. Among his companions on the journey were the late A. E. B. Davie, who had been attending court at Clinton, and D. M. Eberts, now speaker in the British Columbia house. Upon his return Mr. Mackintosh became connected with Andrew Onderdonk, contractor for the Canadian Pacific construction department, and he engaged in important work from Port Moody to Savona's Ferry, remaining with Mr. Onderdonk until his contract was completed in June, 1886. Mr. Mackintosh was transferred to Vancouver in August, 1887, and appointed ticket agent for the Canadian Pacific Railroad, succeeding Mr. Peterson, the first agent. After a few months he was transferred to the freight department, George McL. Brown succeeding to his former position. In December, 1891, Mr. Mackintosh entered the employ of Hon. James Dunsmuir, of Victoria, and he retained this connection for twenty years thereafter, filling during that time various positions, from that of purser to cashier for all of the Dunsmuir interests. In May, 1912, he resigned from this service and formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Robert Brown, founding in Victoria the Pacific Iron Works. In February of the following year the plant was moved to Nos. 140-144 Alexander street, Vancouver, and the name was changed to the Burrard Iron Works, its present form. Mr. Mackintosh is a partner in the operation of this concern and has been a helpful factor in the success of the business, being a man of sound judgment and unusual enterprise and discrimination.

On the 23d of January, 1908, in Vancouver, Mr. Mackintosh was united in marriage to Mrs. Rebecca Boyd, a daughter of the late Robert Brown, a well known shipbuilder in this city. Mr. Mackintosh is a member of the Presbyterian church and is connected fraternally with Woodstock Lodge, No. 11, A. F. & A. M. He is a conservative in his political beliefs and while a resident of Woodstock, New Brunswick, served for some time as assistant postmaster. He neither seeks nor desires public office, however, preferring to concentrate his attention upon his business affairs which under his able management have become extensive and profitable.

CAPTAIN LINCOLN ROGERS.

Lincoln Rogers, manager of the Lincoln Steamship Company, of Vancouver, has long been connected with navigation interests. He was born at Victoria, British Columbia, November 17, 1864, and is a son of Jeremiah and Sarah (Strang) Rogers, the former a native of New Brunswick and the latter of Liverpool, England. They were married in the former country and in 1863 became pioneer residents of Victoria, the father engaging in the logging business at Alberni. About 1866 they removed to New Westminster and settled where the town of Jericho now stands, Mr. Rogers there engaging in the logging business until his death. In the winter of 1871-2 he built the house which from the time of his demise in 1878 until a short time ago was used as the Jericho Club house. The family, following the death of Mr. Rogers, removed to New Westminster, where the mother passed away about 1887.



CAPTAIN LINCOLN ROGERS

Captain Rogers was educated in St. Louis College at New Westminster and in 1881, when a youth of about seventeen years, entered into active connection with steamship interests. In 1883 his uncle, William Rogers, built the steamer Robert Dunsmuir and in 1891 built the City of Nanaimo now renamed The Bohemia. The latter was at that time the largest and best vessel built at this port. Captain Rogers, of this review, was associated with the management of those vessels from the time of their launching. He was given command of the steamer Robert Dunsmuir and continued as master of that ship until 1906, when he came ashore. Since that time he has been manager for the Burrard Steamship Company and for the Lincoln Steamship Company. These companies own and operate three coastwise freighters, the Ophir, the Westhan and the Selkirk, and at the present time are building another vessel. Captain Rogers' long practical experience on the water well qualifies him for the control of interests now under his charge.

Captain Rogers was married in Seattle, Washington, September 19, 1911 to Sarah, daughter of James Beaver of Wisconsin, U. S. A. Since 1887 he has been a member of Royal City Lodge No. 3, I. O. O. F., of New Westminster. He also belongs to the Loyal Order of Moose, and to the Terminal City, Progress and Commercial Clubs. He affiliates with the Church of England. These various connections indicate to some extent the breadth and nature of his interests and activities. A life-long resident of British Columbia, he is familiar with its history, having witnessed its progress from pioneer times to the present, and no feature of marine interests is unfamiliar to him.

JAMES H. WAUGH.

James H. Waugh, contracting engineer, who since 1911 has followed his profession in Vancouver as a member of the firm of Waugh, Misener & Bailey, of which he is president, has already reached an enviable and creditable position in professional circles, although he is yet a young man. He was born in Amherst county, Virginia, October 27, 1884, and is a son of William E. and Mary S. (Rhodes) Waugh, both of whom were natives of Virginia. The father was a railroad contractor, following that business for many years, and his entire life was passed in his native state. Mrs. Waugh still survives her husband and resides at Beuna Vista, Virginia.

James H. Waugh was a student in the Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia, from which he was graduated with the degree of Civil Engineer as a member of the class of 1905. He began the practice of his profession in West Virginia and after a short time became associated with the American Smelting & Refining Company in the coal fields of that state. He continued in that connection for two years and in the fall of 1907 made his way to the northwest, settling in Seattle, where he practiced as a civil engineer for two years. While in that city he organized the Waugh, Milburn Construction Company, which business he transferred to Vancouver upon removing his residence to this city in the fall of 1909. In 1911 he organized the firm of Waugh, Misener & Bailey, of which he has since been the president. They are contracting engineers and have been awarded the contract for the extensive harbor improvements now being carried on at New Westminster. This work is an enlargement of the waterfront and will probably require eighteen months. They are doing all the building which is not done by the city of New Westminster itself. They also do much municipal work, and put up most of the city street lights here, and also take important contracts in railroad grading and construction work. Their business has constantly increased until their patronage is very extensive. Mr. Waugh is also the president of the Hannibal Mining & Milling Company of Weatherby, Oregon, and has thus become closely identified with business activity in the northwest.

On the 1st of January, 1913, in Tacoma, Washington, Mr. Waugh was united in marriage to Miss Viola Fuller, of Vancouver. He is well known in Masonic circles, holding membership in the lodge and the chapter, and he belongs also to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. In politics he is a conservative but not active, preferring to give his undivided attention to his business affairs, which, carefully conducted, are bringing to him a substantial and gratifying measure of success. He has held to high professional standards and in following his chosen life work employs the most practical and resultant methods.

BION BERNARD SMITH.

Bion Bernard Smith, prominently connected with business interests of Abbotsford as a successful general merchant and with public affairs as a member of the board of commissioners of the Surrey dyking district, was born in Bureau county, Illinois, August 3, 1861, a son of William and Fanny Smith, deceased. The family moved to Kansas when Mr. Smith of this review was still a child and he received his early education in the public schools of that state and of Nebraska. He afterward entered the Kansas State Agricultural College, where he took a complete course, and then turned his attention to various occupations for some time engaging in railroad survey work and sawmilling. He came to British Columbia in the fall of 1883, accompanying his father and the remainder of the family. William Smith purchased four hundred and seventy-five acres in Surrey and cultivated it along the modern and progressive lines, becoming prominent and well known in agricultural circles. This property is known as the Mound farm and is now in possession of the subject of this review, who inherited it from his father. After his arrival here Bion B. Smith spent ten years farming in the Okanagan country and at the end of that time turned his attention to the general merchandise business which he has since followed. In 1903 he opened a general store at Cloverdale and was in business there for six years. In July 1912, he moved to Abbotsford, where he is today in control of a large and profitable enterprise. His patronage is constantly increasing in volume and importance, for he established his enterprise upon a basis of reliable and straightforward business dealings and has steadily adhered to high standards of commercial integrity.

In 1912 Mr. Smith married Miss Hattie Kelly, a daughter of John Kelly, of Ohio, and both are well known in social circles of this community. Mr. Smith is connected fraternally with Union Lodge, No. 9, A. F. & A. M., of New Westminster, and Abbotsford Lodge, No. 20, I. O. O. F. For a number of years he has been active in public affairs of this locality and has held various positions of trust and responsibility, among them that of councillor for Surrey in 1909. He is at present on the board of commissioners of the Surrey dyking district which is spending one hundred and fifty thousand dollars on the construction of two concrete dams across the Serpentine and Nicomekl rivers. In Abbotsford Mr. Smith is known as a public-spirited and progressive citizen who cooperates heartily in measures for the promotion of general advancement and progress and never refuses his support to any worthy public project.

WILLIAM A. KIRKLAND.

No name is more widely known in the Ladner district or more prominently associated with its agricultural development than that of Kirkland, the representatives of this family having been here engaged in diversified farming and dairying for more than forty years. Among these mention should be made of William A. Kirkland, whose highly improved ranch is one of the most attractive

and valuable properties in the locality. He was born in Guelph, Ontario, on the 12th of March, 1869, and is a son of John and Letitia (Clarke) Kirkland, who removed to British Columbia with their family in 1872. As there was no railroad in Canada west of Winnipeg at that time they made the journey by way of San Francisco and Victoria. Upon his arrival here Mr. Kirkland took up six hundred and forty acres of wild land, the greater portion of this tract being entirely covered with water during at least half of the year. The building of dykes and drains and the clearing of the land preparatory to cultivation presented innumerable difficulties, but knowing the soil to be most fertile, his energy and enthusiasm never abated despite the many obstacles he encountered. It was the day of ox teams, and oftentimes three and four were hitched to one plow, and even then they sometimes found it almost impossible to get the implement through the swampy earth. Operations under such conditions naturally progressed very slowly, but by degrees the entire tract was brought under cultivation. No roads had yet been built and the Kirklands had to take their crops to New Westminster on scows, waiting for the high tide to carry them, and often two days were consumed in making the journey. The products of their fields were exchanged for necessary supplies, the united efforts of the family yielding them little more than a bare living during those early days. In common with the other pioneers their mode of life was by necessity very simple, and the wild ducks, which then came to the island in thousands, formed their principal article of diet. Recognizing the excellent opportunity here afforded for establishing a dairy, Mr. Kirkland turned his attention to this business and also stock-raising during the early years of his residence. He was the first settler in this section of the province to import thoroughbred stock, his specialties being Durham, Hereford and polled Angus cattle and Oxford-Down sheep. He met with excellent success in his undertakings along this line, and for twenty years took prizes in every exhibition in which his farm was represented. These included many medals as well as cups presented by both the governor general and lieutenant governors. There were very few white people in this vicinity when he and his family located here, and being a resourceful man of enterprising and progressive ideas and more than average executive ability he naturally became one of the leaders in the settlement and was considered to be such until he passed away. He was a member of the council from the time the municipality was organized until his death in 1896, and no citizen of the community more largely contributed toward the country's development along all lines than Mr. Kirkland. For many years he also discharged the duties of reeve, his services in this connection being in every respect highly efficient and satisfactory. He was a man of strong character, fine mentality and high standards of conduct all of which united in making of him an ideal type of citizen. His influence was always exerted on the side of those movements which had for their object the betterment of the conditions governing the various relations of life. Mrs. Kirkland is still living and makes her home in Long Beach, California, and Ladner. She has four sons, Herbert J., Frank, Edmond and William A., and one daughter, Mrs. E. Hutcherson. All the sons are engaged in farming and stock-raising.

William A. Kirkland was a child of only three years when he accompanied his family on their removal to British Columbia and here he has ever since resided. He pursued his education in the public schools of New Westminster until he had attained the age of twelve years when he began assisting his father and brothers with the cultivation of the home ranch, and his energies have ever since been devoted to agricultural pursuits. For many years he was engaged with his father in the dairy business but he has now withdrawn from that line and is giving his entire attention to the cultivation of his fields, his principal crops being hay, oats and potatoes. Mr. Kirkland takes great pride in his ranch, to the value of which he has greatly added by the extensive general improvements he has made thereon, including the beautiful residence he erected in 1910. It is provided with every modern convenience and surrounded by tastefully arranged and well kept grounds, while at a convenient distance are located the barns

and various farm-buildings, all substantial structures and in good repair. Everything about his place bespeaks the careful supervision and competent direction exercised by the man of well organized business methods, and readily reveals the source of the prosperity which is attending him.

On the 7th of November, 1891, Mr. Kirkland was married to Miss Edna May Cosman of St. John, New Brunswick, and to them have been born the following children: Leila May, who October 30, 1912, married James Davis; and Ruby, Maude, John William, Leonard, Myrtle Cosman and Ernest, all of whom are at home.

Mr. Kirkland manifests the same spirit of enterprise and progress in civic matters as in the conduct of his business, and can be relied upon to support any worthy enterprise or such movements as are calculated to advance the mental, moral or physical welfare of the community. He has been a member of Delta council for the past four years and has been president of the Delta Game Association for the past three years having always taken an active part in the preservation of game and natural resources. He is widely known and respected in his district, where he is generally recognized as a man of honor and integrity and is accorded the regard and esteem he justly merits as such.

JOHN MATTHEW LEFEVRE, M. D., M. R. C. S.

The construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway brought to British Columbia a number of men who ultimately settled in this province and contributed not a little to its development. Vancouver as the terminus of the Canadian trans-continental railway presented opportunities which these men were not slow to perceive and among them was the late Dr. J. M. Lefevre. On the paternal side Dr. Lefevre came of French ancestry. His great grandfather was one of the early settlers in the province of Quebec and his family took a not unimportant part in the history of that province.

Dr. Lefevre was born in Brockville, Ontario, October 12, 1853. He attended McGill University, Montreal, and in 1879 took the degree of M. D. He studied under the late Dr. Howard and Dr. (now Sir William) Osler and achieved academic honors, winning the first Sutherland gold medal that was awarded. Not long afterwards he entered into a partnership with Dr. Morden and settled in Brockville. In 1886 he left Brockville and came to Vancouver, having been appointed as surgeon to the Pacific division of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He continued to reside in Vancouver until his death in September, 1906. Realising as he did the future growth of this city he associated himself with many of the enterprises which have contributed to its progress. He was also active in public affairs. He was elected to the city council in 1886; he served one year as president of the Board of Trade and on one occasion stood as a conservative candidate in a political contest.

Among the enterprises with which he was connected was the British Columbia Telephone Company and the magnitude and far-reaching development which the company has now attained are due in no small degree to the ability and strenuous efforts of Dr. Lefevre in the early period of its existence. Indeed, it is generally recognized that to him is due the credit for having foreseen the possibilities of such an enterprise as the population and commerce of the province increased, and the foundations of the company laid by him and his associates have successfully carried the great structure of business that the company has at the present time. It is a public utility which has kept pace with the demands made upon it and has a still greater sphere before it with the growth of population. With this successful enterprise the name of Dr. Lefevre will always be associated.

Dr. Lefevre was also interested in the British Columbia Electric Railway, an enterprise that has contributed not a little to the development of the lower



DR. JOHN M. LEFEVRE

mainland and Vancouver island. He built one of the earliest business blocks in Vancouver and was a considerable owner of real estate in this city.

With all these varied interests Dr. Lefevre never ceased to take a deep interest in his own profession. He was a student of medicine to the last. After coming to Vancouver he made a visit to London where he studied for several months and took a degree as member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. He always took a deep interest in the British Columbia Medical Council; was connected with it for many years; at one time its president, and ever ready to lend his aid to any proposal designed to advance the welfare of his profession.

In 1883 Dr. Lefevre married Lily Alice, daughter of Richard Plunkett Cooke, C. E. A genial man, ever ready to do anything to aid a friend or advance a worthy cause, Dr. Lefevre's name will not be forgotten as long as any of his associates of the early days of Vancouver survive.

MAJOR ALEXANDER HENDERSON, K. C.

Major Alexander Henderson, barrister and for many years an active factor in governmental affairs, has through well developed powers and talents reached the position of leadership which has made his opinions an influencing factor in shaping the political and judicial history of the northwest. A son of the late Alexander Henderson, he was born in Oshawa, Ontario, March 13, 1860, and there pursued his early education, passing through consecutive grades until he left the Oshawa high school. He next entered the Toronto University, where he won his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1884. After preparing for the active practice of law, he was made a barrister in 1889, was called to the bar of British Columbia in 1892 and was created a king's counsel in 1899. He entered upon the active practice of law in his native city, where he remained until 1891. The same year he arrived in British Columbia and opened an office at New Westminster. Throughout the intervening period of twenty-two years he has continuously advanced in his profession and, having long since left the ranks of the many, stands today among the more successful few. It is a recognized fact that the barrister is a more prominent factor in public affairs than the representatives of other professions or commercial or industrial lines. The reason for this is not hard to seek, as the qualities which prepare him for successful work in the courts also enable him to analyze political situations and expound political principles. Like many representatives of the calling, Major Henderson has figured in connection with political and governmental affairs. In 1896 he became agent minister of justice on the mainland in British Columbia. From 1898 until 1900 he sat for New Westminster in the local parliament, having been elected as an independent in the general election. In August, 1899, he succeeded Hon. Joseph Martin as attorney general and filled the office until the following year. On the 6th of June, 1901, he took his place upon the bench as county court judge of Vancouver, and so continued until January, 1907, when he resigned. In that year he unsuccessfully contested Vancouver in the general election. On the 18th of June, 1907, he was made commissioner to the Yukon territory, which position he filled until a recent date, when he resigned.

His interests and activities along other lines have also been varied, helpful and important. He was one of the movers for the founding of the University of British Columbia in 1906. Interested in the question of the conservation and care of the forests, he was made provincial vice president of the Dominion Forestry Association in 1909. His military service as a member of the Vancouver Militia covered a long period and he became a captain and subsequently a major of the Sixth Regiment. He also served as adjutant of the Bisley Canadian Rifle Team in 1901.

In September, 1895, Major Henderson was married to Susan Crawford, a daughter of William McCraney, ex-member of parliament from the province of Ontario. His religious faith is attested by his membership in the Presbyterian church and he belongs to the Vancouver Club. The "World" has characterized him as "a man of exceptional ability." His public service along various lines has received general indorsement and the approbation of those best qualified to speak upon the subject. He has ever regarded a public office as a public trust and, moreover, in the line of judicial service his record has been characterized by a masterful grasp of every problem presented for solution.

ALEXANDER WAGNER.

Alexander Wagner, who for eleven years has been engaged in the hotel business in Steveston, was born in Germany on the 4th of February, 1869, and is a son of Carl and Julia (de Monsée) Wagner. The mother is now deceased.

The early recollections of Alexander Wagner are associated with his native land, where he was reared and educated in very much the same manner as other German youths of his class. At the age of seventeen he left school and began his business career as an employe in the office of a marine insurance company. He was identified with this company for three years, at the expiration of which period he entered the German army, where he served the usual period required of every able-bodied male citizen. At the time of his honorable discharge he held the rank of sergeant. Resolved to come to America to pursue his career, he soon thereafter took passage for Canada, with British Columbia as his destination. He located in Vancouver, where for nine years he followed various activities. At the end of that time he came to Steveston and went into the hotel business, which he has ever since followed with a good measure of success.

On the 9th of November, 1892, Vancouver was the scene of Mr. Wagner's marriage to Miss Augusta Shuster, and to them have been born three children. In order of birth they are as follows: Meta, who is studying music in Germany; Richard, a student in the University at Victoria; and Aegir, two years of age.

Mr. Wagner enjoys the full rights of citizenship, but has never identified himself with any political party, giving his support to such candidates as he deems best qualified for the office. Although he has foresworn allegiance to the fatherland, he is still deeply attached to the land of his birth and many of its institutions, and feels a strong bond of sympathy with his fellow countrymen with whom he maintains relations through the medium of the Sons of Herman, of which he is a charter member. Mr. Wagner is a man of pronounced domestic tastes and is deeply interested in his home and family. He is especially proud of his two eldest children, both of whom are ambitious students, and is giving them the benefit of the very best educational advantages.

JAMES BARCLAY WILLIAMS.

James Barclay Williams, claim agent for the city of Vancouver, has held that important office since 1911 and for a number of years prior to that time was actively identified with journalistic interests. His birth occurred in Arnprior, Ontario, on the 27th of September, 1882, his parents being James C. and Huldah (Magoon) Williams. The former was a son of Joseph Williams, who came from London to Canada in 1871, settling at Arnprior, where he followed the painter's trade. James C. Williams, a native of London, accompanied his parents on their emigration to Canada. He learned the printer's trade and eventually engaged in newspaper work at Arnprior, Ontario, as editor and proprietor of the Arnprior Watchman.



— SIR ARTHUR W. COLE —

James Barclay Williams obtained his early education in the public schools of Arnprior and subsequently augmented his knowledge in that most valuable of schools—the print shop. He entered the employ of his father, editor of the Watchman, and remained in his service for five years. On the expiration of that period he went to Montreal and there worked in the composing room of the Montreal Herald for one year. In 1902 he came Vancouver, British Columbia, and during the following three years was engaged in newspaper work as an employe of the World and the Province. In 1905 he embarked in the newspaper business on his own account, beginning the publication of the North Vancouver Weekly Express at North Vancouver and editing that sheet until 1909. In that year he sold out and subsequently worked as an employe of the World until 1911, when he became claim agent for the city of Vancouver. In that important office he has remained to the present time, discharging the duties devolving upon him in a most capable, efficient and highly satisfactory manner.

On the 1st of November, 1912, Mr. Williams was united in marriage to Miss Lyda Wallace, a daughter of John Wallace, of Sault Sainte Marie, Ontario. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is likewise a member of the Commercial Club. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are well known in the locality where they live and have gained an extensive circle of warm friends in Vancouver.

WILLIAM PARNELL DESPARD PEMBERTON.

William Parnell Despard Pemberton, a mining engineer of Victoria and one who holds high rank in his profession, was born November 12, 1877, in the city which is yet his home, a son of Joseph D. and Theresa J. D. Pemberton. The father, a complete record of whom appears elsewhere in this work, was one of the pioneer settlers of Victoria, having come to this city in 1851 as surveyor general of the Hudson's Bay Company.

W. P. D. Pemberton's parents sent him to England that he might be educated in that country. He attended the public schools and was graduated from Cambridge in 1899 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, having completed a classical course. After his return to Canada he matriculated in McGill University in Montreal and won the degree of Bachelor of Science upon graduation with the class of 1903. When his college days were over he returned to British Columbia and has since practiced the profession of mining engineering, being for years associated with various important mining companies. His knowledge and ability in this direction have continuously increased owing to his broad practical experience and wide reading, and his opinion is today largely accepted as authority upon important mining projects.

Mr. Pemberton was a member of the Cambridge University volunteers for three years and he is a member of the Zeta Psi fraternity of Canada and the United States, joining the organization at Montreal. He is a member of both the Union Club and the Pacific Club of Victoria, and in both organizations is popular among the membership.

DAVID GRANT, LL. B.

David Grant, junior judge of the county court at Vancouver, has been identified with the bar from October, 1882, and since 1900 has been an active representative of the profession in Vancouver. He was born in Westmorland county, New Brunswick, October 12, 1853, a son of William and Agnes (Murray) Grant, the former a native of New Brunswick and the latter of Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, whence she was brought to the new world by her parents when but two years of age, the family home being established in New Bruns-

wick. Both the Grant and Murray families were among the early settlers of that province. William Grant made farming his life work and always remained a resident of his native province.

David Grant was a pupil in the public and high schools and in the Normal School of Westmorland county, where he eventually won a teacher's license. For four years he successfully followed the profession of teaching in Westmorland county, but regarded this merely as an initial step to other professional labor and turned to the study of law at Dorchester, in the same county, in the office and under the direction of the Hon. H. R. Emerson, ex-minister of railways, with whom he remained for four years. During that period by consent of Mr. Emerson and the benchers of the Law Society, he was allowed to spend two years in the Boston Law School, from which he was graduated LL. B. in 1882 with highest honors. In October of that year he was admitted to practice and entered upon the active work of the profession in Moncton, New Brunswick. In October, 1884, he was called to the bar and remained in active practice in Moncton until June, 1900, when he came to Vancouver. In December of that year he was called to the bar of British Columbia, being the last man on the roll of those admitted in the nineteenth century. He immediately entered upon active practice and so continued until May, 1907, when he was called to the bench as junior judge of the county court, which position he still fills.

Mr. Grant's sympathies and allegiance were given to the conservative party until he attended the Boston Law School, when he gave much time to the study of political science, and concluding that free trade was the logical thing for Canada as a practical measure for a new country, he has since favored the liberal party and has been earnest in his championship of its principles. He has never sought nor desired political office, however, yet his position upon any vital question is never an equivocal one. For five years, at Moncton, he was chairman of the school board, and the cause of education has ever found in him a stalwart supporter.

On the 26th of June, 1883, in Moncton, New Brunswick, Judge Grant was married to Miss Jane Kinnear, of that city, and they have become the parents of four children: Edward B., a mechanical draftsman and designer, of Vancouver; Fannie I., a teacher in the public schools of Vancouver; Harold D., a student in McGill University; and Winnifred, at home. Judge Grant holds membership with the Independent Order of Foresters and is an elder in St. Andrews Presbyterian church, of which he has been a faithful member since coming to Vancouver.

RICHARD MARPOLE.

Richard Marpole, the present general executive assistant for British Columbia of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was born in Wales, October 8, 1850. He is a son of Richard and Eleanor (Evans) Marpole, who were also natives of the little rock-ribbed country of Wales, where the father was for several years engaged in the mercantile business and during the later years of his life in agriculture.

Richard Marpole attended the common and grammar schools of Wales and finished his education in Glasgow. At the age of eighteen he entered upon his railroading career which has been the only occupation that he has ever followed. His first connection was with English railroads, with which he continued for several years. He then came to Canada and was for some time in the employ of the Northern Railway of Canada. In 1881 he became associated with the Canadian Pacific Railway, first as a contractor, and in 1882 he was appointed a member of the official staff of that company in the capacity of assistant manager of construction on the Algoma branch and the Nipissing division of the main line. The next step in the course of his promotion was



RICHARD MARPOLE

when he was made superintendent of construction and operation of the Lake Superior division, and in March, 1886, he was transferred to the Pacific division in the same capacity. In 1897 he became general superintendent of the Pacific division, successfully holding that office until 1907. It was in that year that he was appointed to his present position of responsibility as general executive assistant for British Columbia. He is also vice president of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway, having direct charge of its affairs, including its vast land and lumber interests. Thus step by step he has advanced, the recognition of his ability bringing him larger responsibilities in more arduous positions until he is today a most prominent figure in railway circles of Canada and especially in British Columbia, which has now been his home for nearly thirty years.

Mr. Marpole holds a unique position in the history of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. In addition to being one of the oldest officials in the service he had charge, as superintendent of construction and operation, of the Lake Superior division, five hundred miles, when the first passenger trains were run through from Winnipeg to Montreal and vice versa. This was in 1885. He occupied the same position on the Pacific division in July, 1886, when the first train was run through from Montreal to Port Moody. He was the first to prepare time tables based upon the twenty-four hour system in America, which were used on that occasion. He also had the honor of laying the track, joining the rails and driving the last spike on the Lake Superior division in the spring of 1885, joining the main line between Montreal and Winnipeg. That winter he handled the transfer of the troops for the Riel rebellion over that section, including transportation by team over the eighty-six miles of break between the rail ends. It is a notable fact in his career that whatever he has undertaken he has carried forward to completion and that obstacles and difficulties in his path seem but to serve as an impetus for renewed effort. He has been and is still an important factor in the growth and upbuilding of this great province through his operations in railway development. He has studied this country and its conditions from many viewpoints and has advocated the extension of railways into those sections, the rich natural resources of which constitute a promising field for labor and for settlement. All this has brought him wide knowledge concerning Canada and particularly of the west.

Aside from his important business activities, which have constituted so valuable a factor in the settlement and improvement of the last great west, he has done much active work along lines that promote general welfare and public progress. He was the first president of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society of British Columbia and his efforts in that direction were of lasting value,—in fact his life work has been of signal service to mankind.

Mr. Marpole has had three sons by his first wife, who was a native of Cornwall, England. In 1905 he was united in marriage with Miss Anna Isobel Holmes, a daughter of Colonel Holmes, of Victoria, formerly district officer commanding the British Columbia military district. Mr. and Mrs. Marpole reside in a beautiful home on Shaughnessy Heights. He holds membership in the Union Club of Victoria, the Vancouver Club, and is president of the Shaughnessy Heights Golf Club with its five hundred members.

HENRY GEORGE SANDERS HEISTERMAN.

Since 1904 Henry G. S. Heisterman has been engaged in the general practice of law in Victoria and for the past two years has been a member of the firm of Robertson & Heisterman, one of the most prominent legal concerns in the city. He was born in Victoria, January, 27, 1878, being the younger of two sons in a family of six surviving children whose parents were Henry Frederick and Laura Adams (Haynes) Heisterman. The father was a native of Bremen, Germany, and came to Canada in August, 1862. A more extended mention of

his career is found elsewhere in this work. His wife was a native of Mount Desert, Maine, and a daughter of Perly Haynes.

H. G. S. Heisterman acquired his education in the public schools of this city, graduating from the high school in 1894. He was afterwards articled to A. E. McPhillips, K. C., who later became a member of the government, and he remained in this position until 1899, when he was called to the bar of British Columbia. He shortly afterward located at Grand Forks, British Columbia, forming a partnership with the Hon. J. A. Macdonald, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Heisterman left Grand Forks in 1902 and moved to Vancouver, entering the offices of McPhillips & Williams. He resigned from this firm in 1904 and came to Victoria, forming a partnership with A. E. McPhillips, K. C. Their association was terminated in 1909 and for the following two years Mr. Heisterman acted as private solicitor for several large corporations in Victoria. In 1911 he associated himself with H. B. Robertson, under the firm name of Robertson & Heisterman as barristers and solicitors.

In Vancouver, on the 18th of July, 1906, Mr. Heisterman married Miss Lilian Salsbury, a daughter of W. F. and Sarah Salsbury, natives of England. The parents came to Canada and located in Montreal, where the father became associated with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. He moved later to British Columbia in the capacity of local treasurer for the Canadian Pacific for the province, and has held this position ever since the Canadian Pacific began operating in British Columbia. Mr. Heisterman belongs to the Union Club and the Canadian Club.

JOHN MURRAY.

John Murray, who is extensively engaged in the breeding and raising of stock at Murrayville, which town was named in his honor, is one of the best known pioneer residents of his district. He is a native of the province of Ontario, his birth having occurred in Oxford county on the 17th of January, 1849, and a son of Paul and Lucy (Bruce) Murray. The parents removed to British Columbia in 1874, and here they passed the remainder of their lives, the mother having but recently been called to her final rest.

Reared at home, in the acquirement of an education John Murray attended the public schools of his native province until he was a youth of fifteen years. His text-books were then laid aside and he began fitting himself for the heavier responsibilities of life by commencing his apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade. He followed this occupation until 1874, in which year together with his parents he removed to British Columbia. Upon his arrival in this province he filed on a hundred and sixty acres of land and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. The cultivation and improvement of his ranch has ever since engaged his entire attention. For many years he devoted his fields to general farming and also engaged in stock-raising, meeting with more than an average degree of success in both lines. He subsequently sold a hundred and twenty acres of his land and now practically confines his farming to the raising of such cereals as he uses in feeding, stock-raising now being his specialty. Of recent years he has gradually withdrawn from active business and is now living almost retired.

He is one of the oldest settlers left in his district and is thoroughly familiar with the country's progress and development. When Mr. Murray first located here the woods still abounded with wild game of all kinds, and as he was very fond of hunting he devoted much time to this sport when not engaged with his farm work. That the country was little more than a trackless wilderness and was infested with beasts of prey, which menaced the life of the pioneer and his stock, is proven by his report of a single season's hunting, when he killed sixteen bears. In the same season he killed sixty-nine deer. Moreover in a

period of time extending over several seasons he killed nine panthers. Wild ducks and geese were very abundant and he together with a cousin killed one hundred and thirty-seven birds in one day. Mr. Murray relates many interesting experiences of the pioneer period, which brought to him his full share of hardships and misfortunes, his lot being very similar to that of the majority of the frontiersmen.

As he has never married Mr. Murray lived with his parents until they passed away. He attends the services of the Presbyterian church and his political support he accords to the liberal party. Although he has never figured prominently in local government affairs, he is not remiss in matters of citizenship, but exerts his influence on the side of progress and improvement. Mr. Murray enjoys a wide and favorable acquaintance throughout the district, where he has many stanch friends, and is known as a man of upright principles and honest business methods.

WILLIAM CAREY DITMARS.

William Carey Ditmars is a partner, and secretary-treasurer of the general contracting firm of Armstrong, Morrison & Company, Ltd., at Vancouver. He and his associates were early residents of this city and in the years which have come and gone they have done work throughout the province that will stand as a monument to their ability for many generations. Theirs is one of the longest established and most substantial companies of the province and their work is seen in various sections and has been of a most important character. Mr. Ditmars is a self-made man and one of whom the public speaks only in terms of high praise and commendation, his salient qualities being such as to commend him to the respect and admiration of business associates and the general public.

W. C. Ditmars was born at St. Catharines, Ontario, November 12, 1865, and is a son of J. V. and Josephine (Soulis) Ditmars, both of whom were natives of Nova Scotia. They came to Ontario in the late '50s and settled at St. Catharines. The father was a master mariner and sailed on the Atlantic for several years, principally from eastern Canada ports to the West Indies. After settling in Ontario he sailed for forty years on the Great Lakes, making his home at St. Catharines until 1900, when he came with his wife to Vancouver, where they resided until 1911, when Mr. Ditmars passed away. His widow now makes her home in Toronto.

William Carey Ditmars attended the public schools of his native city, but at an early age left school and took up office work, in which he continued until 1891, when he entered the employ of the John Doty Engine Company, of Toronto, which was then establishing a branch business in Vancouver. He accepted the position of accountant in the Vancouver office, arriving here in the spring of 1891 and remaining with that firm until their western business was closed out in 1894. He then returned to Toronto, where he remained for three years, when the lure of the west was upon him and in 1897 he again went to that city to take the position of accountant with Armstrong & Morrison. In that year they secured a large contract with the city for several miles of riveted water pipe, and purchasing the premises formerly occupied by the old Vancouver City Foundry they established a plant for the manufacture of riveted steel pipe and general mining machinery. Mr. Ditmars continued as accountant and office manager until 1902, when they sold out to the Vancouver Engineering Works. Their business has since been devoted to general contracting and in the following year, 1903, during the construction of the Fraser River bridge, Mr. Ditmars became a member of the firm now known as Armstrong, Morrison & Company, Ltd., of which he is the secretary-treasurer. As previously stated, this is one of the oldest and most substantial companies in British

Columbia, and his connection therewith establishes him as a representative, capable and prominent business man, whose value is widely recognized and constitutes an asset in business circles of the city. He is also secretary-treasurer of the Keremeos Land Company, Ltd., and of the Vancouver Granite Company, Ltd.

On the 10th of April, 1912, in Vancouver, occurred the marriage of Mr. Ditmars to Miss Winnifred Calvert, a daughter of F. J. Calvert, formerly of Winnipeg, but for several years past a resident of Vancouver. Mrs. Ditmars is well known and active in church and musical circles. Mr. Ditmars has for several years served as an annual governor of the Vancouver General Hospital and has long taken an active interest in Masonry, holding membership in Cascade Lodge, A. F. & A. M. He votes with the conservative party but is not an active worker in its ranks. His social position is indicated in the fact that he has been admitted to membership in the Terminal City and Royal Vancouver Yacht Clubs. His position, won entirely through his own efforts, is a recognition of individual merit, ability and worth.

HENRY ALLYRDICE BELL.

Henry Allyrdice Bell, now living retired, is a man of courageous spirit and resolute purpose—not the courage which manifests itself in spectacular ways but that which firmly and unflinchingly meets the daily duties of life and does not retreat before the opposition, the competition and the difficulties which continually confront one in a business career. He passed through the era of the Vancouver fire and lost everything, but undiscouraged even by this disaster, he set to work to retrieve his lost possessions and came in time to rank with the prosperous residents of the city. He was born in Northumberland county, Ontario, on the 8th of March, 1840, and is a son of John and Maria Bell, who were farming people and came from Ireland to Canada about 1837. The father was always active in municipal affairs.

The son was educated in the public and high schools of Campbellford, Ontario, and later entered the employ of the Sonberger Mining Company of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, having charge of the machinery department with active administration over the machinery at the mines. He continued in that connection for eight years and then removed to Winnipeg in 1876. The following year he went to the Black Hills of North Dakota, where he remained for a year, after which he returned to Winnipeg, where he engaged as a building contractor, until removing to Vancouver. Among the buildings erected by him is the opera house on Notre Dame street and also some of the more important business blocks. He also remodeled the old Methodist church on Main street making it into a block of stores.

In the spring of 1885 Mr. Bell came to Vancouver, crossing the mountains with his blankets upon his back and often sleeping out along the trail at night. The journey was a long and arduous one, but after arriving at his destination he again started in as a general builder. He had several places in the course of construction when the fire of 1886 wiped out everything, so that he lost not only building materials and his time, but also the wages of his men. Everything was gone and he found himself with big bills for material which he had used in the erection of buildings that were not completed when the fire occurred. His tools were destroyed and in fact all that he had left was the clothing which he wore. He faced the situation courageously and with determination, starting anew. He first built the Dun-Miller block on Cordova street which was the first block built after the fire. He also erected the old high school, the Commercial Hotel, the Fairfield and McKinnon blocks and many fine residences. He next built the stations along the line of the Canadian Pacific and was constantly busied with his building operations until, satisfied with the success which



HENRY A. BELL

had attended his labors and his investments, he retired. His holdings are important and remunerative, extending over the greater part of the province.

On the 28th of January, 1909, Mr. Bell was united in marriage to Mrs. Allison Myers, a daughter of William and Christina Turnbull. They are members of the Methodist church, in which they take a very active part, Mr. Bell being trustee and steward, and treasurer of both the boards of trustees and stewards. He is also a trustee of Mount Hermon Lodge No. 7, the oldest lodge of the city and is a past master. In Masonry he has attained high rank, taking all the degrees up to and including the thirty-second in the Scottish Rite. In politics he is a liberal and in 1908 he filled the office of councilor in South Vancouver. His home is situated in the center of a beautiful tract of nine acres which he purchased nine years ago. It was then all covered with brush and heavy timber but he has transformed it until he has beautiful grounds surrounding a modern and attractive home. Gardening is one of his delights and he finds great pleasure in improving his place, which is adorned with many beautiful trees, shrubs and flowering plants bordering a well kept lawn. He greatly enjoys motoring and travel and now has leisure to indulge in those activities which are a matter of interest, pleasure and recreation to him. He is numbered among Vancouver's pioneer residents, having made his home in the city from its villagehood days, and his efforts have been an element in its substantial progress.

CAPTAIN JAMES ANTHONY CLARKE.

Captain James Anthony Clarke was for many years a prominent figure in connection with marine interests of the northwest, but is now living retired at Port Moody and is known as one of the "fathers" of the city, having been one of the original owners of the townsite. Seventy-eight years of an eventful and well spent life lie behind him and their record chronicles many items of interest in connection with shipping and business development in his section of the province. He was born December 13, 1834, in St. Andrews, New Brunswick. His forefathers came from England, Ireland and Scotland and settled in New Jersey during colonial days. They were afterward connected with the loyalists who colonized St. Andrews, New Brunswick, following the war for independence in the United States. His parents were James Anthony and Esther Clarke, the former a pilot on the bay of Fundy. Their family numbered five sons and four daughters.

In the grammar school at St. Andrews, New Brunswick, Captain Clarke of this review pursued his education, continuing his studies until twenty-two years of age. Following in the footsteps of his father, he became a sailor. Going to sea, he gradually worked his way upward until he became master of vessels, remaining at sea for thirty-five years. He spent some time on the Pacific coast and from Portland, Oregon, made his way to British Columbia in 1864 as engineer on the steam yacht *Leviathan*, owned by Governor Seymour, of Victoria, who at that time had but recently been appointed governor. For almost five decades Captain Clarke has now lived in this province and in the early days met all the experiences and difficulties of pioneer life, but has lived to see a remarkable transformation as the country has become thickly settled and all the evidences of a modern civilization have been introduced. While for many years he commanded vessels and was widely known as a master mariner and engineer, he always embraced his opportunities for judicious investment and became interested in gold mines and the owner of considerable real estate. The fruits of his former labor now enable him to live retired in the enjoyment of well earned rest, surrounded with the comforts and some of the luxuries of life. On coming to Port Moody in 1865 he purchased the property of one of the royal engineers—a body of one hundred and fifty men who had been sent out from

Great Britain to explore and survey the country, build roads and maintain order. The Indians naturally resented the intrusion. Moreover, soon after Colonel Moody's arrival, there was a rush to the northwest owing to the gold discoveries along the Fraser river. The white invasion led to great unrest among the Indian tribes and Captain Clarke tells of the murderous guerilla warfare which harassed the gold seekers in those days. When the rush for gold had subsided people felt that there was little inducement to take up land at Port Moody. Each member of the royal engineers had received one hundred and fifty acres as a bonus. A few began farming and some engaged in mechanical work, but the majority sold out their interests at a sacrifice and removed to the United States. Captain Clarke purchased the claim of one of the royal engineers and thus became one of the original owners of the townsite of Port Moody, the other claim upon which the town was laid out being owned by John Murray. Something concerning the subsequent rise in land values is indicated in the fact that Captain Clarke once sold the lot upon which his present office stands for fifty dollars and recently repurchased it for twenty-five hundred dollars.

On the 10th of August, 1865, Captain Clarke was united in marriage to Miss Katie McGowan, of Pimlico, England. Their children are Florence Maria, Albert James, Ellen Elizabeth, William Nelson, Anthony Charles, Esther Katie and Frederick William. In politics Mr. Clarke is a conservative but has never been active as an office seeker. He is a third degree Mason and he belongs to the English church. The history of navigation in the northwest is largely familiar to him, for he has been a resident of this section of the country for a half century and is a well known figure in marine circles. Captain Clarke is a splendid type of the broadminded Canadian gentleman and citizen and receives the respect and veneration which should ever be accorded to one of his years, for he has now passed the seventy-eighth milestone on life's journey.

WILLIAM M. McCLOY.

The sturdy qualities of the Scot, combined with an ability to adapt himself readily to existing conditions and perceive and grasp opportunities, have enabled William M. McCloy to mount to the important position of manager of the Pacific Chocolate Company, Ltd., of New Westminster, British Columbia, at the comparatively early age of thirty years. His career is but another proof of the fact that this is an age of the young man's success—the young man who on every hand proves his ability to direct large affairs and justifies his claim to leading positions by the excellent results which he obtains. Born at Rutherglen, Scotland, on January 27, 1883, Mr. McCloy is a son of Major J. H. and Wilhelmina McCloy. The father was a major in the British volunteers, being gazetted lieutenant by Queen Victoria. Both parents are still living and the father now is engaged in the state agency business in England. He is a famous shot and captained the team of the mother country against the colonies at Bisley, his team winning the prize.

William M. McCloy received his education at Morrison's Academy at Crieff, Scotland, and also studied for some time in a technical college. He then was apprenticed to a firm of chartered accountants and after remaining with them for some time came to British Columbia, his ambitious spirit leading him across the sea to a land where great opportunities waited strong and willing hands to realize them. Arriving in New Westminster in 1909, he accepted a position with W. J. Kerr, Ltd., as manager of one of their departments and continued with that firm until the end of 1912, when he became manager of the Pacific Chocolate Company, Ltd. This comparatively young industry has rapidly grown since its inception and has become one of the important commercial interests of New Westminster.



WILLIAM M. MCCLOY

Mr. McCloy is one of the aggressive young men of his city whose every move is made with a purpose of growth and expansion. This progressive spirit has been largely responsible for the appointment to the important position he now holds and is exerted as well along lines affecting the general welfare as in his private interests. He is as loyal to his city as any native son could be and always stands in the front ranks with those who seek betterment and advancement along any line. He is a member of the Board of Trade and in that body allies himself with the most progressive element. His religion is that of his fathers—the Presbyterian, and in politics he is a conservative. Readily recognizing the importance of one's recreation, he interests himself and is fond of various forms of outdoor sports. He makes his home at No. 703 Third avenue. Standing but on the threshold of a successful career, Mr. McCloy has thus far undertaken every step of advancement along the right direction and a career may be prophesied for him, rich in material results, rich in honors, rich in friendships and rich in esteem and recognition.

THOMAS EVERED WILSON.

Thomas Evered Wilson, barrister, is practicing in Vancouver as a member of the firm of Deacon, Deacon & Wilson. He is a young man but has already attained a place of prominence. He was born in Ottawa, Ontario, in 1881 and is a son of E. S. and Patience V. (Wilson) Wilson, who were also natives of Ontario. The father, who was a farmer by occupation, resided in his native province until 1911, when he came to Vancouver, where he now lives retired.

Liberal educational opportunities were accorded Thomas E. Wilson, who pursued his more specifically literary education in Toronto University, from which he graduated and then entered Osgoode Hall, in which he completed the regular law course with the class of 1906. The same year he was called to the bars of Ontario and British Columbia and immediately entered upon active practice as a member of the firm of Deacon, Deacon & Wilson, in which connection he is accorded a liberal law practice.

Mr. Wilson is a liberal in politics but is not an active worker and does not seek nor desire the rewards of office for party fealty. He was married in Toronto, in 1911, to Miss Dorothy Macpherson, of that city.

FREDERIC GEORGE CRICKMAY.

The world judges of an individual usually in two ways, by character and by accomplishment, thus determining his moral worth and his ability as a force in the business world. Public opinion accords to Frederic George Crickmay high standing. He has lived in Vancouver since 1888 and in commercial circles is now well known as the president and general manager of the British Columbia Anchor Fence Company, Ltd. He was born at Caterham, in the county of Surrey, England, April 19, 1869, his parents being William and Frances Crickmay. In his youthful days he was a pupil in the Whitgift School at Croydon, England, and then, like thousands of others of the English youths, he made his way to London to seek for business opportunity in the metropolis. He was articled in an accountant's office, where he remained for two years, and in 1888 he came to Vancouver, thinking to find still better business opportunities in this western country, which was rapidly growing. He was then a young man of nineteen, hopeful of the future and anxious to make good use of his time and talents. For six years he was a surveyor with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, after which he engaged in the customs brokerage and warehouse business in Vancouver in connection with his brother, A. E. Crickmay,

under the firm style of Crickmay Brothers. This business has since been continued and is now managed by A. E. Crickmay, as F. G. Crickmay took over the management of the British Columbia Anchor Fence Company, Ltd. in 1906. It was at that date that the present company bought out the old company which had conducted business under the same name. New management, modern business methods, enterprise and determination have so developed the undertaking that it is now one of the important business interests of the city. On the reorganization Mr. Crickmay was elected president and managing director and so continues to the present time. He has carefully systematized the business in the various departments, has eliminated unessential features, has strengthened the essential and has so devised and planned the affairs of the company that excellent results have been brought about.

On the 27th of April, 1910, at St. Paul's church, in Vancouver, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Crickmay and Miss M. Isabel Hedley, a representative of an old English family from Halifax, Nova Scotia. They now have one daughter, Elizabeth Mary. The parents are members of St. Paul's church and Mr. Crickmay belongs to the Western Club. He is a conservative in politics and his military record covers three years' connection with the Sixth Regiment, now the Duke of Connaught's Own. When time and opportunity permit he cooperates in measures for the general good and has a public-spirited interest in the welfare and upbuilding of the city and province.

CAPTAIN HENRY AUGUSTUS MELLON.

After an eventful career rich in life's adventures, rich in attainment and successful in the truest sense of the word, Captain Henry Augustus Mellon now lives practically retired in Vancouver, British Columbia, resting from years of incessant endeavor and toil. He is, however, notary for marine insurance at the present time. Coming to this city in 1886, shortly after the great conflagration, he was one who witnessed its rebuilding as it rose Phenix-like from its ashes and grew into a greater and more beautiful city than ever before.

Although Captain Mellon lives practically retired, he still keeps in touch with shipping interests, an industry to which he has devoted practically all his life, as representative of the New York Board of Underwriters. Captain Mellon was born May 22, 1840, at the manufacturing city of Nottingham, England, and after having received a fair education became a sailor. At the early age of fourteen years the lure and attractions of the venturesome, many-sided life appealing strongly to the young man, he embarked as an apprentice on board of the Chimera and his first trip took him from London to Calcutta. The life aboard appealed to him and has held him in thrall in its fascination for all his life. Liverpool remained his home port for a number of years and between his sailings he from there visited his home folks in the old city. The Chimera remained Captain Mellon's home for about five years and despite the rough and ready regime he fully enjoyed a sailor's life and served out on her his apprenticeship. Shortly after that time he joined the Royal Navy, becoming a member of the crew of the Zenobia, and speaks reminiscently of sailor's life at that time as follows: "In those days life for the sailors aboard naval ships was what I call 'scratch and go,' pretty rough and plenty of hard tack, but, on the whole, I liked the experience. Most of the battleships were wooden walls. There were a few steamers, and the Zenobia was a paddle boat." While in the navy Captain Mellon, in the course of a cruise, was at Calcutta when the Indian mutiny broke out and he thus was afforded an opportunity to participate in the quelling of this bloody revolt until on account of a wound in the leg he had to unfortunately give up the service. In Calcutta he joined what was afterward known as the Peel Brigade and as the regulars had gone to the front to relieve unfortunate English in the different sections where there were uprisings, it



CAPTAIN HENRY A. MELLON

devolved upon Peel's Brigade to garrison Fort William, where the white women and children of Calcutta had sought refuge. Shortly afterward Captain Mellon made one of a force sent to the relief of some point in danger and during the mutiny he was fighting in different parts of the country. The first actual encounter he saw was at Chitteringham, where his regiment was engaged in driving out the different Sepoy troops as they mutinied, and he still vividly remembers the first regiment which was disarmed by the brigade at Barrackpoor. The force of which he formed a unit reached Lucknow very shortly after the relief but on the way to that city in an engagement with the Sepoys, the Captain was wounded in the foot and had to be carried the remainder of the way to Lucknow in an ox cart. After his arrival there he was invalided to England. Asked what his most vivid memory of the mutiny was, Captain Mellon replied: "The bitter feeling engendered against the Sepoys on account of their fearful treatment of our women and children. We came across some places where every white man had been massacred, but the women and children suffered most." He holds a most pleasant memory of the splendid way in which the faithful Sikhs fought for the English crown and has always a word of commendation to say in favor of their loyalty and brave and courageous spirit. Upon recovering from his wound Captain Mellon once more embarked aboard a sailing vessel, but later joined the Allan Line, in the employ of which company he remained for about ten years. The first ship of this line with which he was connected was the *Hibernian*, which brought to England the news of the assassination of President Lincoln. As his qualities and ability as a master were recognized he was promoted to more important positions and subsequently became the commander of the passenger liner *Prussian*. After severing his connection with the Allan Line he entered the service of the Dominion Steamship Line and with that company remained for seven years, being most of the time captain of the *Memphis*, but holding in between several important temporary commands. The *Memphis* was an iron screw steamer of three hundred horse power and fifteen hundred ninety-five tons register. As she approached the shore the storm obscured the shore lights and the ship struck the Perido reef. It floated at the next tide, but struck on the *Pena de las Animas* rock. The Captain devoted his attention to getting the passengers safely off and all were taken to shore but the ship was wrecked. The cause of the wreck was decided as a mistaking of a brilliant and unusual light on shore, where a carnival was being held, for the *San Antonio* light, which it greatly resembled. It was the only light visible for a while and when the storm lifted and the *San Antonio* was visible, it was too late to correct the course of the ship and avoid the rocks. The Captain was fully vindicated. In the course of his eventful career as commander of big liners bound to all ports of the world Captain Mellon gradually reached the high position of commodore captain of the Dominion Line.

In 1879 or 1880 Captain Mellon determined to seek the opportunities offered in the Canadian northwest, of the riches of which he had heard a great deal in England and from his passengers. Letting the deed follow the word he came to Canada and made his way to Winnipeg, reaching that city during its first boom and in connection with the Dominion Steamship Reserve helped to establish Rapid City. He was the pioneer settler and took the first passenger there. He was the leader of the party and its whole soul. Mrs. Mellon becoming sick, however, her husband returned with her to the motherland, but the expected relief did not come to her and she passed away only one week after their arrival. Returning to Winnipeg, he subsequently married Susanna Gertrude Clarke, formerly of Meaford, Ontario, who came with him to Vancouver, where she is well known in social circles and has a large number of friends. Extended mention of Mrs. Mellon is made on another page of this work.

By the first marriage Captain Mellon had but one child, who is still living; Henry R. G. Mellon, who resides at Port Mellon on Howe Sound in charge of a pulp and paper plant. This port was named for Captain Mellon.

After the death of his first wife Captain Mellon, however, went to sea again, commanding the *Berbice*, a cargo and passenger boat engaged in trade to the West Indies, but after two voyages he decided to give up seafaring life and returned to Winnipeg. He had planned to go to Texas, U. S. A., to engage in the raising of horses and cattle, but was persuaded to come to British Columbia by Mrs. Mellon, who had long had a desire to make her home in western Canada near the ocean. After remaining there for a year he crossed the Rocky mountains and made for Victoria and en route they met the Hon. John Turner, who encouraged their belief in the coming greatness of Vancouver. In December, 1886, he arrived in Vancouver, shortly after that city had been scourged by its historic conflagration. It was a small place then, bent low, but not broken, by this tragic disaster—a place where everybody knew everybody, yet where that helpful spirit prevailed which comes with sorrow and loss and where all tried to help each other to rebuild their homes. Although Captain Mellon has lived practically retired, he has kept in touch with shipping interests, representing a number of New York underwriting firms. He has also been connected with other business interests, for he was the founder and the first president of the British Columbia Wood, Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, at Port Mellon, which was the first pulp mill built in British Columbia. When in April, 1910, Captain and Mrs. Mellon were about to embark for Europe, they were presented with some handsome gifts by the pulp company and also by the Arts and Historical Society. Of the latter Mrs. Mellon was the real founder and in all of her work in that connection has had the hearty cooperation and assistance of her husband. In recognition of their services they have been made honorary life presidents of the society which has placed their pictures upon the walls of the museum. Captain Mellon is also a member of the Royal Colonial Institute. He is surveyor for the Bureau Veritas and his surveys have never once been questioned. For a number of years he was Spanish vice consul for British Columbia. He has ever been deeply interested in the welfare of seafaring men and in New Orleans he gave a lecture to aid in the building of the Bethel Home for Sailors, at which about fourteen hundred dollars was raised. By an unanimous vote he was elected a life member of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange. He has lectured frequently, always before large audiences, and the full proceeds have been given to charity. His charitable and philanthropic work and also his public service have kept him for many years prominently before the public. In politics he has been a staunch conservative. During early days in Vancouver he filled the office of police magistrate for several years and he was examiner of masters and mates, appointed by the liberal government. He founded and was the first president of St. George's Society, organized for philanthropic purposes and he and his wife belong to the Church of England.

He is truly a pioneer of this section and of the city to which he came when it received its real impetus of growth in its rebirth. Many are the pictures which Captain Mellon can recall to mind of the old Vancouver when there were just roads where now are splendid streets; plank sidewalks, on which one had to walk with lanterns, where now stretch miles of asphalt; when there were empty lots where now stand resplendent and monumental public buildings; and where once one could hear naught but the singing of the frogs now throbs the life of a great city. Humorously the Captain compares the wonderful reception which was recently given to the Duke and Duchess of Connaught on the occasion of the opening of the Cambie Street bridge with the first public celebration held here, when the population of the city at the most was eight hundred souls and the first Canadian Pacific train came through. It was this in the year 1887, the golden jubilee of England's queen, when there were but a few streets which comprised Vancouver, which were also decorated for the occasion, but far differently than the wonderful arrangements which greeted the governor general and his illustrious wife when thousands thronged the streets.

Captain Mellon has passed the seventy-third milestone on life's journey—a life that has given him wonderful opportunities, which he has made use of, and

that has been filled with events which make it rich in its evening tide. In him we see a man who, by the force of his character, his ability, his foresight and his initiative has built up a life's success. He is highly esteemed and honored in the city which he proudly calls his home and can look back with satisfaction upon the performance of such duties in life as fell to his lot. To his especial credit stands his brave and courageous conduct in the hours of the dark Indian rebellion, when the richest of Britain's colonies was on the verge of being torn from its crown. Nature has been kind to him and with him one connects not old age as a period when mental and physical powers weaken, for his old age has made him stronger and brighter mentally and morally and as the years go by he gives out of his rich store of wisdom and experience for the benefit of others. Kindly and humorous, he is a born raconteur and the recount of his experiences has often given pleasure to those who have been privileged to hear him. His life has been one of worth, filled with action, and he is not only one of the most venerable men of Vancouver but also one of the most honored citizens of this city, and the honor its people do unto him reflects back upon them in so doing.

SUSANNA GERTRUDE CLARKE MELLON.

Susanna Gertrude Clarke Mellon was born in London, England, a daughter of Frederick Clarke of Goswell street, London. When she was a child her parents brought the family to Canada, settling at Meaford, St. Vincent, Ontario, in 1851. They made their home on the shore of the Georgian bay, and the habitation was quite crude and primitive compared to the home in England which they had left. They had to go more than fifty miles for provisions. It was winter when they arrived and at Toronto they were met by friends, who took them in sleighs the long journey to their new home. The father was injured at an old time barn raising and for twenty-five years was an invalid. However, he for six years survived his wife, who passed away on the old home farm. In their family were seven children, all of whom, save one, were born in England. Of these but four are now living, two of whom, Mrs. Mellon and Frederick Clarke are residents of British Columbia. The father was uniformly styled "Gentleman Clarke" because of his gracious and courtly manner. In his agricultural pursuits he was strongly inclined towards scientific farming and devoted much of his life to experiments along scientific lines. In England he had been a member of the Anti-Mephitic Maneur and Sanitary Improvement Association. He was the inventor of a device which gave great promise of civic improvement, but it was ahead of the times. Undertaking its manufacture, he invested heavily and lost heavily. Later, however, this device proved a great success and many are now in use in England.

In 1882 Susanna Gertrude Clarke went to Winnipeg, where she remained for four years. While there she was married to Captain H. A. Mellon and in 1886 they came to British Columbia, where she has since made her home. Mrs. Mellon had long heard of the far western province and, desiring to go to the ocean side she used her influence to persuade her husband to remove to British Columbia instead of to Texas, as he had planned. Since coming to Vancouver Mrs. Mellon has been active in social, society and club life and has contributed liberally of her time and money to many worthy causes.

Especially has she been helpful in connection with the Victorian Order of Nurses, of which she was one of the first organizers and for several years she was a director of the society. She is also one of the charter members of the Canadian Club and holds membership in the Arts and Crafts and also in the Arts, Historical and Scientific Society. Of the last named she was practically the organizer. Her inspiration for the founding in British Columbia of a fitting memorial to the great navigator, Captain James Cook, had its source in a letter from her

illustrious cousin, the late Dr. Hyde Clarke, F. R. S., D. C. L., of London, who was first a civil engineer and later was sent to Constantinople as a government attache. Another cousin, Professor Bull of London, England, was with Lord Kelvin on the first Atlantic Cable Expedition. Dr. Hyde Clarke was a celebrated linguist with a knowledge of over one hundred languages and was a well known newspaper man. He felt that British Columbia should erect a fitting memorial for Captain Cook. Other places among the British possessions had done so and Dr. Clarke wrote a letter to the Hon. Carter-Cotton of Vancouver on the 22d of September, 1887, calling attention to the need for such action. Mr. Carter-Cotton wrote editorially in response urging the founding of such a memorial society, to collect and preserve data. Mrs. Mellon had been associated with an art society in Winnipeg and enthusiastically entered upon the work here, laboring untiringly to establish and build up a society of such character as would endure and grow in its far-reaching and helpful influences. It is hoped that some time a building in keeping with the dignity and greatness of British Columbia will be erected to carry on the work of the society, which is now on a firm, substantial basis. Through the untiring efforts of its officers the association and its museum are recognized as of marked educational value and worth by the public at large. It entertains as many as five thousand visitors per month. The present president is His Honor, Judge Howay, who for three years has been the presiding officer and his assistance and able counsel have been of material help and greatly appreciated by the other officers.

The development of the society to its present thriving condition has come through many hardships and disappointments, Mrs. Mellon making three distinct attempts to organize the work which has ultimately been brought to a most successful point. First a society was started called the Historical and Literary Association, of which Mr. R. E. Gosnell of Victoria was secretary pro tem. In 1883 a second attempt was made, the society being known as the Columbian Institute. A failure also ended this endeavor. On the 3d of April, 1894, the Arts, Historical and Scientific Society came into being, largely through the efforts of Mrs. Mellon, who was chosen the first vice president and served as such for several years. For five years she was treasurer and later was again made first vice president, continuing thus to the present time. The society during its first year, from the 1st to the 8th of November, under the patronage of the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, held an art and loan exposition to further the work of the society. In recognition of her efforts and her contagious enthusiasm in this work Mrs. Mellon has been made a life member. This association was the first to affiliate with the local council of women and Mrs. Mellon has had representation on the board of the council of women from the beginning. The Arts, Historical and Scientific Society has passed through its struggle for existence. It will be remembered that in 1909, when delegates of the International Council of Women met in Toronto, twenty-nine of these delegates came on to the coast. With them was Mrs. Withington of Great Ayton in York, England, where Captain Cook was educated. They visited the museum and Mrs. Withington was much impressed by a portrait of Captain Cook there exhibited. She asked who it was that showed such a regard for the intrepid navigator as to secure his picture. She was introduced to Mrs. Mellon and became so interested in the attempt to raise a fund that while en route to Chicago she took a collection from the delegates with whom she was traveling and sent it back to increase the fund. Also upon her return to Great Britain she gave a lecture in Great Ayton, the proceeds of which went for the same purpose.

In the same year Mrs. Mellon went to Europe intending to make an appeal for help to the English people. She had taken editorials and documents of various kinds to use, but she found that Sir James Carruthers, ex-premier of New South Wales had just appealed to the people of London to erect there another suitable monument to Captain James Cook. This prevented Mrs. Mellon making her appeal as the time seemed inopportune. At present the nucleus for a



MRS. SUSANNA GERTRUDE CLARKE MELLON

fund for the British Columbia memorial to Captain Cook exists and Mrs. Mellon plans to enlarge it, hoping to secure a building worthy of both the city of Vancouver and the pioneer navigator of the Pacific. Mrs. Mellon is a councilor of the League of Empire, of London, England. She is also a member of the committee of the Pauline Johnson Fund, organized to secure the publication of the writings of this celebrated Indian poetess and lecturer, who, in 1913, passed away, and whose beautiful verse and legends have made her famous and have called especial attention to Vancouver.

WILLIAM GARLAND McQUARRIE.

William Garland McQuarrie of McQuarrie, Martin & Cassady, of New Westminster, was born in Ottawa, July 26, 1876, and is a son of Lachlan and Mary McQuarrie. He was called to the bar of this province in 1900, since which time he has been in active practice. He was first associated with Aulay Morrison, K. C., now Mr. Justice Morrison on the British Columbia supreme court bench, as a member of the firm of Morrison, Whiteside, McQuarrie & Briggs. He was afterward in the firm headed by Joseph Martin, K. C., practice being conducted under the style of Martin, Weart & McQuarrie. Later he was in the firm of Wade, Whealler, McQuarrie & Martin, which partnership was continued until the early fall of 1912, since which time a change in partnership has led to the adoption of the present firm style of McQuarrie, Martin & Cassady, his partners being Messrs. George E. Martin and George Livingstone Cassady. It is one of the leading firms in New Westminster. They are solicitors for the city of New Westminster and Burnaby, Matsqui, and Surrey municipalities, also for the Merchants Bank of Canada and the Northern Crown Bank, and in addition have a large general practice which connects them with much important litigation.

Mr. McQuarrie was married in 1907 to Miss Elsie Owen Macgowan, a daughter of D. H. Macgowan of New Westminster. They have one son and one daughter, Mary Frances Caroline and Colin Dunsلاف. The family reside at No. 49 Albert crescent.

Mr. McQuarrie is well known through his club relations, holding membership in the Vancouver, the Royal Vancouver Yacht and the Jericho Country Clubs of Vancouver, besides the Westminster Club and the British Columbia Golf Club. He belongs to Union Lodge, No. 9, F. & A. M., and to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a Presbyterian. In politics he is a conservative. He finds recreation in golf and tennis as well as in club life.

ITHIEL BLAKE NASON.

During an active life Ithiel Blake Nason was closely connected with development projects in British Columbia—projects which led to the utilization of the natural resources of the country and to the improvement of business conditions. He passed away in May, 1903, but is yet remembered by many who were acquainted with him while he was still an active factor in the world's work. He was born in Maine in April, 1840, a son of Edwin and Phebe Nason. The father was a mill owner, having mills in different parts of Maine. In the public schools of his native state the son pursued an education and afterwards began work with his father, receiving his initial business training in that connection. In 1857 he went to California, where he engaged in milling and mining, but during the gold excitement in British Columbia, he came up the Fraser river. After a year spent in the mining camps he returned to California, but soon was again induced to come to the northwest. Thedaus Harper persuading Mr. Nason to take charge of his mill at Langley, British Columbia. After a year

passed there Mr. Nason went to the Cariboo and made his way to Williams creek, where he engaged in mining. Subsequently he turned his attention to the lumber business, which he entered in partnership with a Mr. Meacham, but later he purchased his partner's interest and conducted the business alone to the time of his death, which occurred in May, 1903. He developed an enterprise of large and profitable proportions and was recognized as one of the leading and representative business men of his locality.

On the 22d of April, 1875, Mr. Nason was united in marriage to Miss Mary Agnes Watson, a daughter of Adam and Mary Watson, and unto this union were born eight children, four sons and four daughters. Mr. Nason was a member of the Episcopal church and he gave his political support to the conservative party. He was a member of parliament for Cariboo through two sessions and he was ever interested in questions of vital importance to the province, giving his support to many movements which he deemed beneficial to the district. He was fond of hunting and was an expert pistol shot. He had ample opportunity to indulge his love of hunting during his days in mining and lumber camps. He lived in the Cariboo from 1876 until 1893 and then returned to the city, being a resident of Barkerville at the time of his demise, although his death occurred at Victoria as he was a member of parliament at the time.

FRANK TRIMBLE.

Prominent among the real-estate dealers of Vancouver is Frank Trimble, who has also to his credit a distinguished public career and who has ever brought to the general welfare as much interest as he has exhibited in obtaining personal prosperity. A native of Cumberland, England, he was born in Tallentire on September 24, 1878, and is a son of Edward and Mary (Jackson) Trimble, both natives of that shire. The father was a farmer and the family lived there until 1888, when in the spring of that year they came to Vancouver. Soon afterward Edward Trimble engaged in the retail meat business, continuing along that line for seventeen years with ever increasing success, at the end of which period he was enabled to retire in the enjoyment of a comfortable competence. In the summer of 1910 Mr. and Mrs. Trimble returned to England, for four months, where they renewed associations of former years and visited their home and other places of interest and returned again in 1913.

Frank Trimble was educated in the public schools of Vancouver. Having completed his course, he assisted his father in the meat business, continuing with him for some time. He was for several years the manager and, after selling out in 1906, continued in the same position for the new owners for four years. On December 1, 1909, he established himself in the real-estate business with offices at No. 2505 Westminster road, where he is still located. He began his real-estate career under the firm name of Trimble & Norris, but some time later he took over Mr. Norris' interest and is now in business alone. He has a comprehensive knowledge of local conditions and the real-estate market and, as he ever follows the fairest methods, has built up an important and representative clientage. He has handled a number of profitable deals and has made for himself a reputation which entitles him to the full confidence of the public.

At St. James church, in Vancouver, on April 13, 1901, Mr. Trimble was united in marriage to Miss Gertrude Hartshorn Evrall, a daughter of T. P. Evrall. Mr. and Mrs. Evrall were natives of England and came to British Columbia in the late '80s, numbering among the early pioneers of Chilliwack. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Trimble, Stanley Frank, Edward Thomas, Dorothy Gertrude and John Evrall.

In his political associations Mr. Trimble is a conservative and has in recent years taken an active part in public life. In 1911 he was elected to represent ward 8 in the city council, being the first alderman elected for that ward. He has



FRANK TRIMBLE

served continuously ever since, being reelected in 1912 and in 1913. This ward, which was only taken into the city in 1911, had practically no city improvements but has now all of them, their installation being due entirely to the vigorous efforts of Mr. Trimble. He is also ex-president of the Rate Payers' Association and is chairman of the market and industries committee and as such takes a keen interest in making the city market what it should be. He also is a member of the finance committee of the board of public works. In all these connections Mr. Trimble exhibits not only a ready understanding for the needs of the public but a rare tact, and has often been able to obtain the passage of favorable measures by the strength of his personality and the convincing manner in which he voiced his opinion. In earlier days Mr. Trimble found much recreation in playing lacrosse, being a member of Mount Pleasant's first team. His military record comprises three years as a private in Company 5 of the British Columbia Battalion of Garrison Artillery. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters, the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In the latter he served for three years as treasurer and for three years as secretary of his local lodge and on three occasions represented Mount Pleasant Lodge, No. 19, at conventions of the grand lodge. His faith is that of the Church of England and his membership with St. Michael's church. His progressiveness finds a fruitful field in setting forth his views for the betterment of conditions and the expansion of the city in the Progress and Commercial Clubs, of both of which organizations he is a member. He is a loyal son of Vancouver, always interested in her progress and welfare and ready to give his best efforts to her growth, doing as much as anyone to make the city what he hopes it will be one day—the queen of the Pacific.

ALEXANDER MACDONALD.

One of the pioneer residents of Central Park, highly respected and esteemed by all, is Alexander Macdonald, who there makes his home, living in honorable retirement. He was born in Tiree, Scotland, on October 18, 1855, a son of John and Christina Macdonald. He attended a private school in Glasgow, Scotland, and then worked on his father's farm until he had reached his twenty-fifth year, when he left home. Seeking the opportunities which Canada held out to young men who were willing to make the effort, he in 1880 came to Ontario, whence he afterward removed to Winnipeg and then to California. From that state he came in 1887 to British Columbia, locating in Vancouver. About ten years later Mr. Macdonald settled in Central Park at a time when nothing but pines and brush greeted the eye. However, he foresaw the great possibilities the site seemed to hold for the future and showed his good judgment in selecting a piece of land—a small government holding on which his house now stands. It is one of the choicest locations in Central Park, and that it is so considered by others is evident from the fact that Mr. Macdonald's property in rate of assessment heads the list of taxpayers in that vicinity. Across the street from the property is Central Park proper—a recreation park and one of the beauty spots of the section.

On October 8, 1887, Mr. Macdonald was united in marriage to Miss Mary Orr, a daughter of Allen and Margaret Orr, natives of Ireland, who emigrated to Toronto, Canada, where the father passed away and the mother is still living. The grandfather of Mrs. Macdonald, James Orr, was for nineteen years employed as carpenter on the estate of the Hon. Edward Lucas in Ireland. Mrs. Macdonald was a trained nurse, having received her training in the Toronto General Hospital, and she also held the position of head night nurse in the Winnipeg General Hospital at the close of the Riel rebellion, when its capacity was filled to the utmost. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald are four

sons and one daughter living: Allen, Ian Christian, Alexander Graham, Margery Kathleen and Maxwell. Another son, Hector Hughes, has passed away.

Politically Mr. Macdonald is independent, following his own judgment in endorsing candidates. Religiously he and his family are adherents of the Presbyterian church. For seven and a half years, while a resident of Vancouver, Mr. Macdonald filled the position of caretaker of the cemeteries, discharging his duties in a faithful and satisfactory manner. He enjoys in large measure the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens in Central Park, whose regard he has won on account of his long record of honest labor, which has placed him now in a position to enjoy life in retirement in one of the most beautiful homes in Central Park.

WILLIAM SLOAN.

One of the interesting personalities of British Columbia and a man of marked and forceful individuality, is William Sloan an ex-member of the Dominion parliament for Comox-Atlin and one of the leaders of the liberal party in British Columbia. He was born at Wingham, Ontario, on the 10th of September, 1867, and is a son of Dr. R. J. and Elizabeth (McMichael) Sloan, both of Scotch descent.

The early life of William Sloan was passed in his native province, his education being acquired in the public schools and collegiate institute at Seaforth, Ontario. Upon terminating his student days he went to Shanghai, China, to join his father, who had been a resident there for some years previous and who was at the time one of the port physicians of that city. In 1887 he returned to Canada settling in British Columbia, where he has since made his home, having resided at various times in Victoria, Vancouver and Nanaimo, his present abode. He has many interesting recollections of the years, 1887, 1888 and 1889 which were spent in Vancouver, and he has watched with pride that city stretching out to eventually become, in his opinion, the premier city of the Dominion. In 1890 Mr. Sloan engaged in mercantile business at Nanaimo under the firm name of Sloan & Scott, which partnership was maintained for five years.

Favored with a robust constitution and imbued with a spirit for adventure, he with three associates started in January, 1896, for the Yukon, having been attracted by the vast and then comparatively unknown wilderness of the last great west. The usual hardships and privations were encountered, and overcome, and after a fruitless summer spent prospecting on the head waters of the Stewart river, the party then decided to try their fortunes on the lower Yukon and were luckily among the first to secure claims in the now famous Klondyke region, Mr. Sloan staking No. 15 on Eldorado creek, which was one of the banner claims. Mr. Sloan and his partners set to work early and have the distinction of getting the first shaft to bed rock on Eldorado creek and striking "pay," rich beyond their wildest flight of imagination. After mining two seasons he disposed of his interests and returned to Nanaimo where he has erected a beautiful home (Eldo Villa) amidst spacious grounds. When he can be induced to talk of his Yukon experiences in the days prior to the rush of 1898 you fully realize what he means by the expression that "the North has been good and kind to him."

Two years later in the general election of 1900 he entered public life as a candidate for parliament on the liberal ticket for Vancouver island, but was defeated. In the elections of 1904 he was a candidate for the district of Comox-Atlin and was elected by acclamation. In the election of 1908 he was again a candidate for Comox-Atlin and again elected by acclamation, a splendid tribute to his untiring zeal for his district. In the elections of 1908 Hon. William Templeman, Minister of mines and Inland Revenue in the Laurier administration, was defeated by a narrow margin in the city of Victoria. Mr. Sloan at



WILLIAM SLOAN

the request of Sir Wilfred Laurier, who was desirous of retaining the service of the Hon. Mr. Templeman as a member of his cabinet resigned his seat in January, 1909 and in the resultant by-election Mr. Templeman was elected. In the elections of 1911 owing to repeated and urgent effort of many of the influential members of his party to again enter the field, he issued the most emphatic statement that he had no desire to continue in public life and positively was not a candidate for reelection. As member of Comox-Atlin, a district embracing the major portion of the coast line of British Columbia, he was successful in securing much needed aids to navigation, including hydrographic surveys; extension and improvement of the postal and telegraphic service; more consideration for the salmon fisheries, and many other matters equally important in the public interest. He received many congratulations from political friends and foes on a speech dealing with the value of the deep-sea fisheries of the coast of British Columbia and their contrary invasion to treaty rights and depletion by the United States fishermen. This speech was publicly commented upon by the then secretary of state for the United States, Hon. Elihu Root. Mr. Sloan's comments on the Oriental question were made the subject of editorial reference by the London (England) daily papers, his attitude being that "Canada should control her immigration from within and not be dictated to from without." He also delivered an extensive resume on the fur seal industry and pointed out that a close season for a term of years was necessary to save the fur seals from extinction, urging, that Canada receive a bounty on seals taken at the rookeries, and the compensation of the Canadian Pelagic sealers, a policy which is now being recognized by the nations interested.

Mr. Sloan was married in 1891, to Miss Flora McGregor Glaholm and to them has been born one son, Gordon McGregor, who is at present a student at Langara, Vancouver. Mrs. Sloan is truly a native daughter, having been born in Nanaimo, her mother claiming the distinction of being the first white girl born in that city. Mrs. Sloan's grandparents (the late John McGregor and wife) came from Scotland to British Columbia in the chartered sailing vessel, Harpooner, landing at Victoria in June, 1849, during the regime of the Hudson's Bay Company and were members of a small party of miners from Scotland under agreement with that company to develop the coal prospects at Fort Rupert and other points.

Mr. Sloan is an ex-president of the Nanaimo Caledonian Society and is prominently identified with Masonic circles, having been initiated in Cascade Lodge, Vancouver, at the age of twenty-one by past grand master William Downie. He was for some years liberal organizer for Vancouver island and treasurer for the British Columbia Liberal Association but resigned these offices on his election for Comox-Atlin. Mr. Sloan finds his chief recreation in fishing and hunting, in both of which he excels and has traveled extensively in the wilds of Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific in pursuit of these pastimes, and his home in Nanaimo contains many interesting trophies of his hunting experiences. He is a member of the Rideau Club of Ottawa, the Union Club of Victoria and the Terminal City Club of Vancouver. For a still comparatively young man his has been a most interesting and varied career as it has embraced the many experiences of the pioneer, prospector, politician, and has resulted in the development of a character and personality unusually interesting.

GEORGE JAMES TELFER.

The distinctive office of biography is not to give voice to a man's modest estimate of himself and what he has accomplished, but rather to ascertain his position by the consensus of public opinion on the part of his fellow men. Judged by this standard, George James Telfer is one of the honored and representative residents of Vancouver, his career exciting the admiration and

respect of colleagues and contemporaries, for he has long figured as one of the leading factors in financial circles in Vancouver.

A native of Galt, Ontario, Mr. Telfer was born March 11, 1872, a son of Thomas and Helen (Tait) Telfer. The family is of Scotch origin and was founded in Canada by the grandfather, who came from Ettrick, Brig End, Selkirk, Scotland, in 1806, settling in Ontario, south of Galt. He was one of the first ten residents of that section of North Dumfries, Ontario. In connection with Andrew Slade he founded the town of Galt and throughout the remainder of his life engaged in farming in that locality. Thomas Telfer, reared upon his father's farm, also followed general agricultural pursuits throughout his active business life, but is now living retired in Galt.

George J. Telfer pursued his education in the Galt Collegiate Institute at Galt, Ontario, and in 1893, entered the employ of a firm of loan and financial brokers at Toronto, thus making his initial step in the business to which he has since given his efforts and in which he has been notably successful. Starting in a minor position with that firm he has worked his way up through the various grades and departments, thus becoming familiar with all branches of the business. That he was a trusted, capable and efficient employe is indicated in the fact that he remained with the firm until March, 1898, when he came to British Columbia, settling at Vancouver, and in association with Thomas T. Langlois founded the British Columbia Permanent Loan Company, at Vancouver, of which he became a director and the secretary-treasurer. As the business grew he relinquished the duties of secretary and acted as treasurer for a time, but later became assistant manager and eventually manager, continuing as such until February, 1911, when he resigned his active duties as manager, but continued his association with the company as vice president and director. The British Columbia Permanent Loan Company, now operating under special charter granted in 1909, has had a phenomenal growth since its organization in 1898. Its fifteenth annual report, under date of December 31, 1912, shows a wonderful yearly increase since the 31st of December, 1900, on which date it had a surplus of two thousand, six hundred and ninety-one dollars and seventy-five cents and assets of two hundred and thirty thousand, two hundred and seventy-nine dollars and eleven cents, while on December 31, 1912, its surplus was six hundred twenty-nine thousand, nine hundred thirty-seven dollars and eighty-one cents, including the reserve fund of six hundred thousand dollars, and assets of four million, one hundred forty-one thousand, two hundred fifty-nine dollars. For the fiscal year ending on that date it showed a paid up capital of one million dollars, and assets as above, an increase of five hundred eighty-seven thousand, eight hundred twenty-nine dollars and fifty-eight cents in assets over the preceding year and earnings of three hundred fifteen thousand, five hundred sixty-four dollars and eighty-four cents, an increase over 1911 of forty-five thousand, one hundred seventy-two dollars and sixty-one cents, and profits of one hundred forty-eight thousand, nine hundred fourteen dollars and nineteen cents. Their first mortgage loans standing on the books amounted to three million, five hundred sixty-eight thousand, two hundred dollars, secured by property with appraised value of nine million, five hundred sixty thousand, five hundred twenty dollars, showing a safe and sound management. The company maintains a number of branch offices in western Canada.

Mr. Telfer was also one of the organizers of the Pacific Coast Fire Insurance Company of Vancouver, which was established in 1890, to take over the business and risks of a company already in active business. On its organization he became a director and treasurer and continues in that capacity to the present date. The twenty-third annual report of this company, under date of January 1, 1913, shows assets of one million, two hundred seventy-three thousand, four hundred seventy-three dollars and thirty-two cents, with a subscribed capital stock of eight hundred thirty-one thousand, six hundred dollars, of which five hundred forty-eight thousand, two hundred twenty-nine dollars and ninety-nine cents has been paid in, with two hundred fifty-nine thousand, six hundred eight

dollars and forty-four cents accruing in installments, while its total security to policy-holders is one million, one hundred sixty-six thousand, four hundred thirty-eight dollars and twenty-five cents, consisting of a surplus of two hundred sixteen thousand, nine hundred forty-five dollars and ninety-nine cents; subscribed capital, eight hundred thirty-one thousand, six hundred dollars; reserve on unearned premiums, sixty-seven thousand, eight hundred ninety-two dollars and twenty-six cents; and conflagration reserve of fifty thousand dollars. The company does a big business, having agents and general agents in all parts of the Dominion. They follow careful, conservative methods, declining to plunge or take unsafe risks, yet making continuous progress. The company pays all loss claims in cash immediately upon satisfactory adjustment, thus waiving the thirty-day grace clause of the usual standard policy, while its reputation for stability and integrity is its chief recommendation.

In 1907 Mr. Telfer was one of the organizers of the National Finance Company, Ltd., of Vancouver, with a capital stock of one million dollars. This was incorporated in 1907 under the "Companies Act," with full trust company powers, Mr. Telfer becoming first vice president and so continuing until February, 1911, when he assumed active management of that company and continues to date as managing director and first vice president. The sixth annual report of this company shows a subscribed capital of one million, two hundred forty-seven thousand, nine hundred dollars, of which seven hundred forty-one thousand, six hundred twenty-nine dollars and five cents is paid up, the authorized capital having been increased from the original one million to two million in September, 1912. During the year 1912 the assets were increased from two million, four hundred eighty-four thousand, eighty-one dollars, fifty-one cents to two million, six hundred sixty-two thousand, eight hundred eighty-seven dollars and ten cents; the trust assets increased from one million, three hundred eighty-nine thousand, seven hundred ninety-seven dollars and sixty-six cents to one million, seven hundred eighty-nine thousand, two hundred twenty-two dollars and twenty-eight cents; the paid up capital from five hundred forty-one thousand, three hundred ninety-five dollars to seven hundred forty-one thousand, six hundred twenty-nine dollars and five cents; and the reserve from two hundred fifty thousand to three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, while the paid up capital and assets on that date were seven hundred forty-one thousand, six hundred twenty-nine dollars and four million, four hundred fifty-two thousand, one hundred nine dollars and thirty-eight cents respectively, as compared to one hundred seventeen thousand, two hundred dollars and one hundred thirty-six thousand, nine hundred sixty-three dollars and fifty cents on December 31, 1907. The company is operating on very conservative investment and trust lines. Out of a special profit placed in the contingent account the directors have written off the cash premiums paid on stock investments, all doubtful assets, made ample provision for any possible depreciation on municipal bonds, and have carried one hundred seventeen thousand, eight hundred thirty-three dollars and sixteen cents to the reserve fund and sixty-nine thousand, six hundred ninety-six dollars and ninety-eight cents to the contingent reserve fund, while all of the company's assets have been converted into conservative revenue producing investments. The company does a big business in both its capital and trust departments and makes a specialty of offering guaranteed mortgages and guaranteed debentures to cautious investors. They maintain branch offices at Toronto and Ottawa, Ontario; St. Johns and Halifax, Nova Scotia; Winnipeg, Manitoba; Calgary, Alberta; and New Westminster, British Columbia.

Mr. Telfer is also a director of the Prudential Investment Company, Ltd., and North American Securities Company, Ltd., of Vancouver, and also has investments in a number of commercial enterprises in British Columbia. Through the various companies with which he is associated and through his personal operations in business fields, Mr. Telfer has become a most prominent factor in the growth and development of British Columbia. A spirit of enterprise has carried him far beyond the great majority of his fellowmen. He has never

feared to venture where favoring opportunity has led the way, and his even-paced energy has carried him into important relations. He has displayed notable ability in coordinating seemingly diverse interests and with almost intuitive perception he distinguishes between the essential and the non-essential, and in consequence so directs his efforts that splendid results are attained. He has been active in all matters of public welfare, is keenly interested in the commercial advancement and material upbuilding of Vancouver, and for the past three years has been a member of the council of the Vancouver Board of Trade.

On the 11th of October, 1900, Mr. Telfer was united in marriage, in Vancouver, to Miss Lizzie L. Clark, a daughter of R. B. Clark, M. D., of Belleville. She is a graduate of Whitby College, the famous girls' school, and is now very active in social and club circles of Vancouver, holding membership with the King's Daughters, Daughters of the Empire and Woman's Canadian Club. Mr. and Mrs. Telfer have one child, Luella.

The family attend St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, in which the parents hold membership. Mr. Telfer is a conservative in politics, but so extensive and important have been his growing business and financial interests that he has taken no active part in politics aside from the exercise of his right of franchise and the support and prestige which his name gives to any measure which he deems of vital worth to the community. He is a member of the Canadian Order of Foresters and of the Terminal City and Canadian Clubs of Vancouver. Starting out in life without any vaulting ambition to become especially great or famous, he has nevertheless followed the lead of his opportunities and as the years have gone by has climbed steadily and persistently to the high plane on which he now stands as one of the leading representatives of financial interests in the province

STANLEY PAUL DUNLEVY.

Stanley Paul Dunlevy, capitalist of Vancouver whose business connections have been of large importance to the city, has not only instituted new interests but has also carried forward business undertakings established by his father and in so doing has adapted them to present-day conditions. He is a zealous man, possessed of the undaunted spirit of determination and enterprise characteristic of this section of the country. He was born in Victoria, February 8, 1885, a son of Peter Curran and Jane Elizabeth (Huston) Dunlevy, who were numbered among the earliest of Cariboo pioneers.

After mastering the branches of learning taught in the public schools of Victoria, Stanley Paul Dunlevy continued his education in Gonzaga College at Spokane and later established a general store at Hazelton, British Columbia, where he remained in business for two years. He then sold out and engaged in the timber and mining business, in which he is still active. He was also associated with his father in his mining and trading interests until the latter's death. During recent years Stanley Paul Dunlevy has invested heavily in lands in the Peace River country, which now are rapidly being developed and colonized. He is also the president of the Horsefly River Gold Dredge and Mining Company, which operates in the Horsefly district of the Cariboo. The Horsefly mines have been operating for twenty years and in 1912 the company in charge was reorganized with Mr. Dunlevy as the president and Robert T. Ward, as general manager. Mr. Dunlevy is likewise engaged in the shipping business, being secretary of the Marine Transportation Company, of Vancouver, which owns the steamer Rupert City, a tramp freighter plying between Vancouver, San Francisco and Australia. Mr. Dunlevy has invested largely in stocks and bonds and, like his father, his work has been of incalculable benefit in various ways to the province and the districts in which he has operated. He belongs to those men who have done much to push forward the wheels of progress along industrial and commercial



STANLEY P. DUNLEVY

lines and who have ever followed constructive measures, never building their success upon another's failure. He attacks every problem with a contagious enthusiasm and in his business affairs there is a splendid balance maintained between conservatism and progressiveness.

On the 7th of September, 1909, in Seattle, Washington, Mr. Dunlevy was married to Miss Bertha Elsie Joose, of Kansas City, Missouri. They hold membership in the Catholic church and Mr. Dunlevy is a member of the Progressive Club. A conservative in political belief, he votes with the party but is not an active worker in its ranks. Many activities claim his time and attention and his labors have been of such material worth to the province, that his name is honored as that of a masterful man who does not fear to venture where favoring opportunity leads the way.

DANIEL CLIFFORD REID.

Prominently connected with various business and corporate concerns in Victoria, Daniel Clifford Reid has since his arrival here, in 1905, been a great force in the general business advancement of the city and has contributed to its resources a number of flourishing and profitable enterprises. Chief among these is the Island Investment Company, Ltd., which owes its foundation to his initiative spirit, and its continued and remarkable growth and development to his administrative ability and tireless energy. Mr. Reid was born in Cumberland county, Nova Scotia, September 15, 1878, the only son of William and Priscilla Jane (Spicer) Reid, natives of Nova Scotia, where the father engaged in farming until his death. His wife survives him and now makes her home in Advocate Harbor, Nova Scotia. Members of the paternal branch of this family have been for many generations natives of Nova Scotia and have engaged principally in shipbuilding, lumbering and farming. Mr. Reid's maternal grandparents were also natives of that province and the grandfather was a prominent farmer there.

Daniel Clifford Reid acquired his education in the public schools of his native province and in the Ontario Business College at Belleville, from which he was graduated in 1897. Immediately afterward he entered the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company at Montreal and was afterward transferred to Winnipeg. Later he became associated with the Canadian Fire Insurance Company in the latter city and when he resigned from this position entered the service of the Canadian Northern Railway Company in the auditing department. He was afterward connected with the Colonial Investment Company of Winnipeg as accountant and cashier, resigning this position in 1905, when he came to British Columbia as stock salesman for the British Columbia Permanent Loan Company in Victoria. This position he retained until 1909, when he organized the Island Investment Company, Ltd., of which he was president and managing director from the company's inception until August, 1913, when he resigned from that position. His energy and resourcefulness made that company one of the leading business concerns in the city. In addition to his identification with the Island Investment Company, Ltd., Mr. Reid has other important business connections. He organized the Canada West Trust Company, of which he is past president and managing director.

The Island Investment company, Ltd., is incorporated under the British Columbia Companies Act with an authorized capital of five hundred thousand dollars, divided into ten thousand shares of fifty dollars each. It deals in first mortgages and places its clients' funds in improved city properties in either Victoria or Vancouver. No loan is placed for more than fifty per cent of the appraised value and all loans are approved by the board of directors. Valuations are made by experts and titles are searched and certified by solicitors. It also handles real property on a commission basis at the current rates. Since the

foundation of the concern in 1909 the Island Investment Company, Ltd., has prospered exceedingly. Each year its financial statement has been more satisfactory than that of the year preceding. This splendid record was maintained in 1912, the last annual report being the best, from a financial viewpoint, in the company's history. The reduction of liabilities by two hundred thousand dollars and the increase of the subscribed capital by one hundred and ten thousand, proves both the increasing volume of business handled and the continued confidence of the investing public.

While conservative the company has not allowed its policy to become timid. It has endeavored to keep abreast of British Columbia's recent rapid development. The opening of branches at Vancouver and London, England, the world's money market, was forced by the advances of the province and both branches have amply justified themselves by their pronounced success. It was imperative in order to conserve properly the interests of its shareholders and to permit them to enjoy their full share of the general prosperity, to keep in line with the progress of Canada's great western country. Consequently the company's operations were extended. It will continue to "grow up" with British Columbia, with Vancouver island, as the name under which it is incorporated implies, as its chief field of investment. Faith in the future of this section of the province led the organizers to launch the enterprise that has so well rewarded its supporters. That their judgment was sound the strides made in the last few years prove conclusively.

In 1903, in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Mr. Reid was united in marriage to Miss Agnes Gertrude Dunn, a daughter of William and Elizabeth Jane (Dargie) Dunn, natives of Nova Scotia. The father was connected with the police department of Winnipeg until his death in 1909. His wife survives him and makes her home in Vancouver. Mr. and Mrs. Reid have two children: Roma Priscilla, who is attending Oak Bay school; and Melvin Dunn, a student in the same institution. The Reid residence is called Osceola and is one of the most attractive homes in the city.

Mr. Reid is an enthusiastic motorist and fisherman and is fond of all kinds of outdoor sports. He is connected fraternally with the Loyal Orange lodge and is a member of the Automobile Association and the Canadian Club. From 1909 to 1912 he served in the Fifth Regiment, Canadian Garrison Artillery, as a commissioned officer and he belongs to the Junior Army and Navy Club and the Pacific Club. He attends the Methodist church. He supported the McBride administration in politics, although he is not active in political affairs. He is interested in the progress and growth of Victoria, as is indicated by his membership in the Progressive Club, the Highway Improvement Association, and the Board of Trade, and his cooperation is always readily and heartily given to progressive public projects. He is known as a man of insight, experience and capacity and he has accomplished a great deal of vital and far-reaching work, contributing substantially to the upbuilding of the city.

WILLIAM C. COATHAM.

For the past twenty-six years William C. Coatham has been principal of the John Robson school, formerly known as the Boys' Central school of New Westminster, and in this connection has given the benefit of his broad knowledge and ability to his chosen field of labor, winning for himself recognition as one of the foremost representatives of educational interests in this part of the province.

Mr. Coatham was born in Durham county, Ontario, and acquired his early education in the public schools of Clarke township, later attending the Bowmanville high school. After his graduation from that institution he took a course in the Model School at Port Hope and finally entered the Toronto Normal School, from which he received a certificate to teach. He immediately turned his at-



WILLIAM C. COATHAM

tention to this line of work, remaining in Ontario for three years and a half, and at the end of that time coming to New Westminster, where he has since resided. For one year after his arrival he was first assistant in the John Robson school and in August, 1887, was appointed principal, in which connection he has since remained, a period of twenty-six years. Each year has witnessed the accomplishment of more and more important work, for Mr. Coatham has held steadily to high ideals and his powers have constantly developed. He has introduced many substantial improvements in methods of study and also in the branches taught and, his labors being at all times practical, he has inspired the teachers under his charge with something of his own zeal and enthusiasm. His interest in teaching extends beyond the field of public education, for he has for many years been an ardent Sunday school worker and a teacher in the Sunday school connected with the Central Methodist church. After five years as gunner in the militia he took the course for cadet instructors and also the instructors' course in the school of musketry, afterward finding the knowledge he obtained useful as a teacher. He has made himself a power in educational circles and the position which he holds is the natural result of his ability, enterprise and broad knowledge.

Mr. Coatham is married and he and his family make their home at No. 419 Ninth street. He is at present secretary of the Funeral Aid branch of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is secretary of Amity Lodge, being also well and favorably known in other fraternal organizations. He is a man of strong intellectual powers and marked force of character, whose natural ability makes him a leader of public thought and opinion.

FREDERICK WILLIAM McNEICE.

Frederick William McNeice, a progressive and enterprising young business man of Port Moody, prominently connected with real-estate interests as a member of the firm of McNeice Brothers, was born at sea on a vessel going from South America to England, on the 14th of March, 1885, and is a son of John and Mary Ann McNeice, both of whom have passed away.

After acquiring a public-school education Frederick W. McNeice was apprenticed to an engineer and upon the expiration of his term turned his attention to the field of business. Later he made a trip to Canada and, becoming impressed with the opportunities which his country offered, determined to make a permanent location in the western part of the Dominion. Accordingly, the following year he settled here and for one year thereafter was employed as a traveling salesman for the Hudson's Bay Company, becoming afterward identified with mercantile interests of Port Moody as a clerk in the Bennett store. After a short time he formed a partnership with his brother under the name of McNeice Brothers and they turned their attention to the real-estate brokerage business, in which they have since continued. From the beginning they met with gratifying success and their patronage has increased steadily in volume and importance, as is evidenced by the fact that in three years they have handled business aggregating over two million dollars. The brothers are energetic, far-sighted and resourceful business men and have worked untiringly in the development of their enterprise, which is today accounted one of the leading real-estate concerns in Port Moody.

Frederick W. McNeice married, on the 20th of October, 1910, Miss Elizabeth Maude Hague, a daughter of Henry and Lidia Hague, residents of Cody's island. Mr. and Mrs. McNeice have become the parents of a daughter, Gladys Isabel.

Mr. McNeice is connected fraternally with King Solomon Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and is a member of the Church of England. He is fond of all kinds of outdoor sports, spending a great many of his leisure hours in the open, boating or fishing. He is eminently public-spirited and progressive in matters of citizenship, giving his active and hearty support to all movements for the advancement

of community interests. He is now a member of the board of aldermen and in that capacity has already accomplished a great deal of constructive and far-sighted work. A young man of force, experience and capacity, he is respected by business men and popular in social circles, his excellent qualities of mind and character having gained him the esteem and regard of all who are associated with him.

JOHN WORK TOLMIE.

Occupying one of the old picturesque homes in Victoria, the place being known as Cloverdale, is John Work Tolmie, a representative of one of the oldest pioneer families of the northwest. He was born at Fort Nisqually, Washington, in March, 1854, a son of Dr. W. F. and Jane (Work) Tolmie, of whom extended mention is made elsewhere in this work. Much interest has been felt by members of the family in tracing back the origin of the family name, which appears in Egypt, Denmark, north of Scotland, and there is also a Greek word "Tolme," signifying "I dare." In Egypt the name was Ptolemy. The name Alexander Tolmie appears and reappears in the different branches of the family, but in old Egypt and Greece it was written Ptolemy Alexander. The subject of this review was also descended from the Frasers of Lovat, but the father would never use the Fraser crest and motto. The Frasers were originally a French family, named Duberry, from Brittany. They crossed the channel about 800 A. D. and at the battle of Bannockburn one of the Frasers supplied Robert Bruce with three successive mounts when the horse he was riding was killed. It was this that won the family the three crowns upon their arms.

Dr. W. F. Tolmie was one of the most picturesque figures in the history of the northwest. He was a graduate of Glasgow University ere he had attained his majority and later he joined the Hudson's Bay Company as one of its surgeons. He was stationed at Fort Nisqually, Washington, and later brought his family to Camosun, Victoria. Dr. Tolmie was probably the first white man to know that coal was to be found on Vancouver island. The Indians told him that some stone that would burn was near Fort Rupert and Dr. Tolmie brought the fact to the notice of the Hudson's Bay Company. The maternal grandfather of our subject was John Work, who traveled across the Rockies and came to Vancouver island in 1817. He became chief factor for the Hudson's Bay company and his grave is one of the few left unmoled near the present cathedral. Dr. Tolmie turned his attention to farming and was the first person to introduce thoroughbred stock on the island, keeping Durham cattle, Berkshire pigs and Leicester sheep, which were bred on the Cloverdale farm, which was then quite a distance from Victoria. The city, however, has been extended until the one time farm is now a suburban property.

It was in 1859 that John Work Tolmie was brought to Victoria by his parents. His education was acquired in the collegiate school and under private tutors at Cloverdale and also under the Rev. Percival Jenns. He has always remained upon the old homestead, Cloverdale, living here for fifty-three years and for a considerable period he personally managed his farming interests. He has never been away from Cloverdale for more than thirty days at a time. The old house which he occupies is covered upon the outside with roughcast, Scotch fashion, this being partly composed of pebbles collected upon the place fifty years ago. The middle part of the house is built of hand-squared logs in the old Hudson's Bay fashion, while the laundry, woodsheds and other outhouses are of California lumber. Although the materials are strangely contrasted, the result is most harmonious. In the house are furnishings that date back to the latter part of the eighteenth century, an old mirror and mahogany chair having come from Fort Vancouver, now in the state of Washington.



JOHN W. TOLMIE

Mr. Tolmie is a conservative, but not an active party worker. In religious faith he is an Anglican and for twenty-five years he has been a member of St. Luke's church. He also belongs to the Canadian Club. He is very fond of natural history and has been a collector nearly all of his life, especially a collector of antiquities. The walls of one of the large rooms of the house are entirely covered with Indian curios of every description, representing both peaceful and warlike arts among the Indians. All has been tabulated and hundreds have been arranged in the drawers of the collecting cases. He not only has these relics, but he has great knowledge of the folklore and legends of the Indians and might write a most interesting book thereon. His collection has been visited by many noted scientists and men interested in such matters. Mr. Tolmie finds great pleasure in adding to this collection and in displaying his curios to the interested visitor. He has lived to witness remarkable changes in Victoria and throughout the entire northwest.

He remembers as a boy making one or two trips to Victoria, a distance of one hundred miles or more, in a canoe, at which time they paddled around the islands rather than go far out into the sound because of their fear of storms. Cloverdale is one of the attractive and beautiful old historic places of the northwest and few families are better known than the one whose name is borne by one of the chief mountains of this part of the country.

ALBERT GODWIN LANGLEY.

Albert Godwin Langley, organizer and head of the firm of A. G. Langley & Company, Ltd., general consulting mining engineers, and one of the most able men in this profession in Vancouver, is a native son of British Columbia, born in Victoria, October 27, 1877. His parents were Alfred John and Mary (Godwin) Langley, the former a pioneer in this province, having come from England to Victoria in 1858. He became very prominent in business and civic affairs, conducting a large wholesale drug enterprise until his death.

Albert G. Langley acquired his early education in the public schools of his native city and later attended Haileybury College in England. When he left that institution he enrolled in McGill University, Montreal, and was graduated in 1903, with the degree of B. Sc., having specialized in mining engineering. After laying aside his books he engaged in professional work throughout Arizona and Mexico, developing his natural ability and gaining invaluable practical experience in his chosen field. In 1906 he returned to British Columbia and, settling in Vancouver, engaged in the agency business and in practice as a mining engineer, continuing alone until 1908, when he organized A. G. Langley & Company, Ltd., of which he became president. The members of the company are general consulting engineers and the firm is recognized as one of the strongest and most reliable of its kind in the province, connected through a large and representative patronage with a great deal of important engineering work. Mr. Langley has gained a position of distinction in his profession and has various other interests in Vancouver, being connected with the affairs of a number of important financial concerns.

On the 23d of January, 1904, Mr. Langley was united in marriage to Miss Mabel Sophie Walkem, a daughter of the late Hon. George Anthony Walkem, justice of the supreme court of British Columbia and one of the most prominent men in the province. A more extended mention of his career will be found on another page in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Langley have become the parents of two children, Sophie and Margery.

Mr. Langley served for two years in the Fifth Regiment, Victoria Volunteer Service. He is a conservative in his political beliefs and has extensive club affiliations, belonging to the Vancouver and the Royal Vancouver Yacht Clubs, the Shaughnessy Heights Golf Club and the Victoria Golf Club and Union Club

of Victoria. He is a devout member of the Anglican church. During his college days he saved a boy from drowning and holds a medal given him by the Royal Humane Society in recognition of his bravery. In Vancouver he holds the respect and esteem of all who are associated with him, for his integrity and high standards are recognized in business, professional and social circles and have gained him many friends.

ARTHUR ALBERT HUMBER, D. D. S.

Dentistry is unique among the professions, for the successful practitioner must possess not only scientific and technical skill but also mechanical ingenuity, combined with the ability to wisely manage his interests from the standpoint of business success. Well qualified in all these particulars, Dr. Arthur Albert Humber is enjoying a good practice in Victoria, where he has continuously maintained an office since 1895. The city numbers him among her native sons, his birth having here occurred April 16, 1872, his parents being Maurice and Matilda Humber. The father, who was a pioneer here, was engaged in the contracting and building business for many years but is now deceased.

At the usual age Dr. Humber entered the public schools of Victoria and with the completion of his more specifically literary course he took up the study of dentistry, winning his D. D. S. degree upon graduation from the Philadelphia Dental College in the class of 1894. The following year he returned to Victoria, opened an office and has since engaged in practice, steadily working his way upward along professional lines. The patronage accorded him is now extensive and gratifying and is well merited, for he keeps in constant touch with the latest discoveries and improvements made by the dental fraternity.

On the 1st of June, 1899, in Victoria, Dr. Humber was married to Gertrude Hackett, a daughter of Captain Charles and Annie (Musgrave) Hackett, her father being a well known seafaring man, who was engaged in the sealing industry for many years but is now retired. The children born to Dr. and Mrs. Humber are Edna, Maurice, Charles, Kathleen and Grace.

Dr. Humber has no pronounced political affiliation, voting rather for the man than for the party, his interest being in clean and progressive politics rather than in partisanship. He holds membership with the Commercial Club of Victoria and is in sympathy with its efforts to advance the business interests and welfare of the city. He also has membership with the Native Sons of British Columbia.

NEWTON TOWNLY BURDICK.

Among the well informed and successful young real-estate men of Victoria is Newton Townly Burdick, a member of the well known firm of Green & Burdick Brothers, Ltd., maintaining offices at the corner of Broughton and Langley streets. Mr. Burdick was born in Dorchester Station, Ontario, a son of Isaac Newton and Helen (Carroll) Burdick. The father is a native of Ontario and for many years was engaged in the merchandise business in Dorchester, also serving for twelve years as a clerk of the court. Eventually he located in Victoria, where he now lives retired.

Newton T. Burdick was educated in the public schools of Calgary, which he attended until his fifteenth year. He followed various occupations until 1906, in which year he formed a partnership with his brother, Gordon, and they engaged in the general merchandise business in Stettler, Alberta, under the name of Burdick Brothers. He disposed of his interest in this business in 1906 and coming to Victoria entered the firm of Green & Burdick, which then assumed the style

of Green & Burdick Brothers, Ltd. They do a general real-estate business, having been especially successful in handling subdivisions in the northern part of Victoria, and also do a general fire and accident insurance business. They also represent a number of bonding companies and their financial transactions are important. Mr. Burdick is well informed upon all matters concerning his line of business and by his ability and industry has contributed considerably to the success of the firm.

Mr. Burdick was married, in Victoria, to Miss Ruby Smith, a daughter of McBriar Smith, who is highly respected as the oldest government official in British Columbia, having served as deputy minister of finance until his retirement in 1913. The Smith family is of English ancestry and both Mr. and Mrs. McBriar Smith reside in Victoria. Mr. and Mrs. Burdick make their home on Wilmont place, Oak Bay, Victoria.

Mr. Burdick has always taken a laudable interest in political matters and gives his support to the conservative party. He at present serves as councilman in Oak Bay municipality. He is prominent fraternally, being a Mason, and holds membership in Apollo Lodge. He is also a Shriner, belonging to Gizeh Temple of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Burdick is an earnest member and a regular attendant of the Christian Science church. He is fond of outdoor sports and all athletic games and indulges in hunting, fishing and motoring, being a member of the Victoria Automobile Association. He also belongs to the Pacific Club of Victoria. Mr. Burdick is one of the popular and successful young business men of Victoria and in full measure enjoys the confidence of the business world as well as that of the general public. He is imbued with the western spirit of aggressiveness and his energetic and enthusiastic activities have secured for him an important place among the business men of Victoria.

EUGENE ROUSSEAU.

One of the first and foremost industries of British Columbia has been and is salmon fishing and its allied enterprises. As manager of the Ewen Cannery, one of the British Columbia Packers fish canneries, Eugene Rousseau occupies a foremost position in this line of business and has contributed much to the commercial expansion of New Westminster. A native of San Francisco, he was born on May 28, 1874, a son of James and Amanda (Heimerle) Rousseau, the former a native of Maine and the latter of Boston, Massachusetts. The parents were married in San Francisco, to which city the father had removed when a young man and the mother in her girlhood with her parents. There they resided until 1877, when they came to British Columbia, locating in New Westminster which they have since made their residence. For several years the father was engaged in the boot and shoe business in New Westminster and also operated a tannery for some time, becoming one of the leading business men of this region. He is still living but has retired from active life.

Eugene Rousseau was reared under the parental roof and acquired his education in the public and high schools of New Westminster, completing his studies by becoming a law student in the office of Armstrong, Eckstein & Gaynor, with whom he remained for three years. The profession, however, did not appeal to him and he subsequently engaged in the steamboat service on the Fraser river and for four years served as purser on the steamer Transfer. In 1902 he became connected with the canning business, identifying himself with the British Columbia Packers Association on its organization in that year. He has since been continuously connected with this foremost establishment and for the past four years has held the position of manager of one of their plants. As such he has been instrumental in greatly enlarging the capacity of the plant and has extended its trade connections to a considerable degree.

In 1903 Mr. Rousseau was married to Miss Ellen Days, of San Francisco. Both he and his wife give adherence to the Presbyterian faith. Politically Mr. Rousseau is a conservative, upholding the principles of that party. He is public-spirited and progressive, always ready to give his share of time and money in upholding or promoting any worthy public enterprise. Widely known among men of commercial interests of the province, he enjoys the confidence and good will of all who come in contact with him in a social or business way.

ROBERT HENRY CARSON.

Robert Henry Carson has since 1910 conducted a general real-estate, financial and insurance brokerage business as the junior member of the firm of Caldwell & Carson, Limited, of Vancouver. His birth occurred in Pavilion, British Columbia, on the 9th of November, 1885, his parents being Robert and Eliza Jane (Magee) Carson. The father, who was born near Edinburgh, Scotland, came to Canada in 1862, settling at Pavilion, British Columbia, where he successfully followed farming until his demise in 1911. The period of his residence in this province covered almost a half century, and he enjoyed an extensive and favorable acquaintance here.

Robert H. Carson obtained his early education in the public schools of Pavilion and subsequently pursued a course of study in Columbian College at New Westminster, British Columbia. After putting aside his text-books he assisted his father in the work of the home farm until 1909, when he came to Vancouver and embarked in the real-estate brokerage business as a member of the firm of Magee, Drummond & Carson, being thus engaged until 1910. In that year, in association with David Caldwell, he organized the firm of Caldwell & Carson, Limited, and under that style has since conducted a general real-estate, financial and insurance brokerage business. Messrs. Caldwell and Carson are agents for property in Vancouver, Point Grey, South Vancouver and Burnaby, and make a specialty of subdivisions, being extensive operators in that line.

On the 14th of August, 1912, Mr. Carson was united in marriage to Miss Constance H. Robson, a daughter of F. H. Robson, of Vancouver. Mr. Carson is a member of the Native Sons of British Columbia and also belongs to the Progress Club and the Vancouver Riding Club. Though still a young man, he has already attained an enviable measure of success in business circles and is accounted one of the substantial and representative citizens of his native province.

RICHARD PLUNKETT COOKE, C. E.

Among those men who, having spent many years of their active life in eastern Canada, made Vancouver their home in their latter years was Richard Plunkett Cooke.

He was born in Birr, King's county, Ireland, belonging to the family of Cookes of Gordangan. His father, Thomas Lalor Cooke, was crown solicitor of Birr for many years. He was a man of wide and scholarly attainments and was known as an antiquarian and astronomer. He possessed a valuable collection of works of art, some of them of very great antiquity which after his death were purchased by the British Museum. He married Lucinda Antisell, of Sraduff, King's county.



RICHARD P. COOKE

Richard Plunkett Cooke graduated from Trinity College, Dublin, in 1848, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He studied engineering under Professor, Sir John McNeill and was awarded a diploma from the school of engineering attached to the university. In 1852 he came to Canada and was engaged on the construction of the Grand Trunk Railway, west of Toronto. Later he was appointed engineer of that division and encountered all the engineering difficulties and problems incident to the construction of a railway in a new and undeveloped country. In 1861 he severed his connection with the Grand Trunk and resided in Brockville, having been appointed managing director of the Brockville & Ontario Railway. In 1867 he resigned that position and entered into private practice as an engineer and contractor. He continued in this for a number of years during which he was engaged in many important works in this country and the United States. Among them may be mentioned the Boston, Barrie & Gardner Railroad, the Carillon Canal works and the harbor works at Nicolet.

In 1853 he married Miss Anna Plunkett, daughter of the late Lynch Plunkett, of Castlemore, County Mayo, Ireland. To them were born three daughters who are, Mrs. J. M. Lefevre, Mrs. E. Baker and Mrs. E. J. P. Gibson, all of Vancouver and it was largely the desire to be near them that caused Mr. Cooke to make this city his home.

As soon as he had settled in Vancouver he began to take an interest and an active part in enterprises designed to advance the growth of this city. For several years he was prominent in the management of the British Columbia Iron Works. When the foundation of a provincial university was first proposed, he was an enthusiastic supporter of the project and was elected vice chancellor. He was president of the St. Patrick's society for some time. His ability as an engineer was recognized by his advice being sought in regard to various engineering enterprises in British Columbia.

A staunch conservative in politics, a genial and generous gentleman of the old school, he had many friends throughout Canada and his name is held in esteem by them.

WILLIAM IRVINE.

The pioneer history of Vancouver island and of the city of Victoria contains the record of no more honorable, upright and worthy character than William Irvine, who has the distinction of being the first child born of white parents on the island. The various phases of local settlement, development and growth are to him matters of close, personal experience and in the work which has accompanied the evolution of the island he has borne an active and helpful part, his loyal and progressive spirit making his individual prosperity a public asset. In his capacities as surveyor and driller he has traveled over most of the island and has made a close study of it, being today one of the best informed men in British Columbia upon its opportunities and resources.

Mr. Irvine was born in Victoria, September 10, 1851, and is of Scotch ancestry, his parents having married in that country. They crossed the Atlantic and then came by way of Cape Horn to the Canadian Pacific coast, traveling in the old Hudson's Bay Company's ship *Troy* and settling on the island of Vancouver in 1850. They made their home in Victoria, which was at that time a hamlet in the midst of a wilderness, one of the long string of forts established by the company of gentlemen adventurers. At that time there were only three families living in Victoria, those of Governor Douglas, Senator Macdonald and Helmcken. Mr. Irvine's parents made their home here for many years, removing to a farm at Cedar Hill, where their deaths occurred.

Mr. Irvine was reared in Victoria and has now made that city his home for sixty-two years. His reminiscences of pioneer times are well known.

extreme. "I have seen," he relates, "the site of the present fine city of Victoria as wild as the Sooke hills. I have seen forests covering the ground where fine buildings stand today. Forest, indeed, lay all about, peopled by Indians as savage as ever Indian was. They were hard to deal with in those days unless they were allowed pretty much their own way, and it was always well to have a sharp eye for treachery. I have seen these savages naked as when they were born clustering about their caves in the side hill, about where Douglas street crosses the ravine at Queen's avenue. It was a common sight in those days to see the Indians at their daily tasks. To me it was one of the many diversions of the journey when I would ride horseback to church with my father. That was our means of travel in those days. Father would sit on the saddle and I would hang on to his arms from behind as best I might. In the years that have passed I have traveled a good deal on the island. My first trip was on the survey between the E. and N. belt and the government land, extending from Muir creek to Crown mountains. It was a hard though interesting trip through almost impassable country. And, just while passing, I would like to say that I think that Crown mountain should have been called Ralph mountain rightfully in honor of the man of that name as a small tribute to his many years of the hardest kind of toil for his country. As for the island itself it is immensely rich in ores. There is silver and plenty of copper. This was known to us in the old days, although we were not always able to take advantage of it. At one time the Spaniards on one of their quests for fortune came upon the island and did some prospecting. They frightened the Indians badly by using powder for purposes of blasting and the red men had strange tales about them. I have seen, personally, plenty of silver on the island and I am sure there is much of it generally. As a hint to the wise I may say that the island will bear thorough prospecting. The island swarms with game in the interior. The birds especially are plentiful; blue grouse, for instance, are there in thousands and it will be a long time before all the hunters that will come will decimate them to any extent. In fact, the island is so heavily stocked with coons, minks, wolves and panthers that far more birds are killed off yearly by these wily hunters than fall to the guns of all the human nimrods. Elk and deer exist in large numbers throughout the interior and are likely to continue to be plentiful for years to come. In fact, if more of the animals that prey on game were killed off, Vancouver island would be a literal sportsmen's paradise." Mr. Irvine is now in his sixty-third year, an active, energetic and capable man, for whom a life of temperate habits has preserved a strong and sturdy body and given a clean and wholesome mind.

Mr. Irvine married, January 1, 1883, Miss Florence Carlow, a daughter of the late Horatio Carlow. They became the parents of eight children, five sons and three daughters, of whom Charles is the eldest. The second in the order of birth is Frederick. He is married and lives in Victoria at the present time. Mr. Irvine has always been a strong advocate of the temperance cause, having been one of the first to join the local temperance lodge and having been since that time an earnest worker in support of temperance doctrines. He stands high in the business, social and public life of the community and his progressive spirit and upright and honorable qualities of character have gained him a wide circle of friends in the city where he has lived so many years.

ANGUS FERGUSON.

Angus Ferguson, living retired in Hammond, dates his residence in British Columbia from 1884. This has covered the period of the greatest growth and development of the province, for at the time of his arrival here few settlements had been made in the country districts and many of the evidences of pioneer life were to be found. In the work of upbuilding which followed, Mr. Ferguson bore an active and honorable part, meeting difficulties and overcoming obstacles



ANGUS FERGUSON

with confidence and courage, achieving finally an honorable destiny and the rest and retirement which follows earnest and well directed labor. Mr. Ferguson has been a resident of Hammond since 1886 but was born in Cariboo Marsh, Nova Scotia, in August, 1842, his parents being Peter and Mary Ferguson, both deceased. The father was for many years a well known farmer in Nova Scotia.

In the acquirement of an education Angus Ferguson attended public schools in his native village but was forced to lay aside his books at an early age in order to earn his own living. At first he worked with his father on the farm but after a short time turned his attention to mining, an occupation to which he devoted his attention for many years thereafter. In 1884 he came by way of Seattle, Washington, to British Columbia and he settled first in Nanaimo where he remained one year. From there he moved to Alberni and there he resumed his mining operations, meeting with many obstacles and difficulties against all of which he struggled with confidence and courage. After over a year of hard work he returned to Nanaimo and early in 1886 journeyed to the mainland and settled in Hammond, where he has since resided. He was one of the first settlers in this vicinity, arriving here at a time when white men were few and Indians numerous. Primitive conditions prevailed everywhere but Mr. Ferguson was not a man to be dismayed by obstacles and faced his new life with resolute determination. After looking about the locality he finally selected a spot at Sturgeon lake about five miles from Hammond and there took up land, turning his attention to its development. Here alone in the wilderness, he struggled with rugged nature, earnestly and with characteristic energy, carrying forward the work of improvement. He cleared his land of the overgrowing timber, erected excellent buildings upon it and developed a profitable and productive farm. In 1912 he disposed of this property and now lives in Hammond, rest and retirement rewarding his many years of practical and unremitting labor.

In 1888 Mr. Ferguson was united in marriage to Miss Annie Boyd, a daughter of Archibald and Christie Boyd. Mrs. Ferguson passed away in 1909, leaving two children, Peter Malcom and Christina Maude.

Mr. Ferguson is a member of the Presbyterian church and gives his political allegiance to the conservative party. He is connected with St. Andrew's Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M., and since 1868 has been affiliated with the Loyal Order of Orange. He is interested in everything that pertains to the welfare and progress of Hammond where he has resided since pioneer times, whose institutions he has aided in upbuilding and whose development he has been a force in directing. No man is more widely or favorably known in this community than he, for his dealings have been at all times reliable and straightforward and his standards of integrity high. His neighbors honor and respect him by reason of a life that has been honorable and upright in all its relations.

SAMUEL FLACK.

The real-estate business and the management of the Flack estate largely take up the time and attention of Samuel Flack, who is widely and favorably known as one of the substantial men of Vancouver, in which city he represents important realty investments. Born August 22, 1866, at Franklin, Ontario, his parents were John and Eleanor Flack. He received his education in the high school at Oakwood, Ontario, subsequently taking up the profession of teaching and being so engaged for a year in Ontario, in 1888. The great opportunities of the west led him to come to British Columbia and from 1889 to 1893 he taught school in this province, making himself acquainted with prevailing conditions and gathering valuable knowledge of the land and its inhabitants. He returned to Ontario in 1893 and there continued in his profession for five years or until 1898, when the west again called him and he removed to Swan Lake, Manitoba, where he established himself as a real-estate agent, being so successfully engaged

for several years. In 1905 he came to Vancouver and has since been engaged in the real-estate business here. Capable, energetic and far-sighted, he has become a recognized judge of realty values and has handled important deals in that line. His irreproachable methods have gained him an unexcelled reputation and he enjoys a position of high financial standing in his community. As manager of the Flack estate he has done conspicuous service in the conservation of those interests.

On August 1, 1901, at Bolsover, Ontario, Mr. Flack married Miss Ida Kathleen McGillivray, a daughter of Archibald and Mary (Campbell) McGillivray, and they have three children: Chauncey, Cyril and Kathleen.

In political matters Mr. Flack is independent, giving his support to the best man available for the office irrespective of party affiliation. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Maccabees. Public-spirited and progressive, he takes a vital interest in all matters that affect the welfare of Vancouver and is ever ready to devote his share of time or money in promoting worthy enterprises. He is one of the successful men of the province—a man imbued with true western spirit, and his citizenship is ever of the highest character.

WILLIAM A. MCCONKEY, M. D.

Dr. William A. McConkey, a physician of Vancouver, was born at Consecon, Prince Edward county, Ontario, October 12, 1875, a son of Andrew and Esther Jane (Arthur) McConkey, the former a native of Belfast, Ireland, and the latter of Ontario. They were married in Ontario and were thereafter residents of Consecon, where Andrew McConkey devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits. Both he and his wife are now deceased.

Andrew McConkey, father of Dr. McConkey, came to Canada about 1860 from Newry, County Down, Ireland. He married Esther Jane Arthur in 1868 and of this union Dr. William A. McConkey is the third son. The grandfather of Dr. McConkey, on the maternal side, Matthew Arthur, arrived in Prince Edward county, Ontario, with his two brothers, Hugh and George, about 1824, coming from Doogry, Ireland. At that place his father, Matthew Arthur, had settled after leaving his birthplace in Scotland owing to the disapproval of his family to his marriage with an Irish girl, Ann MacWilliams. There the great-grandfather became a landowner and a merchant. His son Matthew, with other members of the family who followed shortly afterward, settled in Prince Edward county, Ontario. There he married Mary Byers, a daughter of Captain "Billy" Byers, of the Inniskillen Dragoons, of Londonderry, Ireland. This Arthur family became extensive landowners in their adopted country. A number of them have since emigrated to many parts of Canada and the United States. Stalwart sons took active parts in the Fenian raids, the gold rush of '49 and the early exploration of British Columbia and Alaska. The others have since become distinguished in the different professions and in mercantile life. The family is now considered one of the foremost in Ontario. Descendants in British Columbia at the present time are Dr. William A. McConkey, of this sketch, and his brothers John and Arthur, of Vancouver, and Dr. E. C. Arthur, of Nelson.

Dr. McConkey obtained his public-school education at Consecon, Ontario, and took his high school course at Trenton and Cobourg, Ontario, and Brandon, Manitoba. After teaching in various parts of that province he entered the Manitoba Medical College in 1902, graduating in 1906. Coming to British Columbia, he acted as interne at the Vancouver General Hospital for one year and after practicing for a short time at Atlin, this province, returned to Vancouver, where he has since been engaged in general medical practice. Among those associations in which he takes an interest are the University Club and the Vancouver Medical Association.

In 1908, in Vancouver, Dr. McConkey married Miss Mary Elizabeth Sibbald, of Winnipeg, who is an honor graduate in arts in Manitoba University. They have



DR. WILLIAM A. McCONKEY

two children, Kathleen Florence and Arthur Sibbald McConkey. Mrs. McConkey is descended on the father's side from a distinguished family of Scotland who owned extensive estates in Perthshire. Her ancestors were prominent in the army and navy and were stanch Royalists, taking active parts in the civil wars in Great Britain in the time of Charles I and Charles II. One of these, Colonel William Sibbald, was one of the five most distinguished officers selected for execution with Montrose after the failure of his descent upon Scotland in the interests of Charles II. The family estates in Perthshire were confiscated by Cromwell with those of other Royalists. Descendants have continued to take an active part in naval service. One was a midshipman on the flagship *Victory* at the time of the battle of Trafalgar. Another captain, James Sibbald, of the Royal Navy, saw some active service and conducted himself with courage. One member of the family was knighted for conspicuous courage in battle. A seal with the coat of arms (a drawn sword and the words "sae bauld") is in the possession of that branch of the family now in Vancouver. Representatives of the family are now practicing law and medicine in Edinburgh, while others, among them Mrs. McConkey's father and grandfather, were pioneers in the middle west before the building of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. Mrs. McConkey's mother was a daughter of Robert Black, a landowner of Scotland and afterward of Ontario and Manitoba. Mrs. McConkey is president of the Pioneer Political Equality League of British Columbia, a member of the University Women's Club since its inception in Vancouver, and is a clear, logical and convincing speaker. Dr. and Mrs. McConkey are members of and active workers in the Westminster Presbyterian church, contributing generously to its support and taking a helpful interest in its various departments. Dr. McConkey independently supports the candidates whom in his judgment he considers best qualified for office.

GEORGE WILLIAM GRANT.

In the year 1885 when Vancouver was still the village of Granville, George William Grant became one of its residents and has been identified with its upbuilding, the firm of Grant, Henderson & Cook taking prominent rank among the architects of the city at the present time. He has witnessed almost its entire growth and in many of the fine structures of the city are seen substantial evidences of his cooperation in its building. He was born in Pictou, Nova Scotia, December 14, 1852, a son of Alpin and Eleanor (Braden) Grant, who were also natives of that province. The father, who was a farmer by occupation, spent his entire life in Nova Scotia but he and his wife are both now deceased.

George William Grant was the second in order of birth in a family of six children and is the only one who ever came to the west. After attending the public schools and Pictou Academy he began learning the building trades which he followed for several years. It was necessary for him to earn his own way and through hard work and close economy he saved the sum that enabled him to take up the study of architecture. He applied himself zealously to the mastery of the principles of the profession, worked steadily and eventually completed his course, gaining comprehensive and thorough knowledge which has constituted the basis of his later success. He afterward gave much time to his newly acquired profession but also continued to act as superintendent of building and construction work until 1885. That year witnessed his arrival in British Columbia, at which time the village of Granville was the nucleus of the present city of Vancouver. The journey westward had been made over the Northern Pacific Railroad to Portland, Oregon, and Tacoma, and thence to Granville by boat. From the latter point he proceeded to Victoria and the following two years were spent in planning and superintending construction of numerous buildings in that city. In the spring of 1887 he returned to Vancouver where he has since made his home and, opening an office, he entered upon the active practice of

his profession. He has since been thus engaged in Vancouver and New Westminster. He was the first resident architect of the former and in the early days he superintended the construction of all of the buildings which he designed, a supervision which he still exercises to a considerable extent. He designed and erected practically all of the business blocks in New Westminster both before and after the fire. He was the architect of the Vancouver General Hospital, the Carnegie Public Library, the Westminster courthouse, the Dawson school and many leading business blocks and private residences. He thoroughly understands every phase of the business, both theoretically and practically, and his knowledge and power have enabled him to combine utility, convenience and beauty in a harmonious whole. He remained alone in business until 1900, when he admitted A. E. Henderson to a partnership and in July, 1912, owing to their rapidly increasing patronage, they took in W. T. Cook, thus forming the firm of Grant, Henderson & Cook. The time of all three is fully occupied with the management and control of a business which is constantly growing in volume and importance. Their work is largely setting the standard for building and their labors have in considerable measure gained for Vancouver the reputation which the city enjoys for architectural beauty.

In Halifax county, Nova Scotia, in October, 1876, Mr. Grant was united in marriage to Miss Olive Burris, a native of Nova Scotia. They hold membership in St. Andrews Presbyterian church and Mr. Grant is also a member of St. Andrews Society. He likewise belongs to the Pioneer Society while in the direct line of his profession he is connected with the Canadian Architects Association and the British Columbia Association of Architects. In politics he is a liberal and in early days took a very active part, not as an office seeker but as a worker for better conditions on the mainland. As Victoria was the capital it was almost impossible to get any improvements or any consideration of subjects affecting the welfare of the mainland. Mr. Grant was among those who sought to change this condition and in his work was associated with such men as Judge Howay, Carter Coletton, J. C. Brown and other public-spirited citizens of the pioneer days. His labors from the beginning of his residence here have indeed been an important element in public progress and improvement and even in the path of his profession his efforts have been of great benefit in advancing the interests of Vancouver.

DONALD ALEXANDER WILLIAM VON CRAMER.

Donald Alexander William von Cramer holds a position of distinct precedence in financial circles of Vancouver as founder, managing director and secretary of the Vancouver Trust Company. He was born in Montreal, Quebec province, August 5, 1873, and is a son of Felix Herman and Elizabeth von Cramer. He acquired his education in the public schools of Quebec and in Upper Canada College, and immediately after laying aside his books turned his attention to banking, entering the Canadian Bank of Commerce. After a short period of connection with this institution he associated himself with the Royal Bank of Canada, in whose interests he came to British Columbia in 1898. For the next nine or ten years he was manager of branch institutions at Republic, Chilliwack, Cumberland and Vancouver, and he gained for himself an enviable reputation as a far-sighted and able business man and a resourceful and discriminating financier. A few years ago he resigned his position with the Royal Bank of Canada and organized the Vancouver Trust Company, Ltd., of which concern he has since served as secretary and managing director. He has guided the affairs of the institution in an able and progressive way and his judgment has come to be highly dependable and frequently sought concerning complex financial problems, for his progressiveness is tempered by a safe conservatism.

and based upon a thorough understanding of the conditions of the money market and the business principles involved.

On the 10th of June, 1903, Mr. von Cramer was united in marriage at Guelph, Ontario, to Miss Helen Maude Savage, a daughter of Dr. W. F. Savage, a well known physician of that city. Mr. von Cramer belongs to the Presbyterian church and is connected fraternally with the Masonic lodge. He is a conservative in his political beliefs, serving in 1910 as police commissioner of Vancouver. From 1908 to 1911 he was a member of the council of the Vancouver Board of Trade. He is a director in the Terminal City Club, in 1912-13 was president of the Canadian Club, and as a progressive citizen has taken a commendable interest in public affairs. Trustworthy and reliable in business, progressive in citizenship and loyal to the claims of friendship, he has thus displayed many good qualities which have gained him high regard.

DAVID D. FREEZE, M. D., C. M.

Dr. David D. Freeze, second assistant medical superintendent of the Provincial Hospital for the Insane, New Westminster, British Columbia, and at present resident physician of the Provincial Mental Hospital, Essondale, British Columbia, was born in the city of Fredericton, New Brunswick, on October 15, 1884. He is the son of James A. and Mary E. Freeze, both natives of New Brunswick. His father is a barrister, residing and practicing in the town of Sussex, New Brunswick.

Doctor Freeze attended school at Sussex until the age of seventeen, at which age he entered the employ of the Bank of Nova Scotia following that profession for a period of five years. He subsequently took up the study of medicine at McGill University, graduating in the class of 1912. After graduating, he served an internship of two and one half months in the Protestant Hospital for the Insane, Montreal, Quebec, following which, he came to British Columbia, joining the staff of the Provincial Hospital for the Insane at New Westminster, with which institution he is at present associated.

JOHN MURRAY.

Among the real founders and upbuilders of Port Moody and among the men who have been active in inaugurating and shaping its business and social development is numbered John Murray, who in 1882 first located on the present town site and who has resided here at intervals since that time. He is now living in retirement, having earned a period of rest and leisure by many years of active and well directed labor. He was born on board the ship Thames City, bound for Canada, on the 14th of March, 1859, and is a son of Corporal John and Jane Murray, the former a corporal in the Royal Engineers. When the regiment disbanded John Murray was given instead of a pension a crown grant of one hundred and fifty acres of land in British Columbia and he took up his residence upon this property in 1882. This was afterward surveyed as district lot No. 201 on the town site of Port Moody and the father was therefore among the founders of the city. He died in April, 1905, having survived his wife for several years.

John Murray acquired his education in schools established in British Columbia for the children of the Royal Engineers and he later became a student in the public schools of New Westminster, where his father's regiment was located. He also studied for a time at St. Louis College, New Westminster, and after laying aside his books worked in the canneries, at the butcher business and at various other occupations in different localities. In 1876 he was connected

with the meat business at Burrard Inlet but in 1880 moved to Nanaimo, where he secured a large and important trade. In 1882 he moved with his parents to the present site of Port Moody and in the same year moved to Yale, British Columbia, where he was identified with the concern which supplied the meat to the construction camps controlled by Harper & Onderdonk, contractors for the Canadian Pacific Railroad. When he resigned this connection he became a member of a surveying party which located the bridge across Pitt river and in 1883 he returned to Port Moody, where he established himself as a butcher, supplying camps and ships. The first vessel to arrive at the port was the Duke of Abercorn bringing the first steel rails to the port. In 1883 Mr. Murray journeyed to the gold fields and in 1886 followed the rush of prospectors to Granite creek. In the latter year he moved to Vancouver and entered the employ of the British Columbia Cattle Company with whom he remained up to 1890. He has since resided in Port Moody and has engaged in various occupations for the provincial government.

On the 3d of May, 1897, Mr. Murray was united in marriage to Miss Clara Winifred Dominy, a daughter of John and Mary Dominy, of England. Mr. Murray is a lover of horses and fond of all kinds of outdoor sports, taking a particular interest in boating. He is a member of the Church of England and gives his political allegiance to the conservative party, taking an intelligent and active interest in the affairs of the community which he has aided so greatly in upbuilding. Upon the incorporation of Port Moody in 1913 he was elected alderman and he has since served in that capacity, discharging his duties in a capable and conscientious way. He is well known in Port Moody as one of the founders of the city and one of the first promoters of its social and business interests and his name is regarded as practically synonymous with progress and advancement.

JOHN CHARLES THORN.

John Charles Thorn, since 1911 president and managing director of J. C. Thorn & Company, Ltd., and numbered among the most enterprising, able and progressive of the younger generation of business men in Vancouver, was born in London, England, March 16, 1881, and is a son of Henry and Elizabeth Thorn, the latter of whom has passed away.

John C. Thorn acquired his education in King's College, London, and after laying aside his books held a position with the London County Council, from 1899 to 1902. In the latter year he crossed the Atlantic and settled in Brandon, Manitoba. In 1908 he moved to Vancouver and here took up real-estate operations, acting also as a financial agent. When J. C. Thorn & Company, Ltd., was incorporated in 1911 he was chosen president and managing director and this office he still holds. His energy, ability and resourcefulness have been important factors in the development of the concern, which is now numbered among the leading enterprises of its kind in Vancouver. Their business has grown so rapidly that they recently had to enlarge their suite of offices in the Metropolitan building. In their line they are one of the largest concerns in the province, thoroughly alive to business conditions and extensive advertisers, doing large volumes of business in loans, investments, real estate, improved and unimproved, and similar lines. Their business connections extend all over the world and they have patrons and have concluded successful deals with people in Belgium, France, England and even various cities in India.

On the 4th of July, 1906, in Brandon, Manitoba, Mr. Thorn was united in marriage to Miss Blanche Sweet, a daughter of Tom Sweet, of that city, and they have become the parents of a son, Dennis. Mr. Thorn belongs to the Baptist church and is a conservative in his political beliefs. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and he was for four and a half years a member of



JOHN C. THORN

the First City of London Rifle Corps. He is also a member of the Legion of Frontiersmen of Vancouver and has been made Lieutenant of the Royal Irish Fusiliers newly organized here. His attention, however, is largely concentrated upon his business affairs, which are so ably conducted that, although he is yet a young man, he is numbered among the substantial and representative business men of the city.

ALLEN GOODWYN.

Allen Goodwyn, who is in the employ of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company at New Westminster, was called to his present position in October, 1908. Varied and interesting have been the experiences which constitute his life history, bringing him into close connection with many lines of development in the northwest. He was born at Leiston Hall, Suffolk, England, in 1871, and when but a boy in his teens started out in the world on his own account, becoming connected with the merchant marine service between England and Australia. He left that service in 1886 and in September of the following year arrived in Vancouver. He has since been a resident of British Columbia and for a time engaged in prospecting on the northern coast range. With the development of the fish canning industry in this section he was employed by the British Columbia Packers, representing Draneys of Namu and the Cunningham establishment on Skeena river. He afterward preempted lands in the Ootsa Lake district, spending four years in that vicinity, but in 1907 returned to Vancouver and from October, 1908, until early in 1913 served as timber inspector for the British Columbia Electric Railway Company and since that time has been connected with the electrical department of that company. All of the phases of pioneer life and frontier development in the Ootsa, Skeena and coast districts are familiar to him and he has taken active and helpful part in the work of progress, aiding in bringing about the present condition of substantial improvement and prosperity.

DANIEL McDUGALL.

Among the most popular and prominent citizens of Vancouver is numbered Daniel McDougall, who is living retired in his beautiful home at 1149 Beach avenue. During practically the entire period of his active life he was engaged in railroading and after 1877 was in the employ of what is now the Canadian Pacific, one of the most trusted representatives of that great corporation. He assisted in making railroad history in this province and elsewhere and practically witnessed the development of the Canadian Pacific system. He was born on Prince Edward Island, May 7, 1850, and is a son of Archibald and Christie McDougall, the former for many years a carpenter and farmer. Both have passed away.

Daniel McDougall acquired his education in the public schools of Prince Edward Island and at an early age turned his attention to railroading, securing employment on the Intercolonial Railroad in the department of construction. When its lines were completed he was employed in the shops as a wiper and spare fireman for four years and then, in 1877, came to British Columbia, in the employ of what is now the Canadian Pacific. He was first a fireman at Fort William and later had charge of an engine, acting in this capacity until 1880, when he was transferred to Winnipeg. In 1883, with the construction of the Canadian Pacific westward, he was again transferred to this province and was for four years engineer in the shops of the Canadian Pacific at Yale. In 1887 he was sent to the Vancouver shops, becoming engineer there at a time

when the motive power of the shops was furnished by a railroad locomotive. During the period of his connection with the Canadian Pacific in Vancouver Mr. McDougall witnessed a great many changes and improvements, seeing the shops develop from their crude beginnings into the present perfectly equipped and modern plant. Mr. McDougall is one of the earliest employes of the Canadian Pacific, for he fired, wiped and ran the first engine on that line into Fort William in 1877 and in 1881 he drew the first salary paid by the company in Winnipeg. He retained his connection with the Canadian Pacific for many years, but finally, wishing to engage in business for himself, turned his attention to dairying, following that line of work until September 5, 1911, when he disposed of his interests and retired from active life. He has been very successful in his investments in real estate and has accumulated a comfortable fortune, which enables him to spend his declining years in rest and leisure in his beautiful home at 1149 Beach avenue.

In 1884, in Victoria, Mr. McDougall married Miss Effie McLeod, a daughter of Angus and Christie McLeod, both of whom have passed away. Mr. and Mrs. McDougall became the parents of six children, two sons and four daughters. Mr. McDougall belongs to the Presbyterian church and is a charter member of the Loyal Orange lodge. He gives his political allegiance to the conservative party. Few men in Vancouver are more popular or more widely known than he, for he has been a resident of the city for well over a quarter of a century and during that time his sterling integrity and his genuine personal worth have greatly endeared him to many friends.

JAMES McGEORGE DALE.

A spirit of enterprise, initiative and progress, guided and controlled by sound and practical business judgment, has formed the salient element in the success of James McGeorge Dale and has brought him today to a place among the valued and worthy citizens of Hammond where he makes his home. For over a quarter of a century, beginning in pioneer times, he was identified in a close and important way with mercantile interests of the town, as the proprietor of a large general store and he developed this enterprise along modern and constructive lines, its growth keeping pace with that of the community. The years have brought him success, prominence and substantial fortune and he has now retired from active business life, having won rest and comfort by well directed work in the past.

Mr. Dale was born in Big River, Wisconsin, October 5, 1857, and is a son of John L. and Mazie Dale, the former for some years a lawyer in Wisconsin. The family afterwards removed to the state of Tennessee and after two years to Washington, following two of the elder brothers of the subject of this review who had preceded them. Both parents died in that state. In the acquirement of an education James McGeorge Dale attended public school in Wisconsin and Tennessee and came with the remainder of the family to Washington where for seven years thereafter he worked as a laborer. Thinking to better himself he moved at the end of that time to British Columbia and settled in 1889 in Hammond where he has since remained an honored and respected resident. He turned his attention to the general mercantile business and in this line of work, in which many others had failed before him, succeeded because he studied his market, analyzed existing conditions and conducted his concern in accordance with them. In addition to selling his merchandise he busied himself finding a market for the produce of the farmers and his success in so doing formed the first stepping stone to prosperity. In those early days ready money was very scarce and it was often necessary for the storekeeper to carry the farmers on credit until the crop of the ranch was disposed of. Recognizing this necessity



JAMES M. DUFF

Mr. Dale extended credit freely and wisely, for he was a good judge of men and character and he consequently became the trusted friend of all those among whom he lived and did business. He never lost anything by having confidence in his customers and his store grew rapidly, keeping pace with the development of Hammond which at the time of his arrival was a mere hamlet and which is now one of the thriving villages of the province. In 1912 Mr. Dale disposed of his business enterprise and retired to private life, making his home in one of the most beautiful residences in Hammond.

On the 3d of April, 1888, Mr. Dale was united in marriage to Miss Fannie Smith, a daughter of William and Fannie Smith, the former a well known farmer of the Cloverdale district. Mr. and Mrs. Dale have five children: William, Lena May, Russell, Alger and Claude Cecil.

Mr. Dale is a member of the Church of England and is a conservative in his political beliefs, interested in the growth and welfare of his town without being active as an office seeker. No progressive or constructive public movement seeks his aid in vain, and since pioneer times he has been a force in development, his ability, resourcefulness and enterprising spirit being counted among important community assets. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Loyal Order of Orange and a Scottish Rite Mason, and is a man of wide interests, of force, experience and capacity. Those who know him personally find him courteous, genial and good-natured and he has many friends in this community, which numbers him among its most representative and valued citizens.

FREDERICK ADAMS NICKELLS.

Victoria numbers among its most important industrial concerns that controlled by Lemon, Gonnason & Company, Ltd., manufacturers of sashes and doors and all building supplies in lumber and glass, and it ranks among the men whose energy, initiative and resourcefulness have been factors in the growth of the institution Frederick Adams Nickells who for many years has been secretary and treasurer. He was born in Liverpool, England, April 26, 1868, the second of two sons in a family of six children born to John and Mary (Jones) Nickells, the former a native of Devonshire and the latter of Liverpool. The father was a sea captain during the greater part of his life, following this occupation while a resident of England. After coming to Victoria, in 1886, he conducted a school of navigation for about five years, later engaging in the buying, selling and renting of pleasure craft. His death occurred in 1909, when he was seventy-two years of age, and his wife survives him, making her home in Victoria with her daughter, Mrs. D. S. Gray. The Nickells family is of English origin, the paternal grandparents having been natives of England, the grandfather engaging in the fishing industry. The maternal branch comes from Wales, but the maternal grandfather was for many years a resident of Liverpool, where he served as superintendent of one of the dry docks until his death.

Frederick Adams Nickells acquired his education in the public and grammar schools of his native city and after completing his studies entered the service of a large shipping concern there, serving an apprenticeship of five years in the clerical department. He afterward engaged in business independently in Liverpool under the name of the Liverpool Enameling Works. This enterprise he conducted successfully for two years and then, in 1888, came to Canada, locating in Victoria and following various occupations for six months thereafter. At the end of that time he accepted a position with the W. P. Sayward Lumber Company, now the Canadian Puget Sound Lumber Company, as bookkeeper, and he remained in that capacity for two years. He resigned at the end of that time, but reentered the employ of this concern a year or two later, occupying his former position as bookkeeper for ten years thereafter. Upon the expiration of that time he entered the service of the Lemon, Gonnason Company as book-

keeper. Three years later, when the company was reorganized and incorporated, he became secretary and treasurer and a partner in the concern. Lemon, Gonnason & Company, Ltd., are manufacturers of sash and doors and all kinds of building supplies made from lumber and glass, and they control a large patronage along these lines. It was organized in 1891 with a capital of ten thousand dollars and a working force of twenty men. It has grown continuously since that time and the plant has been added to at intervals, and it is today a limited company with a capital stock of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars and one hundred and ten skilled laborers in the various departments. As secretary and treasurer of this concern Mr. Nickells occupies an important position, one which calls for tact, resourcefulness and enterprise, and his excellent work in this capacity has been a valuable asset in the development of the business.

On the 18th of July, 1899, in Nelson, British Columbia, Mr. Nickells was united in marriage to Miss Mary Batchelor, a daughter of William and Annie (Cooper) Batchelor, natives of Manchester, England, where the father carried on the grocery business for a number of years. He came to Canada and located in Victoria in 1884 and turned his attention to the butcher business, later resuming his former occupation. Mr. and Mrs. Nickells are the parents of two children, Benjamin Ernest and John Frederick. Mrs. Nickells is an accomplished artist in water color and is also interested in horticulture, the value of her efforts along this line being evident in the attractive appearance of the grounds surrounding the beautiful Nickells' home at No. 1374 Richardson street.

Mr. Nickells is a member of the Church of England and a staunch conservative, holding membership in the Victoria Conservative Association. He belongs to Victoria Lodge, No. 2 B. P. O. E., the Woodmen of the World and the Hoo Hoos. He is identified also with the Royal Victoria Yacht Club and the Camosun Club. He is fond of all kinds of outdoor sports and spends a great many of his leisure hours boating, motoring and fishing, although much of his time is occupied in research work along historical lines. In business circles he is known as a far-sighted and progressive business man, and throughout his active career has made good use of his time and opportunities with the result that he has attained gratifying individual success and aided in the building up of one of the most important industrial institutions in Victoria.

JOHN THOMAS ROBINSON.

The worth and fidelity of John Thomas Robinson in positions of public trust is indicated by the fact that he has served continuously as mayor of Kamloops since 1908, and those activities which affect the municipal welfare and indicate the moral progress and material development of the city receive his indorsement and hearty support, his work being constructive and progressive. He was born at Elma, Ontario, May 24, 1868, and acquired his education in the public and high schools of Listowel, in the same province. In 1881 he entered the office of the Listowel Standard and there learned the printing trade, afterward going to Cannington and Orillia, where he worked at this line of occupation for a number of years. In 1888 he joined his brother in the purchase of the Cannington Gleaner and continued to edit this publication until September, 1896, when he purchased the Daily News at Berlin, a journal which he conducted for eight months. At the end of that time he came west, influenced by enthusiastic reports of the wealth of this section of Canada. He made his home in Kamloops in the early part of 1897 and here established the Standard Printing & Publishing Company, continuing as its managing director for a year and a half. At the end of that time he established himself in the real-estate business, in which he has since engaged. His fair dealing and earnest desire to please his patrons have constituted salient features in his success, bringing him a liberal patronage and a business of increasing importance. His interests are at all times capably conducted, for he



JOHN T. ROBINSON

has recognized and utilized all the opportunities for success which have come to him.

On the 9th of January, 1897, Mr. Robinson was united in marriage to Miss Maggie S. Thorald, a daughter of Dr. F. E. Thorald, of Cannington, Ontario, and they have two children. Mr. Robinson is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Foresters. He holds also a prominent position in the Loyal Order of Moose. He is a director of the Sanitarium and the Royal Inland Hospital of Kamloops and was a lieutenant of the Thirty-fourth Battalion, having graduated in 1893 from the Military College at Toronto.

Mr. Robinson's political indorsement is given to the conservative party and from an early date he has been an active factor in public affairs. His public life began when he was but twenty-two years of age, when, at the conservative convention in 1891, he was named as a candidate for membership in the house of commons. He received the nomination but declined it on account of his age. In 1904 he was again a candidate in the convention against the Hon. Martin Burrill and W. T. Shafford, Mr. Burrill being nominated. Mr. Robinson was elected alderman of Kamloops in 1904 and again in 1906, resigning the office in January, 1908, when he was elected mayor, in which office he has since continued. He possesses the executive force of a capable administrator and under his direction the town has prospered and grown, for his influence is ever on the side of progress and reform. For two years he was a member of the board of investigation of the Water Acts of 1909. His many fine qualities of mind and character and his genuine personal worth have gained him a wide circle of friends in this community and the high regard in which he is uniformly held entitles him to a place among the representative and honored citizens.

THOMAS JOSEPH SULLIVAN.

The keenness and discrimination which Thomas Joseph Sullivan displays in the conduct of his business interests, his energy, resourcefulness and well timed aggressiveness have made him one of the leading business men of the Surrey district, where as managing director of the Surrey Shingle Manufacturing Company, Ltd., and president of the Sullivan & Hyland Lumber Company, Ltd., he is in control of extensive and important industrial interests. His civic loyalty, his progressive spirit and his interest in municipal development have in addition carried him forward into important relations with public affairs and have made him a moving spirit in the advancement of community interests, his present position as reeve of the Surrey municipality affording him an excellent field for his well directed activities.

Mr. Sullivan was born in Huron county, Ontario, May 10, 1867, and is a son of Jeremiah and Ellen (Brown) Sullivan, the former a son of Thomas Sullivan, who emigrated from Ireland to Syracuse, New York, in 1847. After remaining there for one year he removed to Ashfield township, Huron county, Ontario, where he engaged in farming until his death, in 1906. His son, Jeremiah, was born in Syracuse, New York, removing as an infant with his parents to Huron county, where he grew to manhood. He afterward engaged in farming there for a number of years and finally retired from active life. He still makes his residence in Huron county.

Thomas Joseph Sullivan was reared upon his father's farm, acquiring his education in the schools of Ashfield township. He afterward assisted with the operation of the homestead until he was twenty-five years of age, after which he turned his attention to farming for himself, continuing thus for two years. In 1894 he went to Denver, Colorado, where he worked in the smelters for about six months, after which he spent a similar period prospecting in the Cripple Creek district. Afterward he moved to Leadville, Colorado, where he engaged

in mining and where he met with an accident which crippled him for life. He was in the hospital at Leadville for two months and was then sent to a Chicago hospital. After his recovery he returned to Huron county, where he rested for one year. In 1898 he went to northern Michigan, where he worked in a sawmill, learning steam engineering and saw filing. When this concern closed out for the winter, Mr. Sullivan moved to Camden, Arkansas, where he engaged in sawmilling for one year. At the end of that time he removed to Chicago and thence to Post Falls, Idaho, where he had charge of a sawmill for a short time. He spent the winter of that year at Everett, Washington, and then learned from his brother, who had cruised the forests of British Columbia, of the possibilities of the lumber industry in this province.

In February, 1903, he removed here and with Henry B. Sullivan acquired timber limits in what is now the municipality of Surrey. They located their mills about twelve miles from New Westminster and around them the little town of Sullivan grew up. The brothers incorporated their business as the Surrey Shingle Manufacturing Company, Ltd., of which Henry B. Sullivan became president and Thomas Joseph Sullivan managing director. He continues in this office at the present time and has been a helpful factor in the development of the business, which is today one of the most important lumber concerns in that part of British Columbia. The brothers at first devoted all of their time to the manufacture of shingles but they are now interested also in the manufacture of rough lumber. They employ one hundred and twenty-five men and the daily output of their factory is one hundred and sixty thousand shingles and thirty-five thousand feet of lumber. They have not only acquired large timber limits but have also accumulated extensive landed holdings and carry on farming on a large scale, having about two hundred and twenty-five acres planted in hay at the present time. They have practically built up the town of Sullivan and own some of the most important institutions there, the community representing the results of their energy and ambition.

In addition to his connection with the Surrey Shingle Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Thomas J. Sullivan has other important interests of a similar character, for the field of his activities has steadily widened with the passing years. In 1906 he organized the Sullivan & Hyland Lumber Company, Ltd., of which he became president, the other members of the company being Thomas E. Hyland and Henry B. and Jeremiah B. Sullivan. This company carried on extensive operations in logging and in timber lands in Surrey for a number of years and are now large operators in the coast country. The business has expanded rapidly and has reached gratifying proportions at the present time, the concern being numbered among the important industrial factors in this locality. Mr. Sullivan of this review is also president of the Otter Shingle Company, Ltd., which operates a shingle mill at Langley, British Columbia.

Thomas J. Sullivan married, November 20, 1907, Miss Dora Woempner, a daughter of Charles Woempner, of Iron River, Michigan, and they have become the parents of two children, Thomas and Marie. The family are members of the Roman Catholic church.

Mr. Sullivan's interests have extended to many fields but have always been along lines of progress and advancement. Since taking up his residence here he has been a potent factor in political and civic life and one of the leading and active spirits in the promotion of projects pertaining to the development of this section of the province. He has been connected with the local government for the past seven years, serving as councilman for three years and for the past four years as reeve of the municipality. His administration has been characterized by the accomplishment of a great deal of constructive work and by the inauguration of many needed reforms and improvements. Mr. Sullivan took a leading part in the formation of the Surrey dyke commission, of which he has been president since its organization. The activity of this commission has resulted in the building of great concrete dams at a cost of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars at the mouth of the Nicomeki and Serpentine rivers, where they empty into

Boundary bay. These dams and dykes control the tide waters of the ocean and reclaim some one hundred and thirty thousand acres of the most fertile land in British Columbia. Mr. Sullivan has been one of the greatest individual forces in the accomplishment of this work, the importance of which can be readily seen, and in other fields of public service he has been equally prominent, his cooperation being always readily and heartily given to progressive movements. His contributions to public growth and industrial advancement have been many and substantial during the past ten years and he has won wide recognition as a capable business man and a public-spirited citizen.

JOHN MORTON.

A long and practical career well fits John Morton for the position he now holds in connection with the city government of Vancouver as superintendent of streets. He was born in Pathhead, Fifeshire, Scotland, on March 14, 1867, and is a son of James and Isabella Morton, both members of old Scotch families.

John Morton received his education in the public schools of Glasgow, Scotland, and in London, England. After leaving school he decided to seek his fortune in the colonies and sailed for Australia and New Zealand, where for several years he worked at his trade of carpenter and joiner. Returning to England in about 1890, he remained in the mother country about eighteen months and then came to Winnipeg, Manitoba, where he worked for six months before coming to Vancouver, which city has been his home for over twenty years. For a time he was employed here but later engaged independently in the building and contracting business for several years. In February, 1910, his ability received public recognition in his appointment to his present office of city superintendent of streets. He had previously done valuable service in the interest of the public good, serving as a member of the city council of Vancouver for about six years.

The marriage of Mr. Morton to Miss Eleanor, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Neville, occurred in London, England on June 7, 1890. The Nevilles are an old and distinguished English family. Mr. and Mrs. Morton have six children: Isabella, Ina, Wilfrid, Alexander, James and Dorothy.

Mr. Morton is a member of the Commercial Club and in that organization can be ever found in the front ranks with those who have at heart the welfare and expansion of the city. He has done much toward improving the streets of Vancouver and never has the slightest shadow of taint or suspicion fallen upon his administration of the office. On the contrary, he is recognized as one of the most faithful officials Vancouver has ever had the fortune to have in her service and he well merits the confidence and regard which he enjoys on every hand.

GARNET STUART CORBETT.

A native of New Westminster, Garnet Stuart Corbett at present holds a position with an engineering party of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway at Eagle Harbor, British Columbia, which company he joined in July 1913, after several years experience with other roads. He was born March 13, 1891, and is a son of William J. and Mary (Sutherland) Corbett, the former born in Kingston, Ontario, and the latter in Halifax, Nova Scotia. His father, after several years of roaming through the Western Provinces and the western states came to New Westminster, where he engaged in the plumbing and tinsmithing trades, later taking up the Canadian immigration service at White Rock, British Col-

umbia which post he held for five years. Always greatly interested in military affairs, he was a member of the first battery of artillery in New Westminster and subsequently of the Sixth Duke of Connaught's Own Regiment, from which corps he retired with the rank of captain.

Garnet S. Corbett received his education at the Central public school and the Royal City High School, graduating with the class of 1907. He passed the first year's arts or senior matriculation of Toronto University in 1909 from the same high school and is in possession of the governor general's medal for graduating first that year out of the Royal City High School. Since entering upon his active career he has been connected with engineering work and in the discharge of his duties has already exhibited an ability which promises well for the future. Like his father, he is interested in things military and has for three years served as private in the Sixth Duke of Connaught's Own Regiment and for the past three years has been identified with the One Hundred and Fourth Regiment, Canadian Infantry, better known as the "Westminster Fusiliers." He now holds the rank of sergeant. Politically he gives a general allegiance to the liberal party, although he reserves independent judgment in particular cases. Fraternally he is a member of New Westminster Post, No. 4, Native Sons of British Columbia. An aggressive and active young man of natural ability, his record thus far gives promise of a distinguished career.

JAMES ALLAN GRAHAME.

Canadian history, embracing commercial development and civilizing influences, has its root in the work of the Hudson's Bay Company and the enterprising men who inaugurated and controlled its affairs. A great system, embracing all the features of military organization with business enterprise, was taking advantage of the opportunities offered in this land for fur trading. Its representatives were not a class of adventurers: they who were in control of its interests in America were men of splendid business capacity, of sound judgment, of keen discernment and of unfaltering enterprise, and in the establishment of the great commercial undertaking with which they were connected they also laid the foundations of Canada's civilization and its present progress and prosperity. Prominent in this connection was James Allan Grahame, whose last days were spent in honorable and well earned retirement in Victoria. He was born December 22, 1825, at Raeburn Place, Edinburgh, Scotland, his parents being James and Lillias (Allan) Grahame, the former well known as a writer and contributor to the *Signet*.

While pursuing an academic course of study James A. Grahame was a classmate of Sir John Reid, R. N., for many years a resident of Vancouver. He was eighteen years of age when he entered the service of the Hudson's Bay Company as an apprentice clerk under contract for five years with a progressive salary of twenty, twenty-five, thirty, forty and fifty pounds per annum. On one of the company's sailing vessels he crossed the Atlantic in 1843, arrived at Hudson's Bay and thence traveled overland by way of Norway House to Fort Garry, where he spent the succeeding winter. He performed all the duties incident to his position and gradually increased in usefulness, so that larger responsibilities were given over to his care. Having been appointed to the Pacific coast department, he crossed the continent accompanied by Joseph McKay and others, journeying by way of Edmonton and Yellowhead Pass and down the Columbia river to old Fort Vancouver, Washington, where was located the principal depot of the company, then in charge of Dr. John McLoughlin, who was succeeded by Sir James Douglas. On the site of the present city of Portland, Oregon, Mr. Grahame first met the Hon. M. T. W. Drake, later of Victoria, and this constituted the beginning of a friendship that endured as long as life lasted.

In 1853 Mr. Grahame was promoted to the position of chief trader and continued at Fort Vancouver until 1860 or until the dispute between Great Britain



JAMES A. GRAHAME

with the United States concerning the boundary line was settled. He then closed the affairs of the Hudson's Bay Company at that place and turned over the district to the United States military authorities, after which he made his way northward to Victoria, which city he had previously visited on several occasions. Later in the same year, however, he started for his native land, traveling by way of the Panama route. He made an extended visit in Great Britain and during that period his eighteen years of able administrative efficiency and loyalty were rewarded by promotion to the rank of chief factor. The following year he returned to the northward and, traveling by way of Montreal and St. Paul, eventually reached the Hudson's Bay House department at the north end of Lake Winnipeg, one of the company's most important posts, there assuming charge as chief factor. In 1867 he again visited British Columbia, traveling by way of New York, Panama and San Francisco, and while en route he participated in the ceremonies commemorating the birth-day of the confederation at Hamilton, Ontario. On his arrival he at once took charge at Quesnelle and Fort St. James, New California, and brought to bear the same systematic and progressive management in the conduct of the company's interests at this place that he had previously displayed. In 1869 he was summoned to London and crossed the country over the Central Pacific, which was the first trans-continental railway opened. He completed the journey from Victoria to London in nineteen and a half days, being the quickest passage on record up to that time. He was in England at the time the first Boer rebellion occurred.

Mr. Grahame again came to Canada in May, 1870, at which time he assumed the charge of the interests of the Hudson's Bay Company on the Pacific coast. In 1871 he was once more called to London and, traveling over the Trans-Pacific route, encountered the terrific snowstorms of that memorable winter, the journey from San Francisco to New York consuming twenty-six days. Upon his return to America in May of the same year he saw the ruins wrought by the great Chicago fire which had occurred in the previous October. While in London Mr. Grahame had been promoted to the position of sub-commissioner, which rank he retained until 1874, when he was once more called to London and was appointed chief commissioner with headquarters at Fort Garry, now Winnipeg. He entered upon the duties of that position on the 1st of June, following the retirement of Hon. Donald A. Smith, now Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal. During the period of his management as chief commissioner, the building of railways, the influx of immigration, the adjustment of tariffs and customs which a revolution in the company's business and furnished opportunity for the exercise of his unusual and superior administrative faculties. He remained as chief commissioner until 1884, when he retired and removed to Montreal. After three years he came to Victoria, where he lived continuously from 1887 until his death, one of the honored and respected citizens of the province whose life work was one of recognized value in the development and civilization of the country.

Mr. Grahame was married twice. He first married a daughter of the late Chief Trader Birnie, and one surviving son, James Ogden Grahame, is now a resident of Victoria. His second wife, who survives him, was a daughter of the late Hon. John Work and is a niece of the Hon. David Work. David's first son, Of the children of this marriage, Harry M. Grahame, former alderman of Victoria, and two daughters, Lillian and Margaret, survive.

Mr. Grahame's prominent position with the Hudson's Bay Company made him known throughout the Canadian provinces and his acquaintance also extended through his Masonic connections, for he was one of the first members of the order on the Pacific coast. He was a grand lodge of British Columbia and in 1872 secured the removal to Manitoba preventing him from receiving a dispensation. He joined the craft in Mulmohar Lodge, No. 1, of Oregon, was there also a member of Jacksonias Chapter, No. 1, of the same province, and belonged to California Commandery, No. 1, of San Francisco. In 1884 he served as master of the lodge at Fort Vancouver and he was an honorary member of the Vancouver and Quadra Lodge, No. 2, of Victoria, serving

as master of the latter prior to the formation of the grand lodge. During his extended travels he participated in many notable Masonic events in Canada, Great Britain and the United States and was many times honored with appointment to the position of grand representative, while other honors and offices were conferred upon him. Death called Mr. Grahame June 19, 1905, when he was eighty years of age, and the following tribute was paid to him editorially by the *Colonist*: "We are chronicling today the death of James A. Grahame, for years well known to the citizens of Victoria and more especially to the older generation. He belongs to what may be spoken of as the old 'brigade' of the Hudson's Bay Company, now nearly all departed and including such contemporaries as Dr. Tolmie, Joseph McKay, Roderick Finlayson, A. C. Anderson, John Henry Work and others who came to the west about the same time and assisted in the pioneer work of fur trading and as citizens of the province in its subsequent development. The names of these men must live in the early history of the country not only as factors of a great commercial company but in a national sense as builders and founders—nation makers—along with Dr. McLoughlin and Sir James Douglas, the two guiding spirits of the western division of the Hudson's Bay territory. The latest of this band of pioneers to depart the land of their adoption and making had for some years ceased to take active interest in affairs and was best known as a retired citizen and a figure of the past. He did his work in the days gone by as a pioneer and as a 'trail blazer.' The present generation can but faintly understand the strenuous nature of the life he in common with men designated 'the lords of the forest' led. There was much that was picturesque and fascinating about the lives of these men, and if they had left us more in the way of reminiscence about their lives and the country as it was under their rule, we would have the materials for a great history and works of fiction as engrossing as those of Fenimore Cooper. They were, however, as a rule prosaic men and not given to making memoirs, and as a consequence of the spirit of progress and improvement, loyal to his duties, faithful to his trust and honorable at all times and in every relation."

Mr. Grahame was a member of the Episcopal church, although brought up in the Church of Scotland and was prominent in social organizations, belonging to the Union Club of Victoria, the St. James Club of Montreal and the Manitoba Club of Winnipeg. He had wide acquaintance among men of prominence throughout the country and was honored and respected by all because of the sterling worth of his character and his notable achievements. He was generous in his charities yet extremely modest and unostentatious in his mention of any beneficence. He stood in all things as he did in his connection with the Hudson's Bay Company—the embodiment of the spirit of progress and improvement, loyal to his duties, faithful to his trust and honorable at all times and in every relation.

JOHN ALEXANDER LEWIS.

John Alexander Lewis is connected with the department of the interior of the Dominion government as senior clerk of the New Westminster office, doing efficient work in that capacity and receiving the high commendation of his superior officers.

Mr. Lewis was born August 14, 1872, in London, England, a son of John and Mary Ann Lewis. The father was born at Hastings, Sussex, England, in 1839, and for over thirty years was connected with the royal customs service at London, as was also his father and two of his brothers. The father passed away on July 5, 1890. The mother, a native of Uxbridge, England, was born in 1842, married in 1864, and still resides at Lewisham, London, England. A brother of our subject, Egerton Bews Lewis, born in London in 1866, has for thirty years been in the accountant general's department of the general postoffice, while an older sister, Eleanor Mary, is schoolmistress at the L. C. C. School at Dulwich, while a younger sister, Ethelwyn Elizabeth, remains at home with her mother.



JOHN A. LEWIS

John A. Lewis was educated at Herolds' and Roan's Foundation Schools. Entering business life, he was for four and a half years connected with marine insurance in London, coming to Canada in the spring of 1892, and after gaining two years' experience in farming in Manitoba, proceeding to Red Deer, Alberta. There he homesteaded about three miles west of the town. In 1896, on a visit to England, he married Alice, the second daughter of Henry and Mary Mockford, of Dulwich. He entered the employment of the Dominion government in April, 1906, becoming connected with the department of the interior at the Red Deer Dominion Lands office under Captain Cottingham. In February, 1908, he received the appointment of accountant in the form of a promotion and in February, 1910, was transferred to the Lethbridge office. In November of the same year he was transferred to Kamloops on special duty and in March, 1911, was appointed senior clerk at the New Westminster office, having since continued in that position, serving with efficiency and ability.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis are the parents of one son, Laurence Alexander, aged sixteen, and one daughter, Elsie, aged fourteen. The father and mother both are members of the Presbyterian church, to which they give their moral and material support. Fraternally Mr. Lewis is connected with the Masons, becoming a member of the blue lodge at Red Deer in 1907, while he is also a member of Westminster Chapter, No. 124, R. A. M. He holds membership in the Independent Order of Foresters and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Public-spirited and progressive, Mr. Lewis takes a deep interest in all matters that affect the public welfare and readily allies himself with worthy movements undertaken in the interests of his community. He is highly respected and esteemed wherever known and enjoys the good-will and confidence of his superior officers, his fellow employees and of the general public as well.

JOHN RICHARD COLLISTER.

John Richard Collister, who from 1889 to 1912 was closely identified with a sporting goods and hardware business in Victoria, is considered one of the most able and progressive business men in the city and is today connected with a number of local concerns, besides being the owner of valuable real-estate interests. He was born in Brisbane, Australia, August 16, 1865, and is a son of Richard and Elizabeth Collister. The former engaged in shipbuilding in Liverpool, England, and in Australia and later, in 1875, came to British Columbia, where he was for twenty-five years government inspector of hulls, his death occurring in 1908, in Victoria.

John Richard Collister acquired his education in the Victoria public schools, being ten years of age when he came to this city with his parents. After laying aside his books he entered the employ of J. H. Todd & Sons, wholesale grocers, with whom he remained for six years. In 1889 he resigned his position and formed a partnership with John Barnsley, engaging in the sporting goods and hardware business under the name of Barnsley & Company. Their association continued until 1909 and a large business was built up, Mr. Collister's energy and activity being helpful factors in the success of the concern. In 1909 he purchased his partner's interest and conducted the enterprise alone under his own name until 1912, when he disposed of his interests to Peden Brothers. He is still connected with a number of important local business concerns and has extensive real-estate interests.

On the 12th of February, 1889, in Victoria, Mr. Collister was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Cessford, a daughter of R. and Margaret Cessford, the former a well known bridge carpenter. He came to British Columbia in 1875 and has resided in Victoria since that time. Mr. and Mrs. Collister have become the parents of a daughter, Effie.

Mr. Collister holds membership in the Camosun Club and is connected fraternally with the Ancient Order of Foresters. He gives his political allegiance to the conservative party but his interests have largely been concentrated upon his business affairs and in this field he has met with gratifying and well deserved success.

RICHARD H. ALEXANDER.

Richard H. Alexander, whose life history has been interwoven with that of British Columbia for fifty years, can as one of the oldest residents of the province lay claim to no ordinary distinction, for he came here in 1862, when six acres of cleared land constituted what is now Vancouver—a pulsing, life-throbbing, metropolitan city; and when in retrospect he looks back to the time when dense virgin forests covered the space where now stands this great city, he must feel proud of having taken such an active part in planting civilization in this section and being directly one of the causes of that prosperity to which thousands are indebted for their success. A member of the city board of aldermen in 1887, he has continued his interest in public affairs during his whole life and has served with resultant effect in various official capacities.

Richard H. Alexander is secretary and the local manager of the British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Company. He was born March 26, 1844, in Edinburgh, Scotland. His father was James Alexander and his mother, before her marriage, bore the name of Elizabeth Scott. In their family were five children. They emigrated to Canada in 1855 and the father, who had been a wine merchant in Edinburgh, followed the same line of business after settling in Toronto but later returned to the land of his birth, where he passed away at the age of fifty years.

Richard H. Alexander was educated in Edinburgh Academy and, after removal to this continent, in Upper Canada College and Toronto University.

In 1862 the reports of gold discoveries on the Saskatchewan and in British Columbia, together with the love of adventure, led him to join a band of similarly minded adventurers (of which he was the youngest) to seek the new El Dorado by a journey overland across the then almost unknown regions to the west of the Great Lakes. Their route was via the Mississippi, then overland to the Red river and down it to the Hudson's Bay post, Fort Garry, which has now been transformed into the flourishing city of Winnipeg. There they fitted out with oxen and the universally used Red River carts and made their way to Edmonton, across the country which is rapidly becoming a continuous wheat field, but then was occupied only by roving bands of Indians and countless herds of buffalo. At Edmonton carts had to be abandoned and they proceeded to force their way through the Rocky mountains and with great hardship at length reached Tête Jaune Cache on the Fraser river, thus pioneering the route now selected by two trans-continental railways. At Tête Jaune Cache they dug out canoes of cottonwood and committed themselves to a stream of which they knew nothing but that it was flowing westward. When the Grand Canyon was reached Mr. Alexander and a Mr. Carpenter, formerly a barrister in Toronto, attempted to run one of their canoes down but upset and Mr. Carpenter was drowned; their three companions were making a portage of their outfit but could render no assistance and as Mr. Alexander had reached the further shore, the only way he could rejoin them was by again plunging into the mad whirl of icy waters, which during the recent railway construction has claimed so many victims. In connection with Mr. Carpenter's death Mr. Alexander mentions a curious incident. Just before starting in the canoe Mr. Carpenter wrote a few lines in his pocketbook and threw his coat ashore. When his companions examined it afterwards they found the following which it will be noted was written in the past tense: "Arrived this day at the canon and drowned running the canoe down. God help my poor, dear



RICHARD H. ALEXANDER

wife."—— After a hard struggle against hardships and starvation Mr. Alexander and three remaining companions reached Fort George and continued by the river as far as Quesnel Mouth, thence by land to New Westminster, upwards of seven months having been consumed on the journey.

Mr. Alexander roughed it with the hardy pioneers of those early days, making his living during the first winter by cutting wood and receiving pay at the rate of a dollar and a half per cord. Some of the trees were of such enormous proportions that a single section of four feet would cut up into a cord of wood. Mr. Alexander then turned his attention to mining and packing in the Cariboo, being in 1863 attracted to those mines by favorable reports. He, however, did not make any success in mining there and next engaged as helper on a pack train, taking supplies to the mines, and upon his return to Victoria worked for some time as longshoreman for the Hudson's Bay Company, later being appointed as clerk in a store and remaining in that position until his arrival in Vancouver in 1870. Here he accepted a situation as accountant with the Hastings Saw Mill Company, becoming in 1882 manager of that concern, with which he has now been connected for over forty years. Since taking charge of the affairs of the company their business has vastly extended and wonderfully increased, and for this no small credit must be given to the business ability and expert knowledge of Mr. Alexander. During the early development of Vancouver, Mr. Alexander was closely related with nearly every movement that had to do with its upbuilding and advancement. At the first city election he was a candidate for mayor of the city before the great fire in 1886, but was not elected, as in those early days methods prevailed which later certainly would not have been approved. There was no registration at the time and all residents were permitted to vote, making it easy for fraud to be perpetrated. Mr. Alexander also was trustee and secretary of the first school board, a notary public and a member of the first board of health, or it may be said that he constituted the board of health, for he was its only member. He has been for many years and still is justice of the peace. At the second city election he was chosen a member of the board of aldermen and for some years acted in that capacity in the municipal government. He has been chairman of the pilotage board since 1883 and for two years was president of the Board of Trade, greatly promoting in that important position the commercial expansion of the city. He was ever the champion of any measures and policies which have made Vancouver the commercial queen city of the Canadian Pacific coast. Again and again he has served as member of the council of the Board of Trade and has also been connected with the arbitration board of that body. He has been a decided success on the railways and navigation committee and in fact there has hardly been any phase of municipal endeavor with which he has not been connected to the profit of the general public. In 1895 he was appointed by the Peruvian government as consul of that country in Vancouver and served for several years until his resignation. In earlier years he was Lloyd's agent at Vancouver, his jurisdiction extending over the mainland of British Columbia, and he served as such for a number of years until he resigned because the work demanded too much of his time which was needed in connection with all his other duties. That Mr. Alexander enjoys the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens does not fully express the sentiment which the people of Vancouver entertain towards him, for the efforts which he has made on behalf of the general good have been of such paramount importance that the high regard in which he is held is something self-understood.

In 1867 Mr. Alexander married Miss Emma Tammadge, of Victoria, a native of London, England, and they are the parents of four children, each and all of whom were born in British Columbia and are proud of the fact. The two younger were born after the family home was made in Vancouver. Richard H. H. is secretary of the British Columbia Lumber & Shingle Manufacturers, Limited, and in this important position has made for himself a name as one of the city's best and most reliable business men. Frederick W. is a lumberman located in Seattle, Washington. Eliza Scott is the wife of J. L. G. Abbott, of Vancouver.

Harry O. Alexander, the youngest, serves in the official capacity of judge of the court of small debts and official guardian and makes his home in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander are members of the Anglican church, giving their moral and material support to its local institutions. Mrs. Alexander is also honorary president of the Vancouver branch of the Victorian Order of Nurses. He is a conservative in politics and an ardent imperialist, being largely instrumental in founding the Vancouver branch of the Imperial Federation League. He was a delegate to the sixth congress of the Imperial Chambers of Commerce in 1906 and carried a resolution providing for the appointment of an advisory imperial council. He again was a delegate in 1909, attending in Sydney, New South Wales. Deeply interested in the lumber industry, he is well acquainted with all its phases and considered an authority on that subject. In 1906 he read a paper before the forestry convention on "Lumbering Conditions on the Coast of British Columbia," which elicited much favorable comment. There is also a military chapter in his life history, for in 1865 he served with the Victoria Rifles. His fraternal relations are confined to his membership in the Masonic order, in which he has attained to the rank of Royal Arch Mason. He is a member of the Vancouver Club, the Union Club of Victoria and the Royal Vancouver Yacht Club, which he served as commodore in 1906 and 1907. He takes a deep interest in this sport and finds valuable recreation in its execution. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander reside at Shaughnessy Heights, Vancouver, and their many friends delight to gather at the beautiful family residence, where they extend a heartfelt welcome and warm hospitality. The year 1912 has been an important one in Mr. Alexander's life, for it marks his fifty years of residence in British Columbia and it was the celebration of his golden citizenship. It may be said that in that long space of time he has become an inviolate part of Vancouver and the pride he takes in the city is returned manifold by its people, who consider it an honor to call one of them Richard H. Alexander, pioneer.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE FAGAN.

British Columbia has on the whole been signally favored in the class of men who have occupied her public offices and among those whose official records are creditable to themselves and satisfactory to their constituents is numbered William L. Fagan, of Vancouver, who is now serving as provincial assessor. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, October 22, 1841, his parents being John Leonard and Ann Ambrosia (Reed) Fagan, the former a native of Dublin and the latter of London, England. The Fagan family has long been prominent in Ireland, James Fagan, an uncle of William L. Fagan, having been a member of parliament for the county of Wexford, while in business circles he is widely known as a lumber merchant.

In the national schools of Ireland, William L. Fagan pursued his early education, which was supplemented by a course in St. Patrick's College at Armagh, from which he was graduated with the class of 1858. He then learned the hardware business and in 1870 came to Canada where he entered the employ of the Great Western Railway Company of Ontario. In 1883 he entered the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railroad and in 1886 came to British Columbia as the first agent of that road, being stationed at Moody and later at Westminster. In 1888 he came to Vancouver and has since been a resident of this city. On taking up his abode here he was called to the office of assistant assessor and collector of the province and a year later was promoted to the position of provincial assessor, in which connection he has served continuously since, or for a period of almost a quarter of a century. No higher testimonial of his capability, fidelity, efficiency and trustworthiness could be given. His long retention in the position plainly indicates how promptly he has discharged the duties devolving upon him and how excellent has been the record which he has made. Moreover, he is

interested in all matters of public progress and improvement and labors earnestly for the public welfare along many lines.

In 1865 Mr. Fagan was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Thornton, a native of Dublin, Ireland, and their children are: Joseph E.; James S.; W. L.; Mary Alberta, the wife of James W. McGovern, dominion inspector at Port Arthur; and Annie S. The family are communicants of the Roman Catholic church and Mr. Fagan is also a member of the Knights of Columbus and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Politically Mr. Fagan is a lifelong conservative. As a man and citizen he ranks high, a well spent life winning him warm regard and valuable official service gaining for him the confidence and trust of the entire community.

JAMES MUNRO.

James Munro, one of the first hardware merchants in Chilliwack, is living retired after twenty-one years of close identification with business interests of the city. He was born in Bristol, England, August 19, 1863, a son of James and Sarah (Masters) Munro, and acquired his education at Ottawa, Ontario, where his parents settled forty-three years ago. He remained in that province until 1890, when he came to British Columbia, where he has since resided. His first employment in this section was in the establishment of McLennan & McFeeley in Vancouver, in whose interests he worked for one year, after which he came to Chilliwack, settling in that community long before the city was incorporated. He established here one of the first hardware stores and afterward conducted it successfully for twenty-one years, his patronage constantly increasing in volume and importance. Eventually, however, he abandoned active life and is now living in honorable retirement, enjoying in well earned rest the success which came to him as a logical result of well directed effort and earnest endeavor.

Since taking up his residence in Chilliwack in the early days of the city's history Mr. Munro has been a prominent factor in public affairs and has made his loyalty and public spirit effective through active work in politics. He was a member of the first council of Chilliwack and after serving two years was elected mayor by acclamation. During his term of office the city hall was begun and many other civic improvements made, the stone quarry and the operating machinery were purchased, and the roads throughout the city and vicinity were beautified and improved. His interest in public affairs has never lessened and he is at present a member of the city council.

Mr. Munro married in 1898 Miss McCloud, of Chilliwack, and both are well and favorably known in social circles. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a member of the Board of Trade. He is an intelligent, able and progressive citizen, whose genuine worth, breadth of view and many sterling characteristics have made him a leader of public thought and action in the community where he has so long made his home.

CAPTAIN CHARLES E. SEYMOUR.

As captain of the steamer Beaver, Charles E. Seymour is widely and favorably known in shipping circles of New Westminster. He was born in Montreal on October 15, 1862, his parents being Charles E. and Elizabeth (Dods) Seymour, natives of that city. Charles E. Seymour was reared at home and acquired his education in public and private schools and in the McGill high school of Montreal, following which he worked in a clerical capacity in a wholesale house up to 1885, when he went to England, where he spent one year with relatives and friends. Returning to Canada, he came direct to British Columbia. His

journey was an interesting one, for he walked through from Kicking Horse Pass over the Selkirks to Eagle Pass. Leaving England with trunks, family heirlooms and other remembrances, he lost them all on the journey across the mountains and on reaching Eagle Pass began his career as a steamboat man, boating on the Shushwap lake and Thompson river to Kamloops. Two years later, in 1889, he came to New Westminster and here he continued in steamboating, running on the Fraser river from New Westminster to Yale for one year and subsequently from the former to Chilliwack, which run he still has, having been constantly so employed. For the past sixteen years he has been master of his vessel and his reputation as a master mariner was such that he was taken from the opposition service into the Canadian Pacific employ and given charge of the steamer Beaver. A careful and skillful navigator and a man of experience, he has never had a serious accident, as he is well acquainted with practically every foot of the local waters.

On April 2, 1898, occurred the marriage of Captain Seymour to Miss Winifred G. Howison, a daughter of George H. Howison, one of the pioneers of British Columbia. The mother was Miss Seraph Willey, who came to British Columbia as a bride from the province of Quebec in 1871. Captain and Mrs. Seymour have four children: Charles Edward, Elizabeth Louise, Margaret Winifred and Edna Dods.

Kindly, genial, yet a man of strong character, Captain Seymour is highly esteemed by all who know him and is practically known by all in this part of British Columbia. He is a conservative in politics, giving stanch support to the measures and candidates of his party. He is a loyal son of New Westminster, where he has resided now for nearly a quarter of a century, and takes a deep interest in all movements intended for the betterment of the city.

LOUIS CHRISTIEN.

No history of the pioneer settlement of the Okanagan would be complete without the record of the honorable and worthy career of Louis Christien, whose death in Vernon ended a life which had been closely and intimately identified with the early settlement of the region and which had been also for many years an element in the continued business advancement. He was one of that sturdy band of pioneers who penetrated into the Okanagan long before the era of railroads and who by their struggles, hardships and determined work laid the foundations here of society, civilization and government.

Louis Christien was born at St. Anicet, Huntingdon county, Quebec, June 14, 1835, and spent his early life in that community. When a boy of nineteen he went west of California in the early days of the gold excitement and afterward pushed northward to British Columbia, arriving in the province in 1862. After a brief visit to the Okanagan he went to Victoria, but made a permanent settlement near Vernon in 1865. He mined for several years at Cherry Creek, afterward taking up land now known as the Coldstream meadows at Lumby. In 1879 he returned to the east, but after a few years the call of the west was too strong for him and he returned to British Columbia. He erected one of the first residences on the present townsite of Vernon, which was then known as Centreville, and for many years thereafter was foreman of government road work in the district, many of the best highways being constructed under his supervision. During the long years of his residence here Mr. Christien worked earnestly and faithfully for the advancement of the city and the surrounding districts along educational, material and political lines and his death, which occurred when he was seventy-six years of age, was the occasion of widespread regret and his memory will ever be warmly cherished by the people of the Okanagan, among whom he lived and labored for so many years of a well spent life.



LOUIS CHRISTIEN

Mr. Christien left to mourn his loss a widow and four children, namely, Mrs. L. Lequime, Mrs. D. Wilson, Mrs. T. A. Norris and Charles, who is identified with the firm of Cooper & Christien. At the time of his death a local publication said of him:

"A good man has gone to his rest, and the country is poorer for his departure. Few men have been better liked or held in higher respect and esteem by those who knew him than was Louis Christien. It is not too much to say that he had not an enemy in the world. Upright, honorable and just; kindly, courteous and considerate; generous to a fault; these are some of the characteristics which won for him the deep-rooted affection of his friends by whom his loss is deplored with the most sincere regret. Nobody ever accused him of a mean action; nobody ever doubted his word; nobody ever appealed to him in vain for any assistance that it was in his power to give; his long life was a succession of kindly deeds, and it sums up his character to say that he was a gentleman in the best and truest sense of the word."

MERVYN WILLIAM HEWETT.

Mervyn William Hewett, a civil engineer of Vancouver, who has attained enviable success in the profession, has since 1911 been the junior member of the firm of Elliott & Hewett, engaged in general survey work throughout British Columbia. His birth occurred in Birkenhead, England, on the 13th of October, 1861, his parents being William and Harriet (Richardson) Hewett. The father, a minister of the Church of England, passed away in 1889.

Mervyn W. Hewett obtained his early education in the schools of Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, England, and later continued his studies at Worcester College in Oxford. In 1883 he emigrated to Canada, locating at Shell River, Manitoba, where he followed farming for a period of eight years. In 1891 he came to Vancouver, British Columbia, and here engaged in survey work, his first employment along that line being as axeman on the Lulu Island branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway. From that time to the present he has been continuously engaged in surveying, being associated along that line with Sidney Williams, the present provincial inspector of surveys, and later with G. H. Dawson, the present surveyor general of the province, and John Elliott, of the firm of Dawson & Elliott. In 1910, when Mr. Dawson became surveyor general, Mr. Hewett took his place in the firm, which has since been known as Elliott & Hewett. They are engaged in general survey work throughout the province and in this connection have done much toward opening up vast stretches of wild land to civilization. Mr. Hewett has been a resident of British Columbia for more than two decades and has long enjoyed a reputation as one of its prosperous, representative and esteemed citizens.

JOHN BOWRON.

For many years John Bowron was in the government service and the record which he left behind him was one which reflects credit upon him and upon those who called him to positions of public preferment. He passed away in September, 1906, when in the seventieth year of his age, his birth having occurred on the 10th of March, 1837, in Huntingdon, in the province of Quebec. His father, William Bowron, was a native of Yorkshire and when sixteen years of age came to Canada. For some years he owned and operated lumber mills, and also supplied beef to the Canadian army during the War of 1812. Both he and his wife, Mrs. Sarah Bowron, have long since passed away.

John Bowron enjoyed the educational opportunities afforded by Huntingdon Academy and after leaving that school went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he studied law in the office of his brother-in-law. He made the trip through eastern Canada with a party that were traveling overland to Victoria. In the spring of 1863 Mr. Bowron became actively identified with the northwest, going to the Cariboo. In 1866 he was appointed postmaster for Barkersville and held that position for ten years. In 1872, he was appointed mining recorder and in 1875 became government agent. Eight years later, or in 1883, he was made gold commissioner, which position he filled until 1906, when he resigned and was pensioned. He died, however, in September of the same year.

Mr. Bowron was married twice. He first wedded Miss Emily Edwards, who died in 1895. In March, 1897, he married Miss Elizabeth Watson, a daughter of Adam Watson, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Bowron and Mrs. I. B. Nason, sisters, now live with their aged mother. Mr. and Mrs. Bowron became the parents of one daughter, Aileen. His religious faith was that of the Episcopal church and his political support was given to the conservative party. Those who knew him respected him because of a well spent life. He was always loyal to his duties and as the years passed by he made an excellent record and set an example for capability and faithfulness that might well be followed by others.

JAMES WILLIAM SINCLAIR.

Romance and achievement intermingle in the life record of James William Sinclair, who comes of historic pioneer stock of the American northwest. His activities have touched upon various phases of early development and as the years have passed he has become one of the most loyal and true sons of British Columbia. He is descended from a sturdy line of Scotch ancestors who helped to make Canadian and American history. His grandfather, the Hon. William Sinclair, of Edgar Place, Brookville, was chief factor at Fort Garry, now Winnipeg, in the early '60s and his grandmother was a daughter of Dr. McLaughlin, known in western history as the "Father of Oregon." Mr. Sinclair was the chief representative of the Hudson's Bay Company in the western division and after his retirement was succeeded by Sir James Douglas. The mother of our subject, who is still living, is a daughter of Chief Factor Kittson, of Fort Nisqually, whose brother, Norman William Kittson, better known as Commodore Kittson, ran the Kittson line of steamers from St. Paul, and it was he who gave James J. Hill, the railroad king, his first start in business. Mr. Hill subsequently became a partner of Commodore Kittson.

Mr. Sinclair's grandfather on his mother's side was Finnan McDonald, known as the strong man from Glengarry. He was a Highlander, nearly seven feet tall, and noted for his prowess on the field of battle and his many feats of strength. The pioneers of Glengarry still delight to tell how on a Manitoba prairie he held a wounded buffalo bull by the horns until he broke his wrist when help came. This man was the original "MacDonald Bhain" in Ralph Connor's "The Man from Glengarry." Mr. Sinclair's father was the founder of Missoula, Montana, having in 1864 built the first building there. It was a log building and there he started a store and in conjunction therewith operated a pack train from Wallula on the Columbia river. Our subject went with his father's pack train over the Rockies three times before he was nine years of age, and his sister Mary has the distinction of being the first child born in Missoula.

James W. Sinclair was born on the 27th of July, 1858, at Fort Cowlitz, Washington. He was only a year old when his parents removed to Victoria and in 1864 he went with them to Montana and again returned with them to Victoria in 1867, after the father's store in Hell's Gate was robbed of over forty-seven thousand dollars in cash. James W. Sinclair was educated in Viessieux private



JAMES W. SINCLAIR

school at Victoria (which was located opposite to where the Canadian Pacific Railway docks now are), and the playground was in front of the present parliament building. He also attended public school in Victoria and afterwards took a course in an eastern college. Returning to British Columbia he taught in the public schools of this province for a quarter of a century. He was the first teacher at Maple Ridge in 1875 and there he remained for seven years before he removed to Fort Langley, where he followed his occupation for three years. He then abandoned that profession for a period, engaging in steamboating on the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company's steamer William Irving. He was also on the steamers R. P. Rittut, Yosemite and Princess Louise. However, the monotony of steamboat life bored him and he again returned to his former profession. He taught on Mayne island and Galiano for over fourteen years after selling his farm, which he owned on the latter island, and then moved to New Westminster. Here he again engaged in steamboating, this time on the steamer Beaver. After making the run up and down from Chilliwack for over two years he joined the British Columbia Electric Railway service, in which connection he continues as chief clerk in the freight department.

Mr. Sinclair was united in marriage to Miss Annie Isabel Irving, third daughter of the late Adam Irving, of Maple Ridge, the year of their marriage being 1882. He has five daughters and three sons. His mother, seven sisters and a brother reside in Victoria and one sister, Mrs. Frank Bowser, wife of the ex-reeve of Point Grey, reside at Kerrisdale.

Mr. Sinclair is a loyal son of this province, ever ready to give his support to any worthy enterprise, enthusiastic over the natural charms of New Westminster and an optimist as to its splendid future. He is a stanch liberal in his political views, loyal to his party and Sir Wilfred Laurier, the famous premier. After a long, eventful and romantic career he has found a home and substantial position in the web of business of New Westminster and, surrounded by a large, devoted family and an extensive circle of friends, enjoys the high regard and esteem of all who know him and the respect which is due him as one of the early pioneers of this district.

CLARENCE DARLING.

Among the most prominent and able of the younger generation of barristers in Vancouver is numbered Clarence Darling, who since July, 1912, has been connected with the legal profession in this city as a member of the firm of MacNeill, Bird, Macdonald & Darling. He was born in Montreal, Quebec province, January 28, 1885, and is a son of William and Evelyn May (Dudley) Darling, extended mention of whom will be found in a sketch of William Lyell Darling, of New Westminster.

Clarence Darling was reared at home and acquired his education in the Montreal high school and the Senior school, from which he was graduated in 1902, having for three successive years received a medal for finishing at the head of his class. Following his graduation Mr. Darling moved to British Columbia and in 1903 took up the study of law, entering the office of W. E. Gurd at Cranbrook. In 1908 he moved to Vancouver, where he continued his articles with A. H. MacNeill, K. C., and in April, 1909, he was called to the bar of the province. Immediately afterward he entered into partnership with J. Edward Bird, establishing the firm of Bird & Darling in Nanaimo. There he continued until July, 1912, when he moved to Vancouver, leaving the office in charge of Mr. Arthur Leighton, that firm now being known as Bird, Leighton & Darling. He is now a member of the firm of MacNeill, Bird, Macdonald & Darling. This is already recognized as one of the strong and reliable legal firms of the city and is connected through an extensive patronage with a great deal of important litigation. Mr. Darling has been a helpful factor in its success, for he is a strong and able barrister, well

versed in the underlying principles of his profession and possessed of the ability and force of personality necessary to make that knowledge effective.

Mr. Darling is unmarried and resides with his mother at 2080 Carroll street, Vancouver. He is a member of the Anglican church and while a resident of Nanaimo acted as warden. He is fond of all kinds of outdoor sports and takes a special delight in boating, riding and tennis, occupations in which he spends a great many of his leisure hours. His chief interest, however, centers upon his profession, in which he has already attained a gratifying degree of success, being ranked among the rising young barristers of the city.

JOHN ARTHUR CLARK.

John Arthur Clark, barrister of Vancouver, has won a position at the bar which many an older practitioner might well envy. He is yet a young man, his birth having occurred June 8, 1886, at Dundas, Ontario. His parents were William and Frances J. Clark, the former for fifty years engaged in the woolen manufacturing business at Dundas. In the public schools of his native city the son pursued his education until he had mastered the branches of learning therein taught and later entered the University of Toronto, from which he was graduated with the degrees of Bachelor of Arts in 1906 and Bachelor of Law in 1909. He was also graduated from Osgoode Hall, Toronto, in 1909, and began practice as a silent partner in the firm of Meredith & Fisher in London, Ontario. The following year he came to Vancouver and in 1911 entered into partnership with R. S. Lennie under the firm style of Lennie & Clark. Their practice, which is general, is constantly growing in both volume and importance and they already have a large clientele that connects them with much important litigation tried in the courts of this section of the province.

Mr. Clark was a member of the Seventy-seventh Regiment of Volunteers of Dundas, Ontario, from 1903 until 1909 and has served as captain in the Seaforth Highlanders since the formation of that organization. He belongs to the Presbyterian church and is identified with various social organizations, including the University, Progress, Commercial and Shaughnessy Heights Golf Clubs, all of Vancouver, and the Royal Hamilton Yacht Club of Hamilton, Ontario. He is not only interested in the social features of these organizations but in their efforts to promote the public welfare and cooperates in various movements that work for the benefit of city and province.

PETER JOHN MACKAY.

Peter John Mackay, supreme court reporter at Vancouver, is a native of East Zorra near Woodstock, Ontario, and a son of James Peter and Georgina (Macdonald) Mackay, also natives of Ontario, in which province they spent their entire lives, the father there following the occupation of farming. The son was a pupil in the public schools and in the collegiate institute of Woodstock and afterward attended the Woodstock Business College, from which he was graduated as a gold medalist. He immediately engaged in court reporting, becoming official court reporter for Oxford county, Ontario, in 1899. He continued in that position until January, 1908, when he came to Vancouver to accept a position as a supreme court reporter, his ability well qualifying him for the technical and important duties which devolve upon him in this connection. For four years he was secretary of the board of police commissioners of the city of Woodstock and for eight years he was secretary of the Oxford County Law Society. When he left Ontario for British Columbia the *Sentinel-Review* said: "Mr Mackay is a thoroughly capable stenographer, one of the best in the prov-



JOHN A. CLARK

ince. He has also the necessary familiarity with court procedure to make him proficient in all kinds of court work." His political allegiance is given the conservative party, yet he is not an active worker in its ranks.

Mr. Mackay was married, in Woodstock, Ontario, to Miss Isabel Ecclestone Macpherson, and they have two daughters, Phyllis Isabel and Margaret Ecclestone. Mrs. Mackay has attained eminence as one of the foremost Canadian writers. A native of Woodstock, she comes of Scottish and English ancestry and is a daughter of Donald McLeod and Priscilla (Ecclestone) Macpherson. She was educated at the Woodstock Collegiate Institute and has become one of the best known writers of short stories and poems in Canada. She has a wide acquaintance among the readers not only of the leading Canadian magazines but also of Harper's, Scribner's, McClure's, the American, the Independent, the Red Book, Ainslee's, the Youth's Companion, St. Nicholas, Life and other publications of the United States. She is also a contributor to the Smart Set, the Metropolitan, the Ladies' World, the Canadian Magazine, the Canadian Courier, the Canadian Home Journal, the Toronto Globe and other publications. She won the prize offered by the Toronto Globe for a poem on a subject connected with Canadian history in 1907, in which year the annual competition was inaugurated, and she was also the winner in the same competition in 1910. One of her poems, with the consent of the Century Company, is included by the provincial board of education in the New Ontario School Books and the Literary Digest, the New York Times and Current Literature have on more than one occasion selected her poems as worthy of the place of prominence for the month. In 1904 she published a volume of verse entitled *Between the Lights*, which was widely reviewed and well received. The Toronto Globe, in commenting upon her second prize poem appearing in its columns, said: "Mrs. Mackay's poem is a beautiful bit of poetic workmanship and will be treasured alike for its tender sentiment and its literary excellence." A successful serial story from her pen was published in the Canadian Courier in 1910 and the Victoria Post wrote: "Mrs. Mackay's poem *The Homesteader* sings the sentiments of an intelligent, sensitive, refined woman regarding the new home and its opportunities in Canada as compared with the old home across the sea, and beautifully are those sentiments expressed. It is to such women that Canada owes a debt of gratitude. The west proudly claims such women as Mrs. Isabel Ecclestone Mackay." Another serial of which she is the author was published in 1912 in the Canadian Home Journal. The Canadian Magazine recently said: "Mrs. Mackay is one of the cleverest writers we have. Her work, both in prose and in verse, is finding a high place in the United States and England. In prose she displays a keen, analytical mind, a genius for new ideas and a style that is easy and convincing. In poetry she is versatile and perhaps, as yet, at her best. As a writer in a beautiful lyrical style she has few superiors in these days."

Mrs. Mackay's first novel, *The House of Windows*, published in 1912 by Cassell & Company (London, New York, Toronto and Melbourne), received much favorable comment. The London Times termed it "An enjoyable tale, of much fresh, wholesome sentiment," while the Athenæum of London wrote that it "possesses the charm of fresh, straightforwardness; the pictures of life are vivid and well drawn." The Western Daily Press of Bristol said: "An exciting chase, with a sensational conclusion. The author is skilful in character study. There are many persons in the plot and the diversified features of their lives are admirably handled." The Toronto Globe wrote: "The carefully worked out plot, the human interest and the fascination of the climax indicate that the author has entered upon a new field of literary conquest. The adventures of Christine are told with good taste and real fascination." The Canadian Magazine said: "In the development of the character of Christine and the presentment of her environment Mrs. Mackay's best work is encountered; a three cornered search, making it a novel of mystery with many tense and exciting moments. The last chapter reveals Mrs. Mackay's art at its best." The Bookman of London added: "It is something to find the Canadian spirit so fresh

and bold. The House of Windows holds human and likeable folk as well as sensation; indeed, there is a spirit about it which interests and compels our attention."

Mrs. Mackay is a member of the Canadian Society of Authors and she was honored by being chosen the first president of the Vancouver branch of the Canadian Women's Press Club. She is also vice president for British Columbia and Alberta of the Canadian Women's Press Club and she was first vice president of the Vancouver Women's Canadian Club in 1912. This province is proud to number among its residents an author of such notable talent, of whom the Toronto News says: "No other Canadian writer is producing work equal in strength, beauty and balance."

JOHN EWEN.

John Ewen, a well known barrister of Chilliwack, was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, October 23, 1867, and is a son of James and Elizabeth Ewen, the former of whom has passed away. He acquired his education in the public schools of Aberdeenshire and Alec Thomson's Collegiate Institute, later taking a course in law at Aberdeen University. He was admitted as a solicitor in Scotland in 1894 and practiced in that country very successfully until 1909. In 1911 he came to British Columbia and was immediately admitted as a solicitor. In July, 1912, he was called to the bar of British Columbia and in the same year moved to Chilliwack, where he has since resided. He has proved a capable, strong and forceful practitioner and in one year has secured a lucrative patronage, which he is very successful in conducting.

Mr. Ewen married Miss Annie Strachan, a daughter of James Strachan, of Aberdeen, Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Ewen have become the parents of three children, two sons and one daughter. Mr. Ewen is connected fraternally with St. George Lodge, No. 190, A. F. & A. M., of Aberdeen; St. George Chapter, No. 21, R. A. M.; and was P. Z. of St. Machar Chapter. His attention is largely concentrated upon his legal interests and he has gained an enviable place in a profession where advancement depends almost entirely upon individual merit.

JAMES ZACCHEUS CHOATE.

James Zaccheus Choate, who since 1888 has been connected with the Canadian Pacific Railroad and who has now reached the responsible position of bridge and building master at Vancouver, is a native of Ontario born in Wentworth county on the 12th of September, 1863, his parents being Zaccheus Burnham and Margaret Choate, the former well known in agricultural circles of that locality.

The public schools of Wentworth and Haldimand counties afforded James Zaccheus Choate his educational opportunities and immediately upon laying aside his books he became connected with railroading, securing employment on the Grand Trunk system in 1880. He made his headquarters at Stratford, Ontario, and was active in bridge construction work for this road and for different contractors in the same line, until 1888, when he associated himself with the Canadian Pacific Railroad and moved to Vancouver where he has since resided. He was very proficient in everything connected with railroad bridge building, and his knowledge has increased with broadened experience so that he is today considered an authority in the line of work to which he has devoted the activities of his entire career. He remained as bridge foreman with the Canadian Pacific until 1901 when he was advanced to the position of bridge and building master at Nelson and Vancouver and in this office he has since acted, founding success in the dis-

charge of its duties upon long familiarity with the work, expert knowledge, reliability, integrity and industry.

In Burlington, Washington, on the 6th of September, 1893, Mr. Choate was united in marriage to Miss Alice Crick, a daughter of Henry and Harriet Crick, of English ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Choate have six children: Edward, Edith, William, Percy, Robert, and Frances.

Mr. Choate is a member of the Anglican church and is connected fraternally with Cascade Lodge No. 12, A. F. & A. M. and with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His political allegiance is given to the conservative party. A quarter of a century of able service in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railroad has brought him the confidence and regard of his superiors who recognize his trustworthiness and ability, and the respect and good-will of his associates who know his kindly nature and his many sterling traits of character.

GEORGE LIVINGSTONE CASSADY.

Investigation into the history of the New Westminster bar easily indicates the high standing of the law firm of McQuarrie, Martin & Cassady, barristers and solicitors. As a member of this firm the subject of this review ranks high in local circles and though a young man he has proven his ability in the careful preparation of his cases and their skilful conduct before the courts.

George Livingstone Cassady was born in Vancouver, July 31, 1889, a son of George and Jane R. Cassady. While spending his boyhood days under the parental roof he pursued his education in the public and high schools of Vancouver and then began preparation for the bar as a law student in the office and under the direction of the Hon. W. K. Bowser, K. C., of Vancouver, in 1904. He studied under the direction of Joseph Martin, K. C., of Vancouver, from 1905 until 1907, and was with Wade, Whealler, McQuarrie & Martin, of New Westminster, from 1907 until 1911. In the latter year he was called to the bar of British Columbia and since 1912 has practiced in his present connection as a member of the firm of McQuarrie, Martin & Cassady, which has high standing at the bar of New Westminster.

Mr. Cassady is well known in various fraternal and club relations, holding membership with the Masonic lodge, the Native Sons of British Columbia, the Westminster Club and the Burnaby Country Club. He is also a member of the Presbyterian church and votes with the conservative party. Yachting affords him recreation and he finds great enjoyment therein. Always a resident of the north-west, he possesses the spirit of enterprise and progress which has ever been typical of this section of the country. Laudable ambition prompts him in all that he does and he is gradually working his way upward, already having attained a prominent place among the strong and able barristers of his adopted city.

WILLIAM HOWIESON ANDERSON.

Since his arrival in British Columbia in 1907, William Howieson Anderson has made continuous progress in his business career and is now handling and controlling important interests as a member of the firm of Anderson & Jubb, real-estate and financial agents. A native of Newcastle, England, he was born in 1883 and came of Scotch and English ancestry. His parents were William Howieson and Janet Miller (McKay) Anderson. The father, a native of Forfarshire, Scotland, became a practicing physician and was elected F. R. C. S. in Edinburgh. He died in 1906 at the age of sixty-five years. His wife, a native of Northumberland, England, was a daughter of John McKay, a marine engineer of Newcastle, England. Mrs. Anderson now resides in Liverpool.

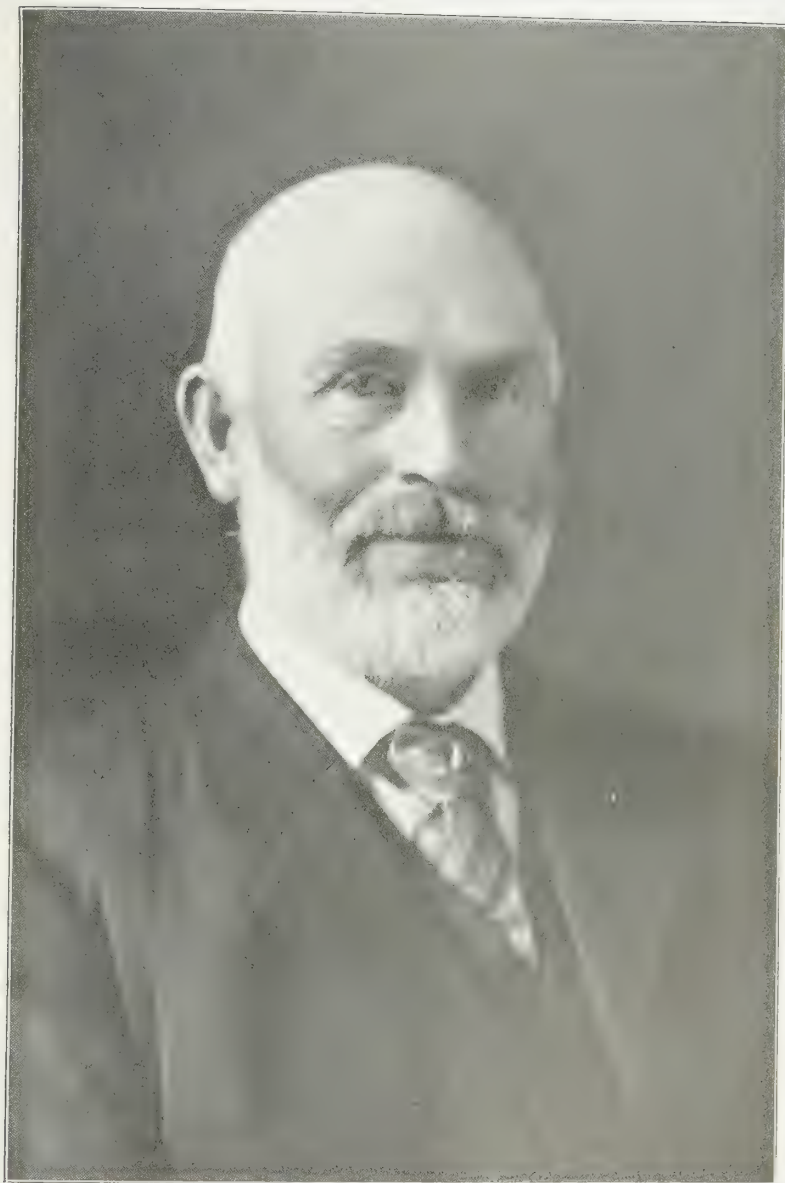
William H. Anderson, whose name introduces this review, was educated at Birkenhead, England, entering the Birkenhead Institute at the age of seven years and therein pursuing his studies until he left that school when sixteen years of age. In 1899 he became an employe of the firm of Heilbut-Symons & Company, general merchants. They were the largest importers of raw rubber in Liverpool, England, and with that house he remained until 1907, when, believing that Canadian opportunities were superior to those offered young men in the mother country, he decided to leave England and in 1907 settled in Vancouver, British Columbia. There he entered the employ of the Herman House Company, dealers in real estate, with whom he remained until the latter part of 1908. In that year he went to Australia for the purpose of investigating conditions in that country, but after remaining there for about a year he decided that Canada was more to his liking and in August, 1909, returned to Vancouver, British Columbia, where he remained for a short time. Being attracted by reports of great fortunes being made in the mining camps of Nevada, he located at Goldfield, that state, where he followed prospecting and mining but with indifferent success. In 1910 he returned to Vancouver, British Columbia, from which point he immediately left for the Yukon Territory, where he again engaged in prospecting and mining. His efforts were rewarded with little that was encouraging and, leaving there in 1911, he made his way to Victoria, where he secured a position with a real-estate firm, acting as salesman until September of that year, at which time he entered the real-estate business on his own account. In February, 1912, he was joined by G. E. Jubb and the firm of Anderson & Jubb was organized, with offices at No. 1212 Douglas street. Soon afterward they removed to the Green building at No. 1216 Broad street, where they are now pleasantly located. They are conducting a general real-estate business, specializing in city and country property on Vancouver island. Already they have negotiated many important realty transfers and their business is growing along substantial lines.

Mr. Anderson's military record consists of three years' connection with the Denbighshire Hussars. In politics he is a conservative but not active. His religious association is with the Presbyterian church. His efforts are largely concentrated upon his business affairs and the firm has been successful in the real-estate field from the first. They are now arranging to secure larger office accommodations in order to better handle their increasing patronage. Mr. Anderson is a self-made man, having met and overcome many obstacles and reverses through his perseverance and aggressiveness, and he deserves all the success which has come to him.

DONALD McLEAN.

One cannot carry investigation far into the history of the pioneer settlement of the district around Port Coquitlam without becoming familiar with the part which Donald McLean took in its early development and upbuilding. He has lived in this part of British Columbia since the spring of 1859 and has seen the section transformed from a wild and uncultivated wilderness into a prosperous and beautiful country; has witnessed the foundation and upbuilding of cities, the growth of great industries, the establishment of public institutions, the years chronicling his individual success and his active participation in all work of improvement and progress. He is now living retired in Port Coquitlam, where he has long made his home, and his period of leisure rewards a life of earnest, straightforward and faithful work.

Mr. McLean was born in Watkins, Washington, on the 17th of August, 1856, and he is a son of Captain Alexander and Jane McLean, the former of whom followed the sea for forty years. He was a pioneer in California, going to that state during the gold excitement of 1849, and he afterward removed to British Columbia, settling in this province in the spring of 1859, when his son Donald,



DONALD McLEAN

of this review, was a child. The family located in Pitt Meadows, now Port Coquitlam, thirty years before the Canadian Pacific Railroad built its first track into British Columbia. Amid the pioneer conditions then prevailing Daniel McLean grew to manhood, with Indians as his neighbors and the wilderness for his playground. Through much association with the semi-savages who infested this region and who often stole cattle from his father's ranch he learned the Indian language, which in his childhood he spoke better than his own. He grew up with the country, witnessing the evolution of the wilderness into productive farms and the development of the little hamlet of Pitt Meadows into the busy and flourishing city which is now Port Coquitlam. With business discrimination, alive to the splendid advantages which these conditions afforded, he made heavy and extensive investments in land and now owns large interests in Vancouver, New Westminster, Port Coquitlam and throughout the province. He is looked upon as the father of Port Coquitlam and is one of the very earliest residents of the city, whose stable institutions and present prosperity are owing in large measure to his straightforward, earnest and industrious work in early years. Here his name stands as a synonym for progress, reform and advancement, for high integrity, strict honesty and straightforward dealings, and it is highly honored and respected wherever it is known.

Mr. McLean married, on the 10th of April, 1881, Miss Agnes Munday, a daughter of George and Jane Munday, old settlers in Sapperton. Mr. and Mrs. McLean are the parents of four children: Maude, who is Mrs. W. Fraser, of Port Coquitlam; May C.; George; and Annie Isabella. The family are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. McLean gives a staunch allegiance to the conservative party and has always been more or less active in public affairs, serving for nine years as a member of the municipal council. His wife also did earnest and effective work as school trustee for five years.

Mr. McLean has of late years lived retired in one of the most beautiful homes in this city, surrounded by all the comforts and luxuries which wealth can procure. Although he has gained a fortune, he has never been known to take advantage of any man in a business transaction and the most envious cannot grudge him his prosperity—so worthily has it been won, so well used.

JOHN McDADE.

John McDade, residing in Vancouver, has been very successful in his mining and other business ventures and ranks with the prominent business men of the city in which he now makes his home. He was a pioneer of the Yukon and his life history contains many incidents and events of interest connected with the development of the northwest. He was born in St. John, New Brunswick, December 24, 1863, and is a son of Michael and Bridget (Gallagher) McDade, both of whom were natives of Ireland but came to Canada in childhood. They were married in New Brunswick and the father, who was a shipbuilder, followed that trade in New Brunswick throughout the remainder of his life. Both he and his wife are now deceased.

Through attendance at the public and high schools at St. John, Mr. McDade, of this review, acquired his education and afterward learned the butcher's trade, which he followed until twenty-two years of age. In 1897 he came to Vancouver, making his way westward with a party headed by Colonel Domville, a member of the Dominion parliament from New Brunswick. In the summer of 1897 they built a stern wheel boat on False creek, which was named the James Domville, and in that boat, on the 11th of May, 1898, they started for the Yukon, going by way of the inland passage through the Behring sea and up the Yukon river, twenty-eight hundred miles from St. Michael's to Dawson, arriving there in July, just sixty-three days after starting. Their boat and the Yukoner, owned and com-

manded by Captain John Irving, of Victoria, were the first two boats to go up the Yukon river. The party spent the first five or six months in prospecting on Bear creek. Mr. McDade afterward engaged in mining on Bonanza creek on claim No. 30, spending two years there. He next removed to No. 80 on Dominion creek, where he mined for two years and then returned to Bonanza creek. He was there a third owner in a mine on King Solomon Hill, his partners being Mr. Baker, of Redlands, California, and Mr. Miller, of Wisconsin. He was half owner of the hotel on claim No. 22 below on Bonanza and remained there, operating a hotel and the mine for nearly five years. In the winter of 1906 he sold out and returned to Vancouver, where he engaged in the hotel business.

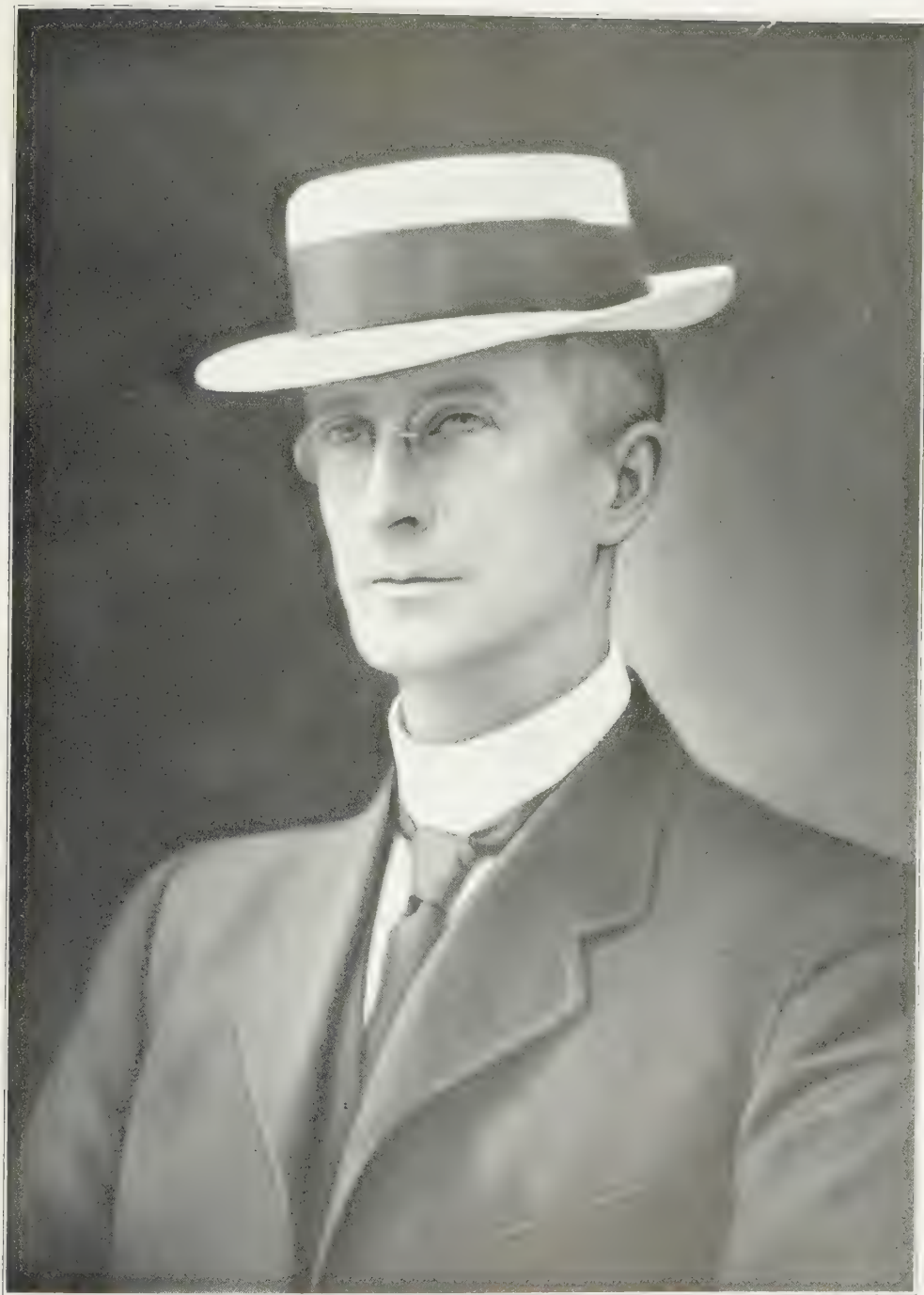
In August, 1907, Mr. McDade leased and opened the Clarendon Hotel on Main street, which he conducted for three years and then sold to Fox & Dickson. Three months later he opened the Cecil Hotel on Granville street, which he conducted for a year and then sold to Charles Hartley. While in the Cecil he invested in land on Lulu Island, on the banks of the Fraser river. After holding that property for fifteen months he disposed of it at a handsome profit and purchased the Bodega Hotel on Carroll street. This he held for fifteen months and sold in 1912 to Thomas Taylor. Early in that year he purchased a large stock ranch at Chilliwack, British Columbia, where he is extensively engaged in the breeding of standard bred and heavy draft horses. He is now completing the work of stocking the farm with pure bred, imported, white-faced Hereford cattle. Since his return from the Yukon he has been an active breeder of harness horses, and until establishing his farm at Chilliwack maintained his stables in Vancouver. He is the owner of Delbars, who has the record of 2:11¼; Josephine, a four-year old, with a record of 2:07¼; Local Option, with a three years' record of 2:13; and the famous Bland S., holder of the Canadian pacing record of 2:03¼, which he won at Edmonton, Alberta, in August, 1911. He is at present in training under William Rash at Memphis, Tennessee. This season he will appear on the Lake Erie and Great Western circuit. His last appearance will be at Dallas, Texas, in the 2:04 pace. Mr. McDade will also have other horses on this same circuit. He also operates in real estate in Vancouver and suburbs.

In November, 1908, in Vancouver, Mr. McDade was married to Eveline Donovan, of Edmonton, Alberta, and they have two daughters, Kathleen Beatrice and Electa Irene. Mr. and Mrs. McDade are members of the Holy Rosary church, in the work of which Mrs. McDade takes an active and helpful part. He is a liberal in politics and was an earnest worker in the ranks of his party when in the Yukon, but now concentrates his attention upon his business interests, which are carefully managed and wisely directed, bringing him a measure of success that places him among the prominent and prosperous business men of Vancouver.

HERBERT E. BINGHAM.

Vancouver numbers among its most representative, progressive and enterprising business men Herbert E. Bingham, to whose initiative spirit the Railway Town Sites, Limited, owes its foundation and incorporation and to whose executive and administrative ability as its president the company is indebted for its rapid growth and continued development. He is at the head of one of the large and important business houses of the city and the field of his activities extends beyond municipal and provincial limits, his labors being important factors in business development on the Pacific coast.

Mr. Bingham was born in Crysler, Ontario, October 8, 1868, and is a son of Charles W. and Isabelle (Stephenson) Bingham, natives of that province. He is a descendant of old United Empire Loyalist stock and the house in which he was born was also his father's birthplace. The latter was a merchant in Crysler and spent his entire life in that city, taking an active part in public affairs and



HERBERT BINGHAM

holding various important town offices. He died there when in his sixty-fifth year and his wife passed away at the same age.

In the public schools of his native town Herbert Bingham acquired his education and at the age of nineteen engaged in the mercantile business for himself in Crysler. He built up a large and representative patronage and controlled an important trade along that line until 1904, when he disposed of his interests and in 1906 went to Cobalt, Ontario, becoming active in business there during the boom days. In 1908, his wife's health demanding a change of climate, he came west and, stopping off for twelve months in Edmonton, he there engaged in the real-estate business. Mr. Bingham came to Vancouver in February, 1909, and immediately entered the real-estate business, acquiring a financial interest in a number of companies here and remaining active along this line ever since. After he had become well established he opened offices in various cities throughout the western states and provinces and was soon in control of an important and lucrative trade which his initiative ability and power of control made him very successful in conducting. In January, 1913, the several companies were merged and the business reorganized under the name of the Railway Town Sites, Limited, with Mr. Bingham as president. The main office is located in Vancouver with branches in nearly twenty cities in western Canada and the United States and the business is constantly growing in volume and importance, the company devoting its energies to railway town sites throughout the western provinces from Winnipeg to Vancouver and Mr. Bingham making it his aim to constantly enlarge the field of activities. In Vancouver he is recognized as an able, forceful and discriminating business man possessed of keen and incisive qualities of mind and the faculty of carrying forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes. He has been identified with a great deal of important and constructive work along business lines since his arrival in the city and is classed today among the men of prominence and influence.

In Crysler, Ontario, in 1896, Mr. Bingham was united in marriage to Miss Annie E. Johnstone and they have become the parents of a son, Carl, who is fourteen years of age. Mrs. Bingham is an Episcopalian in her religious faith and a member of the Woman's auxiliary of the English church. She is a member of the Local Council of Women of the Canadian Club and a shareholder in the Vancouver Woman's Club building and the Strathcona Institute.

While a resident of the east Mr. Bingham was active in all kinds of outdoor sports and was especially interested in lacrosse and baseball. He was also an enthusiastic huntsman, spending a few weeks of every year in hunting big game in the province of Quebec. His political allegiance is given to the conservative party and he is connected fraternally with the Masonic lodge. He is a member of the Progress Club of Vancouver and is interested in everything that pertains to the city's advancement and welfare, cooperating heartily in measures of reform and progress. The activities which have brought him individual success have influenced also business expansion in Vancouver and his name stands for integrity, straightforwardness and honorable dealing wherever it is known.

JOHN ARCHIBALD McTAVISH.

Since February, 1909, John Archibald McTavish has been engaged in the customs brokerage business, conducting interests on his own account since October, 1911, when he and his brother purchased the business of Leeming Brothers, with which he had formerly been connected. Their partnership is maintained under the style of McTavish Brothers and as such they represent a number of large European houses. Their business is constantly growing and their position is now well established among representative business men of Victoria.

It was in Victoria that John Archibald McTavish was born December 4, 1879, his parents being George A. and Catherine Amelia (Helmcken) McTavish. The

father, a native of the state of New York, removed to British Columbia, establishing the family home in Victoria. The paternal grandparents were natives of Scotland, and the grandfather was for many years general manager of the Bank of British North America in New York, where his death occurred in 1889. The grandmother is now a resident of Victoria. The maternal grandfather, John Sebastian Helmcken, M. R. C. S., L. S. A., was a native of London, England, but of pure German ancestry and in 1850 emigrated to Canada. Extended mention of his life work appears on another page of this work.

In the public schools of Victoria, John A. McTavish pursued his education, completing his course in 1894. The following year he became connected with the Dominion civil service, being assigned to a position in the customs department at Victoria. He remained in the civil service until February, 1909, or for a period of fourteen years, when he left his position to become a partner of Leeming Brothers, customs brokers. In October, 1911, he and his brother purchased the business of Leeming Brothers and now conduct a customs brokerage enterprise under the firm style of McTavish Brothers. The business was established in 1880 and has continuously existed to the present time, although under different partnership relations. McTavish Brothers now act as agents for many of the large companies of Europe and America, among which are W. Wingate & Johnston, Limited, of London, the Adams Express Company in connection with the Oceanic Transit Company and Jacob and Valentine of Berlin, Germany. In addition to his interest in the business Mr. McTavish has invested to some extent in real estate not only in Victoria but also elsewhere.

For nine years Mr. McTavish was a member of the Fifth Regiment of Canadian Artillery. He gives his political allegiance to the conservative party and his religious faith is that of the Reformed Episcopal church. He belongs to the Native Sons of British Columbia, of which he was honorary treasurer for five years, and he also holds membership with the Pacific Club and the James Bay Athletic Association. He takes a lively interest in rowing, cricket, baseball, football, fishing, shooting and all manly outdoor sports and displays considerable ability as an amateur. Throughout his entire life he has made his home in his native city, and that his record is a creditable one is indicated in the fact that those who have known him longest are numbered among his staunchest friends.

JAMES HENRY FORTUNE.

James Henry Fortune, a representative and prosperous resident of Kerrisdale, has since January, 1911, held the responsible position of superintendent of the water department of the municipality of Point Grey. His birth occurred in London, England, on the 27th of January, 1870, his parents being Charles Robert and Margaret (Davis) Fortune. Since 1879 the father has occupied the office of city engineer of Bath, Somersetshire, England, and is still in that position. Previous to that time he acted as borough engineer for the local government board of Hornsey.

James H. Fortune acquired his education in the schools of Bath, and Weston College. After putting aside his text-books he secured a position in the city engineer's department of Bath, being employed under his father until 1889. In that year he went to London and was there employed by various firms of civil engineers for a period of five years. In 1894 he entered the service of Goddard, Massey & Werner at Nottingham, one of the foremost firms of civil engineers in the north of England, with whom he remained for two years. In 1896 he became associated with James Longden at Neepsend, Sheffield, continuing in his employ until 1904. During this period he had charge of the construction of a large plant at Chesterfield which was built for the Universal Weldless Steel Tubes Manufacturing Company, Limited, under James Hardisty, manager for Armstrong & Whitworth of Newcastle-on-Tyne. In 1904 he became clerk of works for B. S.



JAMES H. FORTUNE

Jacobs, F. R. I. B. A., of Bowlalley lane, Hull, England, with whom he remained for five years. On the expiration of that period he went to Withernsea, Yorkshire, where he had charge of the construction of the sea wall and the roadway, laid out the cemetery and built the timber groins on the fore shore. All this was done at an outlay of seventy-five thousand dollars and completed in the record time of three months. In 1909 Mr. Fortune came to Vancouver, British Columbia, where he was variously employed until December 2, 1910. In 1910 the council of Point Grey decided to install a municipal water system, and the work was entrusted to Messrs. Cleveland & Cameron, civil engineers of Vancouver. J. H. Fortune was appointed inspector for the new system which comprised the laying of about thirty-nine miles of mains and the construction of a reservoir. This work was started in January, 1911, and completed January, 1912. In the same month Mr. Fortune was elected from among forty-seven applicants to the position of water superintendent, since which time the water system has come under his control, and the mileage of mains now in use in the municipality is approximately one hundred and five.

Mr. Fortune has been twice married. On the 23d of December, 1896, he wedded Miss Mabel Watkinson, of Derbyshire, a daughter of Albert Edward Watkinson. She passed away on the 1st of March, 1902, leaving one child, Margaret Gertrude. On the 22d of December, 1903, Mr. Fortune was again married, his second union being with Miss Alice Maud Gilbey, a daughter of Edward Gilbey, of Hull, England. Mr. Fortune's religious faith is that of the Church of England, to which he belongs. His has been an active, busy and useful life, which at all times has conformed to the highest principles of manhood and citizenship.

DUGALD McKENZIE.

The history of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, of its organization, its growth and continued development and expansion is a combination of the stories of the lives and activities of many men, men whose brains conceived the great project and whose ability carried it forward to completion, but, above all, the men who have done the actual work of service, the engineers, conductors, brakemen and others upon whose fidelity, reliability and efficiency rests to a great extent the stability and growth of the great corporation. Prominent in this class is Dugald McKenzie, who since pioneer times, some thirty years, has been connected with the company as engineer, his loyalty, efficiency, energy and fidelity during the years making him today one of the most trusted employes of the company he serves. He is still active at the throttle of his engine, making regular runs out of Vancouver to North Bend. Mr. McKenzie was born in Toronto, Ontario, on the 13th of September, 1863, and is a son of John and Mary McKenzie, natives of Scotland, who came to Canada in the early '50s. In the Dominion the father became connected with the Grand Trunk Railroad, serving it in the capacity of carpenter for many years. Both have passed away, the mother dying in January, 1913, at the advanced age of ninety-three.

In the acquirement of an education Dugald McKenzie attended public school in Toronto but laid aside his books at the age of sixteen in order to enter the employ of the Grand Trunk Railroad, remaining in its service for about five years thereafter. At the end of that time he became connected with the Canadian Pacific system, "turning" or dispatching engines at Emerson and beginning a career in the service of this road which has been marked by constant fidelity to duty and by reliable, conscientious and efficient work in the interests of the road. After a few months at turning he was given charge of an engine and in 1883 made his first run from Winnipeg to Birdshill. In August of that year he started working west along the line of construction, following the road to its completion at Fort Moody. Since 1886 he has been engineer in the passenger service in the west, running first between Revelstoke and Kamloops, British Columbia, and afterward

from Kamloops to Port Moody. He brought one of the first engines from Montreal to the latter city and was concerned with the making of other railroad history equally as important, being among those who were present at the driving of the last spike in the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. Upon the occasion of the presentation of Stanley Park he was at the throttle of the engine which pulled Lord Stanley, who was then on a visit to British Columbia, from Kamloops to North Bend, and his wood burner engine also pulled the train which bore the Duke and Duchess of York, now the king and queen of England, when they were touring Canada. Mr. McKenzie and Alexander Mowat are regarded as two of the oldest engineers in the service of the Canadian Pacific. He can remember the time when he had to eat, sleep and practically live upon his engine and when he was able to endure many hardships and dangers, faithfulness, clock-like regularity, coolness and courage being everyday requisites in the success of a pioneer railroad man. In those days his engine was number 6 and he is today in charge of number 2540. His run is between Vancouver and North Bend and his is an enviable record for reliability, cautiousness, clear-headedness, coolness, courage and accuracy, upon which is based his remarkable success as an engineer.

On October 1, 1890, Mr. McKenzie married Miss Maria S. Richardson, a daughter of Edwin and Catherine Richardson, of Montreal, the former a pioneer conductor on the Grand Trunk Railroad and one of the very few who escaped uninjured in the Jardine accident near Hamilton, when so many were killed. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson are now both deceased. Some fifteen years ago Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie came to the site of their present home on Burnaby street, when that region was as yet a woods, and built their comfortable residence, the first building on what is now the south side of the street. Mr. McKenzie is a devout member of the Presbyterian church and fraternally is identified with New Westminster Lodge, No. 27, I. O. O. F., and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Mrs. McKenzie is a member of the Woman's Canadian Club. Politically Mr. McKenzie gives his allegiance to the conservative party but is not active as an office seeker, although keenly and intelligently interested in the growth of the province. He is the son of pioneers in British Columbia and from the cab of his engine has witnessed a great deal of the development of the province and has to a great extent assisted in it, the railroad being admittedly one of the greatest factors in the progress of civilization. There is no more efficient, reliable and faithful representative of the great Canadian Pacific system and his long career in its employ has been varied in service and important in accomplishment.

EDWARD HARRISS SAVAGE.

Edward Harriss Savage, a valued and representative citizen of New Westminster, is prominently connected with a number of business and corporate concerns in the city and is identified with the agricultural interests of the surrounding district as a large holder of farming property. He concentrates his attention upon the management and supervision of his extensive interests and, being a progressive, reliable and far-sighted business man, has met with a gratifying measure of success. He was born in County Down, Ireland, March 30, 1876, and is a son of William and Bella (Bassett) Savage, the former a member of an old Irish county family, representatives of which came to Canada in 1877, locating in the Delta district, New Westminster county, British Columbia, near the mouth of the Fraser river. There the father turned his attention to farming, acquiring large holdings and becoming a prosperous and influential citizen. He died in 1903.

Edward H. Savage acquired his education in the public schools of Delta and in a business college at New Westminster. After laying aside his books he entered the employ of F. J. Hart, a real-estate, insurance and financial broker, and with him continued until 1904. In that year he became connected with the New West-

minster branch of the Dominion Trust Company, Limited, and he retained his position with this concern until 1907, when he moved to California, where he spent one year. Returning to New Westminster at the end of that time, he entered into partnership with H. C. Major under the name of Major & Savage. They conducted a large real-estate, insurance and financial brokerage business, developing an important and representative trade. Their partnership continued until April, 1912, when the business was purchased by the Northwest Trust Company, Limited, and was made the New Westminster branch of this concern. Mr. Savage continued as manager until July 1, 1913, when he resigned in order to give his entire attention to his personal interests which are large and varied. He owns and operates a farm of several hundred acres on the prairie and has also extensive holdings in the Delta district, besides valuable real-estate interests in various parts of British Columbia. He is a director in M. J. Knight & Company, Limited, hardware merchants of New Westminster, in the New Westminster Arena Company, Limited, and is connected through investment or official service with many other corporate concerns. A man of energy, well timed aggressiveness and force of personality, he has made his influence felt as an important factor in the general business development of the city and he is known in business circles as a man whose integrity is unquestioned and whose sagacity is far-reaching.

On the 30th of April, 1913, Mr. Savage was united in marriage to Miss Cecilia E. Finch, a daughter of O. F. Finch, of Seattle, Washington. Mr. Savage is a member of the New Westminster Club and the Burnaby Lake Country Club and is well known in social circles of the city. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, belonging to King Solomon Lodge, No. 17, A. F. & A. M., and to the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Politically he is independent, voting for men and measures without regard to party lines. He stands for progress at all times and seeks his own success and the city's advancement by no devious methods but along lines of activity which will bear the closest investigation and scrutiny.

EDWARD ASHLEY WILMOT.

Edward Ashley Wilmot, a civil engineer of Vancouver, has held the important position of provincial inspector of dykes for the past fourteen years. His birth occurred in St. John, New Brunswick, on the 4th of November, 1845. His father, Hon. Robert Duncan Wilmot, represented Sunbury county in the senate from the time of the Confederation until 1880, and during the last two years of that period was speaker of the senate, with a seat in the cabinet. In 1881 he was appointed lieutenant governor of New Brunswick.

Edward A. Wilmot obtained his early education in the Sunbury grammar school and subsequently attended for a time the University of New Brunswick. After leaving college he became assistant engineer on surveys and construction of the Inter-Colonial Railway, holding that position from 1869 until 1875. During the following two years he acted as resident engineer on the Montreal Northern Colonization Railway and as engineer on the Kingston & Pembroke Railway. From 1877 to 1879 he was engaged as assistant engineer on Canadian Pacific Railway surveys; from 1879 to 1885 he was division engineer on the survey and construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway; from 1885 to 1889 he was on survey work for the Dominion and Provincial governments and was division engineer on the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway's short line in the eastern townships of the province of Quebec; while during the following two years he was resident engineer on the Victoria sewerage works. From 1892 until 1899 he acted as city engineer of Victoria. Since 1899 he has been engineer in charge of the construction and of the maintenance and management of dykes for the provincial government and in that connection has made a highly creditable and commendable record. He belongs to the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers and is widely recognized as an able and successful representative of the profes-

sion. He did military service during the period of the Fenian raid in 1866 and received a Fenian raid medal, awarded by the Dominion government to survivors.

On the 14th of October, 1879, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Mr. Wilmot was united in marriage to Miss Isabel Margaret Humphrey, a daughter of William Humphrey, who had been engaged in the mercantile business at Halifax for a number of years. Our subject and his wife have five children, namely: Hugh, Noel, Gertrude, Robert, and Allan. Mr. Wilmot belongs to the Union Club of Victoria and is well known and popular in both business and social circles of the province.

JULIA W. HENSHAW.

Julia W. Henshaw, writer, lecturer and botanist, is one of the renowned and esteemed women of Vancouver. She was born in Durham, England, and is a daughter of William and Lucy (Durham) Henderson, the latter of Durham, England. On the paternal side she is descended from the Hendersons of Fyfe-shire, Scotland.* Miss Henderson was educated in schools of England, France and Germany and developed into a writer of much charm as well as power. She is the author of a book entitled "Mountain Wildflowers of Canada," has also written several novels and is a contributor to current British and United States magazines. She has, moreover, won recognition as a lecturer and botanist and has traveled extensively in British Columbia, making observations on the flora, fauna and geographical features of the province. In the photographing of flowers she has become an expert. She is a valued member of the Georgian Club, the Country Club, the Musical Club, the Women's Canadian Club and the Alpine Club of Canada. Her political sympathies are with the Tories but she strongly opposes woman suffrage.

At Montreal, Canada, Miss Henderson married Charles Grant Henshaw, Esq., a son of Joshua Henshaw, Esq., of that city, and a representative of a United Empire Loyalist family. They have one daughter, Doris, who is now the wife of W. Grant Morden, Esq., of "Heatherden," Bucks, England.

THOMAS STODDART.

Thomas Stoddart is well known in business circles of New Westminster as a member of the firm of H. A. Belyea & Company, who deal in coal and also conduct a transfer, draying and hauling business. His birth occurred in Lockerbie, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, on the 3d of February, 1870, his parents being Thomas and Margaret (French) Stoddart, who were born, reared and married in that country. In 1881 they crossed the Atlantic to the United States, locating in St. Paul, Minnesota, where they resided for two years. On the expiration of that period they came to British Columbia and spent six years in Langley. In 1889 they took up their abode in New Westminster, where Mrs. Stoddart is still living at the age of eighty-three years. Thomas Stoddart, Sr., there passed away at the age of sixty-eight years. In his native country he was engaged in business as a feed merchant but in this province turned his attention to general agricultural pursuits. Because of impaired health, however, he removed to the city of New Westminster and there his demise occurred three or four years later.

Thomas Stoddart of this review received but limited educational advantages in his youth. He was a lad of eleven years when he accompanied his parents on their emigration to the United States and, owing to his father's poor health, assisted in the support of the family by driving a team in St. Paul, thus having little opportunity to attend school there. After coming to Langley, British Columbia, he spent a few months in the country schools, but his time and attention



THOMAS STODDART

were largely demanded in the work of the home farm. In 1889 he located in New Westminster with his parents and was employed to drive a team by Wintermute Brothers, furniture dealers, in whose service he continued for five years. Subsequently he spent about three months in the employ of Herbert Gilley and then entered the service of the firm of Gilley Brothers, with whom he remained for the following three years. Resigning his position at the end of that period, he organized the firm of H. A. Belyea & Company in association with H. A. Belyea and Rupert Fulton, and has since remained an active factor in the control and management of the concern. They are leading coal dealers and have also built up an extensive transfer, draying and general hauling business. In the successful control of the company Mr. Stoddart has demonstrated his excellent executive ability and sound judgment and well deserves recognition among the substantial and representative business men of New Westminster.

In September, 1896, Mr. Stoddart was united in marriage to Miss Rosetta Roughley, of Brooklyn, Ontario, by whom he has ten children, five sons and five daughters, namely, Hugh, Harold, Margaret, Edna, James, John, Leonard, Minnie, Anna and Jean. All are still under the parental roof. The family are members of the Presbyterian church, while fraternally Mr. Stoddart is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to Amity Lodge, No. 27. The prosperity which he now enjoys is entirely attributable to his own energy, industry and perseverance and his record may well serve to encourage and inspire others who must overcome handicaps to win success.

FREDERICK CHARLES ELLIOTT.

On the list of Victoria's barristers appears the name of Frederick Charles Elliott, who carefully preparing for the bar has since continuously and successfully engaged in practice, following the profession in British Columbia since 1899. He was born June 18, 1870, in Pakenham, Ontario, and is the youngest of seven sons in a family of eleven children, whose parents were John and Margaret (Kerr) Elliott. The mother was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, and the father was a native of Perth, Ontario. He followed agricultural pursuits in that province until his death, which occurred in 1898 when he was seventy-eight years of age. His wife, who survived for a decade, was also seventy-eight years of age at the time of her demise. The paternal grandparents of F. C. Elliott were natives of Ulster, Ireland, and on emigrating to Canada in 1818 located near Perth, Ontario, where they followed farming. The maternal grandparents, who were also born on the Emerald isle, came to Canada in 1830, where the grandfather was engaged in educational work up to the time of his death, which occurred when he had reached the very venerable age of ninety-one years.

Frederick Charles Elliott was educated at Pakenham in the public schools and in the Collegiate School, Carleton Place, near Ottawa. He entered the law office of Mills & Elliott, being articulated to Mr. Mills for about a year, and then completed his studies in the office of Elliott & McCreary, of Winnipeg, in the spring of 1894, at which time he was called to the bar of Manitoba. Mr. Elliott afterward engaged in active practice at Selkirk from 1894 until 1899, and in the latter year came to British Columbia, being admitted to the provincial bar. He then practiced at Trout Lake city and West Kootenay for seven years and later located at Revelstoke, where he formed a partnership with C. E. Gillan. He continued there in the practice of law until 1910, at which date he came to Victoria and afterward devoted the greater portion of his time until 1912 to looking after his mining interests. In the latter year he formed a partnership with C. K. Courtney in the practice of law and they secured their present offices in the McCollum building. This firm is prominent in the legal profession and the partners possess comprehensive knowledge of the law with ability to accurately apply its principles. Mr. Elliott is also prominently identified with large mining interests

in British Columbia, in Washington and Alaska, including the Fidelity mine in the West Kootenay district; the Lanark mine, located near Revelstoke; and the Tasso group, situated on the west coast of Queen Charlotte islands.

Mr. Elliott is a conservative and a past president of the Conservative Association in Kaslo. He was married October 20, 1897, in Selkirk, Manitoba, to Miss Margaret Gibbings, whose parents were natives of England, both passing away in that country during the infancy of their daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott have one child, Miriam, who was born July 7, 1898, and is now attending the public schools of Victoria. Mr. Elliott indulges in hunting and boating, which are his favorite sources of amusement. His residence, at No. 1166 View street, is a comfortable and attractive one, situated in the midst of fine rose gardens that command the attention of all who pass that way.

WILLIAM GORDON McELHANNEY.

William Gordon McElhanney, British Columbia and Dominion land surveyor, is practicing his profession in Vancouver and that section of the province, as a member of the firm of McElhanney Brothers. He was born at Ripley, Ontario, March 10, 1878, and is a son of Robert and Esther McElhanney, prominent farming people of Ontario. In the public schools of his native city, William Gordon McElhanney began his education and afterward attended the Kincardine high school. He was graduated from the Toronto University in 1904 with the Bachelor of Arts degree, and his thorough training qualified him for responsibilities which have come to him in connection with the practice of his profession. For two and a half years after leaving school he was in the employ of the government at Ottawa, Ontario, in the auditor general's department. In 1907 he came to Vancouver and established his present business as a surveyor and engineer. He was alone until 1913, when his brother, T. A. McElhanney, joined him in a partnership under the firm name of McElhanney Brothers. Practical experience as well as scientific training has prepared them for the position to which they have attained and for the onerous duties that have devolved upon them.

On the 5th of December, 1911, in Toronto, Ontario, Mr. McElhanney was united in marriage to Miss Marion McLaughlin, a daughter of Hugh and Janet McLaughlin. Mr. McLaughlin, who was a pioneer merchant of Victoria county, Ontario, is now deceased. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. McElhanney has been blessed with one daughter, Janet. The religious faith of Mr. McElhanney is that of the Methodist church. The spirit of enterprise and progress brought him into the west that he might enjoy the broader business opportunities offered in a new and growing country, and in the exercise of his industry and determination—his dominant qualities—he is winning success and advancement.

CUYLER A. HOLLAND.

Few if any business men of Victoria are better known throughout this section of the province than Cuyler A. Holland, managing director of the British Columbia Land Investment Agency. He is not only one of Victoria's foremost citizens but has been for more than twenty-five years prominently connected with business interests here, standing today in a central position in financial and commercial circles. He has displayed both initiative spirit and a genius in organization, and has reached a commanding position in connection with one of the most extensive and important business concerns in the province. One interest alone, however, does not indicate the scope of his activities, for his interests have extended to many lines and he has put forth effective efforts in the development



WILLIAM G. McELHANNEY

and upbuilding of the city, cooperating largely and generously where the general welfare of the community has been involved.

Mr. Holland was born at Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony, South Africa, October 6, 1863, and is a son of John A. and Mary E. (Armstrong) Holland, the former a native of Lancashire, England. The paternal grandfather, Robert Holland, was also born in that locality and engaged in the manufacturing business there for many years. His wife was a native of Cheshire, England. On the maternal side Mr. Holland is a grandson of William Armstrong, who was born in Scotland and whose wife was a native of South Africa. John A. Holland emigrated to South Africa about the year 1840 and there became an extensive landowner, his holdings including a tract of twenty thousand acres devoted to the raising of ostriches, in which industry he was heavily interested for many years. He had a long and interesting career in connection with the native wars in South Africa, in many of which he took an active and prominent part, and his death, which occurred about the year 1898, brought to a close a remarkable and eventful life.

Cuyler A. Holland acquired his education in England, entering first Haileyburg College and then Trinity Hall, Cambridge, from which institution he received the degree of B. A. in 1885. Afterward he returned to South Africa and there studied law for about six months, abandoning this profession at the end of that time and emigrating to Canada. He located in Victoria and entered the firm of Allsop & Mason, investment brokers, whose business in 1887 was reorganized into the company known as the British Columbia Land Investment Agency, Ltd., with offices near the corner of Government and Fort streets. For over twenty-seven years Mr. Holland has been actively connected with this concern and has been an important factor in its remarkable growth. In 1895 he was appointed manager of the Victoria agency, the home office being located in London, England. The business was established on a sound financial basis and continued to expand and develop, Mr. Holland remaining in the capacity of manager until 1913, when he was advanced to the position of directing manager. The agency carries on a general financial business, loaning money on mortgages as principal or agents, managing estates and handling large properties for its clients, its business being of the nature of a trust company. It also does a large insurance business, representing the Phoenix Assurance Company, Ltd., of London. It is one of the oldest and largest concerns of its kind in British Columbia, and the remarkable growth of its business has many causes, principal among which are the conservative and solid basis upon which it was founded, the policy of fair and straightforward dealing which has always been maintained, and the strict adherence to reliable, modern and progressive business methods. It has been characteristic of Mr. Holland in the period during which he has had charge of the affairs of this concern that he has never failed to venture where favoring opportunity has led the way, his sound judgment recognizing the value of business conditions and his powers of organization leading him to so arrange and coordinate forces that desired results have been achieved, followed by the advancement of the company's interests along all lines. The British Columbia Land Investment Agency has profited largely by his efforts in its upbuilding and numbers him today among its most able and prominent officials and among the greatest individual forces in its growth.

Mr. Holland is a director in the Jubilee Hospital in Victoria, and he has besides extensive interests in South Africa, where he owns a twenty-thousand acre ostrich farm inherited from his father, which is stocked at present with seven hundred ostriches. He left Victoria for South Africa on the 27th of June, 1913, and contemplates a stay of six months in order that he may look after his interests in that country.

On the 26th of July, 1888, Mr. Holland was united in marriage, in Roehampton, England, to Miss Beatrice Maud Galpin, a daughter of Thomas Dixon and Emma (Parr) Galpin, natives of England, now deceased. The father was for many years identified with the publishing business in London and was known as the founder of Cassell & Company, a large publishing house, of which he was man-

aging director up to the time of his death. Mr. and Mrs. Holland have become the parents of four sons: Walter Glen Cuyler, who was born September 13, 1889, and is connected with the British Columbia Land Investment Agency; John Dixon Cuyler, whose birth occurred February 2, 1891, and who is attending Cambridge University, England; Francis Cuyler, born February 20, 1899, attending school in England; and William Armstrong Cuyler, who was born May 29, 1901, and who is also attending school in England. The family residence is known as Algoa and is located at 1629 Rockland avenue.

Mr. Holland is a devout member of the Church of England and belongs to the Union Club and the Golf Club in Victoria. He is fond of all outdoor sports and is an enthusiastic golfer, spending a great many of his leisure hours in that recreation. His business career has been actuated by unfaltering industry, combined with a close adherence to high standards of business ethics, and he stands today among the men of marked ability and substantial worth in the city where he makes his home.

FRANK FABRY.

Frank Fabry, who is proprietor of the largest and best livery stable in Mission City, came to the province of British Columbia in 1909. His birth occurred in Vienna, Austria, on the 1st of January, 1873, his parents being Stephen and Ethel Fabry, both of whom are deceased. The father was a butcher by trade.

Frank Fabry obtained his education in the parochial schools and after laying aside his text-books became identified with the butchering business in association with his father, and followed that line of business until ten years ago. The year 1900 found him in New York, where he remained for five years, subsequently spending two years in Virginia. He next went to the state of Washington and was there engaged in the hotel business for two years. In 1909 he came to Vancouver, British Columbia, but after a short time made his way to Mission City, where he assumed the management of the Bellevue Hotel and conducted that hostelry for two years. In February, 1913, he embarked in the livery business and now enjoys an extensive trade in this connection, owning the largest and best stable in Mission City.

In August, 1898, Mr. Fabry was united in marriage to Miss Agnes Hetz, of New York. His political allegiance is given to the conservative party, while his religious faith is that of the Roman Catholic church. He is very fond of horses and thus finds his present business most congenial. His salient characteristics are such as have gained for him the friendly regard and good-will of all with whom he has been associated through either business or social relations, and he is well entitled to a place among the representative residents of British Columbia.

RICHARD JACKSON.

Richard Jackson, manager of the fire insurance department of the British Columbia Land & Investment Company, Ltd., of Victoria, is a western man by birth, training and preference, and the spirit of enterprise which has been a characteristic in the development of this section of the country is manifest in his life record. He was born in Victoria May 28, 1873, a son of William and Annie (Mead) Jackson, well known pioneer people who came around Cape Horn in 1863, when such a voyage was a long and oftentimes dangerous one, lengthening out from days into weeks and from weeks into months.

In the public schools of his native city Richard Jackson pursued his education and started out in the business world as an employe of A. B. Gray & Company,



FRANK FABRY

proprietors of a wholesale drygoods and liquor house. He remained with that firm for four years, receiving his initial business training, which qualified him for further responsibilities and duties. On leaving his position in 1893, he took up the profession of bookkeeping and accounting and was employed in that capacity by various concerns until 1901, when he accepted his present position as manager of the fire insurance department of the British Columbia Land & Investment Company, Ltd. This company has the agency of the Phoenix Assurance Company, Ltd., of London, having maintained that connection for many years. In his position Mr. Jackson meets heavy responsibilities and duties for which his ability well qualifies him. His constantly developing powers have made him one of the well known and capable representatives of insurance interests in Victoria.

On the 16th of November, 1898, in Victoria, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Jackson and Miss Marie A. White, a daughter of William and Jessie (Irvine) White, both of whom are now deceased. They were old and well known pioneer people, the mother being descended from the family of Irvines who lived in the fort at Victoria in the early days. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson have a son, Clifford Irvine.

Mr. Jackson holds to the principles of the conservative party yet votes independently, casting his ballot for the candidates whom he believes best qualified for the offices which they seek. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and of the Native Sons of British Columbia. He is a member of the Victoria Gun Club and an enthusiastic sportsman. He is also a member of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club. For the past quarter of a century he has been prominently identified with athletics and sports and has aided very materially in contributing to the success of many different club affairs. He is well known socially and his attractive personality has won for him the warm and endearing regard of a large circle of friends in both business and club relations.

DUNCAN DOUGLAS McTAVISH.

Among the valued and representative citizens of Victoria whose activities have been factors in city development along business lines is numbered Duncan Douglas McTavish, connected with important interests here as a member of the firm of McTavish Brothers, controlling the oldest customs brokerage business in the city. A spirit of enterprise guided and controlled by sound and discriminating judgment has directed the activities of his entire career and has brought him at an early age to a place among the business men of force and power in the city where he makes his home. Mr. McTavish was born in Saanich, Vancouver island, British Columbia, June 13, 1882, and is a son of George A. and Catherine Amelia (Helmcken) McTavish, the former a native of New York, who came to British Columbia and located in Victoria. The paternal grandparents of the subject of this review were natives of Scotland and the grandfather, Duncan A. McTavish, was for many years general manager of the Bank of British North America in New York, where his death occurred in 1889. The grandmother is now a resident of Victoria. On the maternal side Mr. McTavish is a grandson of John Sebastian Helmcken, M. R. C. S., L. S. A., who was born in London, England, of pure German ancestry. As a pioneer he emigrated to Canada in 1850 and was one of the earlier settlers in British Columbia. An extended record of his life appears elsewhere in this work.

Duncan D. McTavish acquired his education in the public schools of Victoria and after laying aside his books in 1897 entered Molson's Bank in Victoria as a clerk, remaining for one year. At the end of that time he became connected with E. G. Prior & Company, wholesale dealers in hardware, and he filled a position in the clerical department of this concern until 1908. Having by this time acquired a general knowledge of the hardware business, he was offered a position as buyer for the McGowan Brothers Hardware Company in Spokane, Washing-

ton and he did able work in their interests for two years. In 1910 he decided to establish an enterprise of his own and accordingly went to Prince Rupert, British Columbia, where he engaged in the commission business until July, 1912. Returning to Victoria at that time, he became connected in business with his brother, J. A. McTavish, who had had several years' experience in the Dominion customs service in this city. They founded the firm of McTavish Brothers, customs brokers, with offices at No. 524 Fort street, where they are still located. Their business is an outgrowth of one established in 1880 and is therefore one of the oldest of its kind in Victoria, and the policy of honorable and straightforward dealing upon which it was founded has been steadily maintained to the present time. McTavish Brothers act as agents for many of the large companies in Europe and America, among which may be mentioned W. Wingate & Johnston, Limited, of London, and the Adams Express Company, in connection with the Oceanic Transit Company, as well as Jacob and Valentine of Berlin, Germany, and they control an important and growing trade. Duncan D. McTavish's energy, well timed aggressiveness and keen discrimination have been important elements in the growth of the concern and have aided in making it what it is today, a large, well managed and profitable business with a reputation for safeness and reliability which has been built up through many years of straightforward dealing.

On the 28th of September, 1912, in Prince Rupert, this province, Mr. McTavish was united in marriage to Miss Emilie L. Craig, a native of Missouri and a daughter of Morte H. and Nell (Nye) Craig, both natives of the United States. Mrs. McTavish has the distinction of being the second white child and the first white girl to cross the Chilcoot Pass. She and her husband are well known in social circles of Victoria and their attractive home at No. 1032 Pendergast street is the center of a charming social circle.

Mr. McTavish takes a keen interest in amateur photography and has become very proficient in this line, his pictures showing real merit and artistic taste. A lover of all outdoor sports, he is most enthusiastic on the subject of fishing, spending a great many of his leisure hours in this recreation. He holds membership in the James Bay Athletic Association and the Pacific Club and is connected fraternally with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Native Sons of British Columbia. His religious views are in accord with the doctrines of the Reformed Episcopal church. Politically he is a conservative, taking an intelligent interest in public affairs without being active as an office seeker. Possessed of the ability which commands opportunity, he has made good use of his many advantages and is today an important figure in business circles of Victoria, notable both on account of his definite accomplishments and the methods and standards by which he has won success.

ROBERT M. BLAKE.

Robert M. Blake engages in general farming in the vicinity of Haney, Maple Ridge district, where he owns a hundred and ten acres of land which he has been successfully cultivating for more than twenty years. He was born in the province of Quebec, his natal day being the 3d of December, 1853, and his parents Charles and Elizabeth (Miller) Blake, both of whom are now deceased.

In the Catholic schools of Durham township, province of Quebec, Robert M. Blake pursued his education until he had attained the age of fourteen years. His school days were then terminated and for several years thereafter he remained at home and assisted his stepfather with the operation of the farm. Deciding that he preferred to pursue a commercial career, he subsequently obtained a clerkship in a store in Richmond town, the same province, where he was employed for twelve years. At the expiration of that time he removed to British Columbia, coming direct to Maple Ridge district. Here he purchased a hundred and fifty acres of land and again identified himself with agricultural pursuits. As the

years have passed his land has increased in value, largely owing to the capable manner in which he has tilled the soil and the substantial improvements he has made.

On the 12th of January, 1889, Mr. Blake was married to Miss Effie Boyd, a daughter of Archibald Boyd, the event being celebrated at Maple Ridge. Of this marriage there have been born five children: Charles, Olive May, Roy, Ruby and Etta.

In his political views Mr. Blake is independent. He takes an active interest in local affairs and is now and has been for the past twelve years school trustee. He stands for progressive citizenship and is interested in all movements which have for their object the advancement of the community or the betterment of local conditions.

CHARLES HENRY TOPP.

A man of force, experience and capacity, who has made these qualities the basis of continuous advancement in a difficult profession, is Charles Henry Topp, civil engineer. As a member of the firm of Topp, Pinder & Company of Victoria, he has important business connections along his chosen line and his name is well known in official circles by reason of the capable work he has accomplished as municipal engineer for Esquimalt and Saanich. He was born in Cork, Ireland, April 24, 1868, and is a son of John and Charlotte Topp, the former of whom engaged in the brewery business in Ireland for many years, later moving to Canada with his family.

Charles H. Topp was still a child when his parents moved to the Dominion and he acquired his early education in the public schools of Toronto, Ontario. He later entered Toronto University and from that institution was graduated in 1890, having taken a course in civil engineering in the School of Practical Science. From the beginning of his career he has been especially interested and active in municipal engineering work and he gained his first experience along this line during his two years' service as city engineer of Chatham, Ontario. In 1899 he moved to Victoria and from that year until 1910 served as city engineer, accomplishing a great deal of scientific and useful work and rising to a position of prominence in official and professional circles. During his career as city engineer he was the engineer on the James Bay causeway and the Point Ellice bridge in 1904. He was presented with a fine chair and also with an illuminated testimonial by the employees of the department. He resigned in the latter year in order to go into private practice and after remaining alone for a short time joined J. T. Laidlaw in the organization of the firm of Topp, Laidlaw & Company. This was dissolved in 1912 and Mr. Topp then associated himself with W. G. Pinder under the present firm style of Topp, Pinder & Company, civil and mining engineers and land surveyors. They control a large and representative patronage, for the firm is one of the strongest and most reliable of its kind in the city and has been identified with a great deal of important professional work, all of which has been carried forward to successful completion. In addition to his private practice Mr. Topp is also serving as municipal engineer for Esquimalt and Saanich and has proved able and far-sighted in the discharge of his duties, his work showing a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the underlying principles of his profession and an ability to apply it practically to the problems of city sanitation and engineering.

On the 7th of September, 1898, in Toronto, Ontario, Mr. Topp was united in marriage to Miss Edith Mills, a daughter of Richard Mills, one of the old settlers of Bracebridge, that province. Mr. and Mrs. Topp have three children, Audrey, Muriel and Charles. Mr. Topp is a member of the Pacific and the Camosun Clubs and is connected fraternally with the Woodmen of the World. His political allegiance is given to the conservative party and his religious views are in accord

with the doctrines of the Anglican church. He is well known in social circles of Victoria and in a profession where advancement depends entirely upon merit and ability has made continuous and rapid progress, standing today among the most able civil engineers in his part of the province.

ERNEST ALBERT ORCHARD.

Ernest Albert Orchard, well known in business circles of Vernon as a successful auctioneer and real-estate dealer, was born in Sidmouth, Devonshire, England, February 20, 1872, being the second son of James Albert and Louisa Orchard. The parents are of Irish extraction but both families have been for some generations residents of Devonshire. The father commenced his career with a legal firm, of which he became in time sole representative, continuing in practice at present with his son-in-law, P. H. Michelmores. He was at one time a very ardent and active conservative and was well known in the old Volunteer service, from which, after refusing further promotion, he retired with the rank of major, leaving as a memento of his efforts a handsome drill hall and armory. He has risen to high offices in the Masonic order, and twenty-two years ago laid the foundation stone of the new lodge building in his home town, where during the forty-two years in which he has belonged to this order he has missed only two lodge meetings; once when he was presented at court to the late King Edward, and once when he was too ill to stand upon his feet. This same strength of purpose and determination of character made him the accepted leader in everything he undertook, and his fidelity to duty, combined with untiring energy and fearlessness of opposition, earned for him enrolment in the pages of a well-known biographical work entitled "Sons of Devon." His interests extended to many fields, for he was a fair vernacular poet and a capable exponent of art and literature as well as a severe but just critic, and withal a hard legal fighter.

Ernest A. Orchard was about four years of age when he entered an old lady's "school" in Sidmouth. At seven he passed into the hands of a governess, and at nine entered a private collegiate school at Exeter, where he remained for about six years.

Completing his education in that institution, for the next four years he studied architecture under E. H. Harbottle, F. R. I. B. A., F. S. I., the eminent architect and county surveyor of Devonshire; at Exeter; but not being attracted to this profession he abandoned it and emigrated to Canada, making the journey on the old Lake Huron in the fall of 1891. After his arrival he came west to the prairies and in the following year to British Columbia. Here he engaged in various occupations, acquiring that fine education which can come only by contact with various sorts and conditions of men and by wide experience in different fields. In his home town Mr. Orchard had held the championship as a bicycle rider and was also a skilful boxer and fencer and heavy weight lifter, whilst at flyfishing he was an expert. In addition to this he played "back" in Rugby football for the city of Exeter team, all of which he found a very excellent training for colonial life. After his arrival in Canada he worked first as a thresher in the Wapella district of Assiniboia, beginning thus a career the activities of which have touched practically every line open to residents of the provinces. In the fall of 1905 Mr. Orchard lost his right hand in an accident, and from that he dates his real success, for he was thus forced into his present calling as an auctioneer, a line of work for which he has proved himself eminently well qualified and in which he has gained in a short time a distinct and substantial success, although he had never before attended an auction in his life. Aided by his friends, the Hon. Price Ellison and Dr. O. Morris, he started in Vernon as the owner of a furniture commission business and in three months was an independent buyer. At the end of six months he owned five hundred dollars worth of stock and was acquiring a wide reputation as an auctioneer. In 1909 he added



E. ALBERT ORCHARD

to his activities, bringing out in that year after fourteen months' work "Orchard's Guide and Directory to the Okanagan." In the preparation of this two hundred page illustrated book he had not one single thing to refer to as an aid, but nevertheless produced so excellent a work that it is still used as a standard authority. However, the local support given to the volume was not encouraging and his business interests engrossing all his time, Mr. Orchard dropped his connection with it after the first edition. About this time he formed a partnership with G. C. Johnston, and the firm of Orchard, Johnston & Company combined real-estate with the auctioneering business in Vernon. It also remodeled the assessment and originated the block book system in Vernon, whereby every city block with its lots is drawn in detail opposite the ratings. In 1910 Mr. Orchard went with his family to England, where for eighteen months he alternately carried out a series of lectures on British Columbia and attended the large markets by way of acquiring useful knowledge, armed with which he returned to this province in March, 1912. The partnership in which he was a principal having been dissolved, he built his present Market buildings and offices in Vernon, where he continues in the auctioneering and real-estate business under his own name, and where his ambition and efforts are directed towards the institution of a regular public market day for the district. He has been very successful and today controls large and growing connections and has gained wide recognition as a far-sighted and successful business man.

At Vernon, British Columbia, on February 14, 1908, Mr. Orchard was united in marriage to Miss Jessie Mary Snee, third daughter of the late Charles F. and Annie Snee, of Southsea, England. She was educated in England and, later, in France and Germany, where, in art, she made an especial study of the old masters. Representatives of the paternal branch of this family were formerly of the old ducal line of de Senée, of the province of Picardy, France. They emigrated with the Huguenots into England in the sixteenth century to escape persecution and there became for the most part officers in the home and foreign service of the army and navy. Mrs. Orchard herself has won high distinction as a swimmer, being an English championship medallist, as well as a writer of some promise, who has found favor with some of the leading London critics, amongst them, the late W. T. Stead, who, as a personal friend gave her every encouragement. It was whilst on a trip in British Columbia, gathering local color for a future work that she first met Mr. Orchard. There are two children of this marriage, Charles James Vernon and Christopher Cordell.

Mr. Orchard is connected with the Masonic lodge and holds broad political and religious views. He has taken an active interest in the welfare and growth of Vernon, serving in 1909 on the publicity committee of the Board of Trade. In the following year his firm was appointed assessor for the city but his extensive and growing business affairs prevented his more active participation in political life, although at every election he has been asked to run for aldermanic honors. He served on the board of directors of the Okanagan & Spallumcheen Agricultural Society and is associated with the Vernon Ratepayers Association. During the South African war he enlisted as a trooper in the first body of picked men of the Strathcona Horse, but was invalided home before the return of his regiment.

Mr. Orchard has lived in British Columbia for twenty-two years and has had an eventful and interesting career, numbering among his friends some of the men the most famous in the history of the province. He was with John Murray, the personal friend of Judge Begbie, during the old Cariboo days, when the old Spence's Bridge was washed out and volunteered the previous night when the water ran over the structure to try to save the telegraph wires by sawing the insulator arms so as to break free at the critical moment. However, when the bridge collapsed they all broke free but one, which snapped the wires. Mr. Orchard then assisted in building a boat in which he used to row across the river twice a day for the mail. He can remember the time when John Murray's store and postoffice was the only meteorological station in the interior and he used to

telegraph the "readings" every day at 5 A. M. and 5 P. M. to Toronto, having taught himself telegraphy. Mr. Orchard afterward assisted Mr. Murray's nephew, James Tait, in the preparation of a series of publications on the Thompson River Indians and his own manuscript (a transcript in story form) was given by Mr. Orchard to Lord Tennyson, nephew of the poet, who showed it to Governor Mackintosh and so led to an introduction and to Mr. Orchard drawing the cover page for the latter's "Canada Interocean," a Winnipeg enterprise. While Mr. Orchard's career has been interesting it has been filled with hard and unremitting work directed by laudable ambition and unwavering determination, and the success which has finally crowned it has been richly earned and is always worthily used. As evidence of his versatility, we may add that, during his colonial career, Mr. Orchard has followed some thirty-two different callings, until chance put him in the way of his present avocation and he seized upon it. His hobby is painting, in which, with his wife he enjoys a more than local reputation. But whether the subject be placer-mining, fishing, carpentering or the stage, or in fact anything "worth while" Mr. Orchard's knowledge of the matter will be found as ready as his tongue.

WILLIAM FRANCIS STEWART.

Among the citizens of Eburne who have figured prominently in local political affairs is William Francis Stewart, who is also engaged in the real-estate business. He was born in Colchester county, Nova Scotia, on the 2d of June, 1856, and is a son of Edward O. and Catherine (Stevens) Stewart. His family have long been residents of Nova Scotia, where they located more than a hundred and twenty-five years ago.

The education of William Francis Stewart was completed in the normal school at Truro, Nova Scotia, following which he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. From 1875 until 1880, he gave his undivided attention to the cultivation of the home farm. Having decided to identify himself with some other vocation he then left the parental roof and went to Massachusetts, where for a time he was employed in the Packard shoe factory. From there he went to Dubois, Pennsylvania, and connected himself with the lumber business until 1881. In the latter year he went to California, and there he again became identified with agricultural pursuits, having for a brief period engaged in farming in the San Joaquin valley. His next removal was to the state of Washington, where he worked in the lumber woods, and the year 1883 marked his arrival in British Columbia. For a short time thereafter he worked as a bridge carpenter for the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company, which was extending its lines into this province. This occupation did not prove entirely to his liking, however, and the next year, 1884, he went into the steamboat business. He engaged in a general transportation business between New Westminster and Eburne, carrying passengers, general merchandise and live stock to the farming communities. In addition to this he did considerable shopping for the settlers, and despite the many errands with which he was charged never found it necessary to employ the assistance of a memorandum, depending entirely upon his memory. He filled all sorts of commissions and has often crossed the river to get a letter to post for one of his patrons. In addition to his transportation business he had a contract to carry the mail to and from Eburne and Lulu island. He continued to have charge of the mail in winter when transportation was closed down, making his journeys back and forth on skates. He often broke through the ice and on several occasions almost lost his life. One incident in particular he relates in such a manner that it leaves no doubt in the minds of his hearers of his vivid recollection of every detail of the experience. He was crossing from Westminster with some medicine for a sick woman, when the ice gave way and he plunged into the water. As he was in a section which



WILLIAM F. STEWART

was practically a wilderness help was unobtainable, and he was entirely dependent upon his own efforts. He saved his life by reason of his force of will rather than physical strength, and had it not been that he possessed a remarkably fine constitution in all probability he would never have survived the exposure. In 1887, he built a new boat, and the year following it was entirely destroyed by fire. As it represented his entire capital and was uninsured he was forced into another line of activity. It was while engaged in the steamboat business that Mr. Stewart made his entry into public life, having begun his political career as deputy sheriff under W. J. Armstrong. He has ever since taken an active part in the affairs of his home town, being a staunch supporter of the liberal party. In matters of citizenship he is public-spirited and all things pertaining to the development of Eburne enlist his interest and cooperation. He was a member of the deputation which waited on the governor general at Ottawa regarding the dredging of the north arm of the Fraser river. While residing in Richmond he was a member of the municipal council, having served on that body at the time the bridges were built from Eburne to Sea and Lulu islands. In 1893, he was elected police magistrate of Richmond municipality, having held that office for three years, and he was formerly game warden for the provincial government. He was a member of the council in 1889, and it was largely due to his efforts that the first school was built on Sea island, where he held the chairmanship of the school board from 1890 to 1900. He was elected to the first council in Point Grey in 1908, serving in this capacity for two years, and he likewise became a member of the school board at that time, and still retains this office. Four schoolhouses have been built during the period of his incumbency and three more are in course of construction. In addition to his other duties, Mr. Stewart was also police magistrate of Point Grey in 1912. He has been identified with the organization and development of various local enterprises, chief among these being the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of British Columbia, which was incorporated in 1902. He was one of the promoters of this company and is now vice president. It is a strong organization and although it has been in existence only ten years is doing a business exceeding four million dollars. Mr. Stewart is also a stockholder in the National Finance Company of Vancouver, which is a firmly established and flourishing enterprise.

Mr. Stewart was married on the 19th of September, 1888, to Mrs. Jane Ann (Evans) McCleary, the widow of the late Samuel McCleary of Eburne. Of this marriage there has been born one son, W. Roy, a young man of twenty-two years, who is now in the employ of the Canadian General Electric Company of Vancouver.

Fraternally Mr. Stewart is a member of the Masonic order belonging to Mount Hermon Lodge of Vancouver and being a charter member of Mount Lebanon Lodge of Eburne. He also belongs to the Independent Order of Foresters, in which he has held the offices of chief ranger and financial secretary. He holds, moreover, membership in the Loyal Orange Lodge. He is a man of marked versatility, tireless energy and resourcefulness, as he has manifested in both his public and business life, and anything he undertakes is carried to a successful issue if tenacity of purpose, perseverance and ingenuity can achieve that end.

HARRY ALLAN BOURNE.

Harry Allan Bourne, a member of the firm of Bourne & McDonald, is a native of Florence, Ontario, born November 20, 1881, his parents being Frederick A. and Mary E. Bourne. He acquired his preliminary education in the public schools of New Westminster and Vancouver and afterward began the study of law, being called to the bar of British Columbia in 1903. He opened his first

office at New Westminster and there continued until 1906, when he moved to Vancouver, where he has since been in active practice, having been a member of the firm of Bourne & McDonald since April, 1913.

In New Westminster, British Columbia, November 10, 1910, Mr. Bourne was united in marriage to Miss Edith Johnston, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Johnston, of that city, the former of whom has passed away. He was one of the early residents of New Westminster and prominent in that city from pioneer times. Mr. Bourne is a member of the Anglican church, is connected fraternally with the Masonic lodge and is a member of the Terminal City Club.

ALEXANDER SHAW.

Alexander Shaw, of Nanaimo, has been prominently identified with the development of the rich mineral resources of the country, with its educational opportunities and its moral progress. He was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, March 23, 1833, and followed the life of a farmer and shepherd until 1859, when he traveled to Manchester, where he associated himself with the cotton factories. He was married in 1860 to Miss Ann Rowan, of Inverary, Argyshire, Scotland, and they became the parents of twelve children, nine of whom are yet living.

Mr. Shaw arrived in Canada in 1870, settling in Ontario, where he became connected with the Great Western Railway. He made his way to British Columbia in 1877 in the interests of the great transcontinental railway and the following year he discovered the Queen silver mine near Yale. He has traveled the entire length and breadth of Vancouver island and has located many valuable mineral claims. In fact he is largely familiar with the topographical conditions and the resources of the country, being able to speak with authority upon the island and its condition.

For the past quarter of a century Mr. Shaw has taught school on Vancouver island and has been a Sunday-school teacher for about sixty years, thus contributing much to the intellectual and moral progress of the community. In his younger days he was a very active member of the Manchester Volunteers and was a Queen's Cup man in 1867 at Wimbledon. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church, to which he has ever been most loyal, and in politics he is a liberal of the old school. He takes a very active interest in topics of all kinds relating to his adopted province and has ever been most loyal to its interests and its welfare. His declining days are spent mostly in his garden, of which he is justly proud, and he has carried off various prizes at the agricultural exhibitions.

MICHAEL J. MURPHY.

Michael J. Murphy, who in an influential way has for many years been identified with farming interests of Agassiz and whose enterprise has contributed much toward the development of the community, was born in County Carlow, Ireland, and is a son of Daniel and Margaret Murphy, of that locality. He acquired his education in his native country, attending school until he was sixteen years of age, at which time he laid aside his books and learned the carpentering business. He worked at that until 1869, in which year he left Ireland and went to Australia, prospecting in the mines at the time of the gold discoveries there. It took him four months to make the journey on a sailing vessel and after his arrival he mined and engaged in carpentering until 1880, when he crossed the Atlantic to America. He joined the rush of gold seekers to Skagit, Washington, and there prospected for a short time, but when the Canadian Pacific Railroad was built through the country he entered the employ of the company as a bridge builder, remaining with them until after the completion of the road. In 1900 he came to British



ALEXANDER SHAW

Columbia and purchased a farm of fifty acres near Agassiz, which he partly cleared and cultivated, and engaged in general farming. Afterward, however, he sold this property and purchased his present place of fifty acres. This was covered with timber when it came into his possession and he was obliged to cut the trees by hand and dig up the stumps. Upon it he built a substantial residence, good barns and outbuildings and in addition to general farming now operates a model dairy.

Mr. Murphy married in 1885 and has five children, all of whom live at home. He is one of the pioneers in British Columbia, having come into the province by foot before the perfection of railroad facilities. He has witnessed the entire growth of the section and has improved two farms in the vicinity of Agassiz and demonstrated in his life the value of integrity and industry, for he started out empty-handed and has won his prosperity through intense and well directed energy.

THOMAS H. JACKSON.

Thomas H. Jackson, living retired in Chilliwack, was born in Lanark, Ontario, January 23, 1854, and acquired his education in the public schools. After laying aside his books he remained in Ontario until 1878 and then went as a pioneer to Manitoba, where he remained for twenty-two years. At the end of that time he took up his residence in British Columbia and after two or three years at the Harrison River Mills came to Chilliwack, locating in this city in 1903. He soon became a prominent figure in local political circles and influential as a director of public thought and opinion. He was a member of the council in 1905 and in 1906 and after the incorporation of the town was on the first board of aldermen. In the next year he was elected mayor by acclamation and his term of service was distinguished by active, straightforward and businesslike work in the general interests of the city and hearty cooperation in all movements for the public welfare. He later served another term as alderman and gained distinction also as president of the local conservative association. He has never been remiss in the duties of citizenship but has always been watchful of the public interests and eager for the advancement of the city and province.

On the 27th of February, 1889, Mr. Jackson was united in marriage to Miss Letitia Cunningham, of Lanark, Ontario, and both are now well known in social circles of Chilliwack. They are members of the Church of England. Mr. Jackson is affiliated with the Masonic lodge and has also important business connections in the city, among which may be mentioned his position as a director in the local telephone company. As a resident of Chilliwack he has been loyal in his advocacy of everything pertaining to the welfare of the city and has made some substantial contributions to its development and progress.

GEORGE EDWARD GROGAN.

George Edward Grogan, connected with important real-estate interests of Victoria as a member of the firm of Grogan & Crook, was born in Cromer, Norfolk, England, July 31, 1857, and is a son of George and Isabel Grogan, the former for a number of years a clergyman at Thorpe Hamlet, near Norwich, England.

George Edward Grogan acquired his later education at Marlborough College, Marlborough, England, and in 1879 was graduated from Oxford University with the degree of B. A. He came to Canada after laying aside his books and he served for ten years as a member of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, proving far-sighted, capable and conscientious in the discharge of his duties. In 1890 he made an entire change in his active interests, turning his attention to the jour-

nalistic field, in which he remained active and prominent for sixteen years thereafter, becoming connected with the management of some of the most important papers in western Canada. He conducted the Revelstoke Herald for several years and later the Calgary Herald, of Calgary, Alberta. He afterward became identified with the management of the Edmonton Post and the Edmonton Journal, severing these connections in 1906, when he came to British Columbia. For the next few years he operated a fruit ranch at Gordon Head, near Victoria, but in 1911 moved into the city, forming a partnership with George R. Crook. The firm of Grogan & Crook controls a large and important real-estate business and is considered strong, trustworthy and reliable, both partners being able and progressive business men. Mr. Grogan's energy and resourcefulness have been helpful factors in the growth of the concern and have gained for him an enviable reputation among men of marked ability and substantial worth in the community.

On the 25th of May, 1891, Mr. Grogan was united in marriage, in Edmonton, Alberta, to Miss Kathleen Tascher de la Pagerie, a daughter of Felix Tascher de la Pagerie, a pioneer in Winnipeg, Manitoba, and well known in that city. Mr. and Mrs. Grogan have become the parents of two children, Aimee and Sarah.

Mr. Grogan is a devout member of the Church of England and he gives his political allegiance to the conservative party and served for one year as town clerk of Calgary, Alberta. He has never sought, however, to figure prominently in political circles, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs, which, being ably conducted, have brought him substantial returns.

MRS. JEAN TEMPLER.

One of the distinguished teachers of British Columbia is Mrs. Jean Templer, who has practically devoted her entire life to the education of the young. Moreover, she has lectured before important bodies and before her colleagues in the interest of the advancement of educational facilities and in many ways has contributed toward the building up of the efficient system which now prevails in British Columbia. Of studious mind, Mrs. Templer is not only deeply and well read but has also studied the springs that underlie human actions and is an accurate reader of human nature—a quality which perhaps more than any other has made her so efficient as a teacher. Moreover, she is a woman strong of character, sure of her convictions, yet always ready to embrace new ideas if their value can be proven to her, and it is therefore not surprising that she was until 1913 the only woman in Vancouver holding a position of vice principal in connection with the public schools. Another item of great moment in her life is woman suffrage and she has not only watched the progress of this important and beneficial movement but has been active in its behalf.

Jean Telford, which was the maiden name of Mrs. Templer, was born in Valens, Wentworth county, Ontario, April 16, 1858, a daughter of Robert and Mary A. Telford. The father was a native of England, born near Carlisle, and the mother was born at Valens, Wentworth county, Ontario, of Scotch parentage. Robert and Mary Telford were highly respected in their community, where the father followed agricultural pursuits for fifty years.

In the acquirement of her education Mrs. Templer attended the public schools of Wentworth county, Ontario, securing a teacher's certificate and also attending the Toronto Normal School in 1881. As her life work she had selected school teaching, which had a peculiar attraction for her and for which she felt particularly fitted. For three years she taught in Ontario but then concluded her work along that line on account of her marriage. Four years later, however, she again entered the profession, teaching for four and a half years before she came to British Columbia in June, 1892. She, in July, wrote on the teachers' examination in Victoria and on August 10th began actual work as a teacher in the Chilliwack valley. For seven years she taught in the South Chilliwack

school and her work was so thorough, lasting and comprehensive that a large number of her pupils passed the entrance examinations. She also prepared for teachers' examinations, as at that time there was no high school in Chilliwack. Of her teachers' class, nine took second-class certificates, two first-class certificates and several obtained third-class certificates, which fact may be mentioned incidentally as proof of her ability in instruction. Resigning from this position, Mrs. Templer then taught for nearly five years in the town of Chilliwack but in January, 1904, was appointed delegate to the Sunday school convention to be held in Jerusalem, the trip terminating her activities for that time. She afterward traveled and lectured in Canada, the United States and the British isles for about three years, but in October, 1909, again began teaching on the Hastings town site and when Hastings became a part of the city was appointed vice principal, being the only woman holding such a position in the city at the time. Mrs. Templer has continued her beneficial work, being recognized not only as one of the foremost pedagogues but giving an example to her pupils and contemporaries of what citizenship and Christian living should mean.

On March 21, 1883, at Valens, Ontario, Jean Telford was united in marriage to Charles Templer. At that time she held to the Baptist faith but now inclines toward the Unitarian belief. While in Chilliwack she served for ten years as superintendent of the Baptist Sunday school. Mrs. Templer has two stepchildren: Ada May, who married Dr. George Telford, of Vancouver; and Franklin Wells, whose wife is Minnie Wilson, of Victoria. While engaged in promoting educational facilities and the school system in Chilliwack, Mrs. Templer served in 1903 as president of the Chilliwack Teachers' Institute in that important position did much toward stimulating the interests of her colleagues in their profession and in having matters of question fixed by precedent and papers read which resulted in establishing a spirit of common interest among the members of the institute. As far as her political life is concerned, Mrs. Templer confines her activities to the woman suffrage question, which measure she strongly favors. She gives evidence of her interest in this matter by her membership in the Woman's Canadian Club and the Political Equality League, in both of which organizations she actively serves the cause. By her life work Mrs. Templer has contributed much towards the intellectual progress of the province and is worthy of a niche in the history of education, to which she has devoted, in British Columbia alone, over twenty years of her life.

ARTHUR ROBERT SHERWOOD.

Arthur Robert Sherwood, whose name figures in the business circles of Victoria in connection with real estate, insurance and loans, was born August 4, 1862, at Birr, Ireland, a son of Thomas Henry and Ann (Hale) Sherwood, the former an officer of the Twenty-first Royal Scots Fusileers for ten years.

Until twelve years of age Arthur R. Sherwood was with his father's family in Australia, but did not attend school there. His education was largely acquired at Dulwich College, London, England, and thence he went to Darmstadt, Germany, where he completed his studies. He came to Canada in 1882, when a young man of twenty years, and, willing to perform any honest labor that would enable him to meet his expenses, he was employed for a time on construction work for the Canadian Pacific Railway, acting as section man at Macgregor, Manitoba. During the succeeding eight or nine years he was employed as a harvest hand and at farm work in Manitoba, and following his arrival in New Westminster, British Columbia, in 1891, he spent a year as night warden in the jail. He next went to the mines of Cariboo, where he remained for about a year, and in the spring of 1893 he went to Kaslo, British Columbia, where he was appointed special constable and later was made chief of police there when the town was incorporated. He held that office until the fall of 1894, when he removed to Nelson, British

Columbia. The following year he was married and engaged in the insurance and real-estate business at Nelson, remaining there until 1903, when his health failed and he removed to California, hoping that the more salubrious climate would prove beneficial. After the earthquake and fire at San Francisco and in central California he returned to this province, settling at Victoria, where he has since engaged in the real-estate, loan and insurance business. He has gained a gratifying clientage in all departments and his business is now a satisfactory and growing one.

On the 14th of September, 1895, in Vancouver, Mr. Sherwood was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Crickmay, a daughter of William and Frances Crickmay of that city. Her father, who was a prominent architect of Vancouver, died in 1901. Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood have two children, Thomas and Anne.

Fraternally Mr. Sherwood was formerly connected with the Masonic lodge at Nelson but has now transferred his membership to Victoria Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M. He belongs to both the Union and the Pacific Clubs. He experienced many hardships and difficulties in his early life and his sympathies have ever been with the old country school boys who came to the far west with practically no experience in the way of money-making. He has ever endeavored to aid such as opportunity has offered, and his acquaintance with many prominent politicians has enabled him to secure positions for many of these people. In 1907 he joined with others in forming an association called The British Columbia Old Country Public School Boys Association, to promote interest and goodfellowship between public-school boys residing on Vancouver island. He was appointed and still holds the position of secretary of this association. Throughout his entire life he has manifested a spirit of helpfulness and has aided many a fellow traveler on life's journey. The record which he has made is a creditable one and shows that force of character, loyal ambition and energy may triumph over adverse circumstances.

WYCLIFFE STEVES TRITES.

Upon the threshold of a successful agricultural career and one of the younger and most popular farmers in the vicinity of Steveston, Wycliffe Steves Trites was called to the great beyond on August 17, 1912, his untimely death occurring after a sickness of but a few hours and while he was entering upon the most fruitful years in a man's career. His sudden demise was not only a blow to his immediate family but was the occasion of deep and widespread regret to all those who knew him and who appreciated in him a man of high qualities of heart and mind, a man of character who stood for all that is best in human nature and who was worthy of the friendship which was so readily offered him. For six years Wycliffe S. Trites was engaged in diversified farming, owning one hundred and forty-three acres of well cultivated land in the vicinity of Steveston. He was a native of New Brunswick, born in Westmoreland county, November 29, 1876. The Trites family subsequently removed to British Columbia, locating in Vancouver, where the parents passed the remainder of their days. The father was a blacksmith by occupation and highly regarded by all who knew him in a business or social way.

In the acquirement of an education Wycliffe S. Trites attended the schools of his native county until he had attained the age of eleven years. At the expiration of that time he laid aside his text-books and entered the employ of his brother, who operated a dairy farm. He followed this occupation for three years and then came to Steveston, which had just been founded, and engaged in salmon fishing for a similar time. Next he took up the carpenter trade, and, during the four years which he was identified with this occupation, assisted in building some of the largest salmon canneries on the Fraser river. Later he assumed the management of a cannery in the summer months, and loaded fish



WYCLIFFE S. TRITES

on ships for Europe in the winter. In 1906, Mr. Trites purchased his farm and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, which he followed with a good measure of success. He improved his place substantially and provided it with an equipment fully adequate to his needs. He brought his land to a high state of productivity, largely planting his fields to hay, grain and potatoes of which he raised bountiful crops.

At Seattle, Washington, on the 31st of December, 1908, Mr. Trites was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Margaret Engbaum, and to them was born one son, Gordon Edwin.

Mr. Trites was always public-spirited in matters of citizenship, taking an active and helpful interest in local politics. During the years 1904 and 1905 he served as councillor of Richmond, contributing to the success of the administration by his wise counsel and his ready recognition of the conditions that affected the district. He could ever be found in the ranks of those who desired to bring about advancement, and although his life was extinguished when it just promised the best possibilities for the future, he left an impress of his personality and unselfish citizenship. Mr. Trites was not only well known in agricultural circles, but as his financial resources increased extended his interests to other lines and became one of the stockholders of the British Columbia Press Brick Company, of which he was serving as one of the directors. A self-made man in every sense of the word, he gave an example of what may be accomplished when energy and ambition lead the way and his attainments, accomplished young in life, should be an inspiration to every boy and youth who sets out to make his fortune along the narrow path of strictest honesty and who will give the best in him to obtain results. All that Mr. Trites achieved was due to his own efforts, for he set out as a lad of eleven upon life's work—without advantages, without means—and such success as came to him he won at the expense of unceasing application and persistent endeavor. He died August 17, 1912, after a few hours of sudden illness, and was laid to rest in Mountain View cemetery. The memory of his unselfish life is the dearest possession of his widow and the untarnished name which he left the greatest treasure he could give to his young son. There are also many friends and neighbors who reverently remember him and whose sympathies at his unseemingly sudden demise were most sincerely expressive of the great esteem in which they held him.

EDWIN BUSH.

Edwin Bush, one of the resourceful and able business men of Mission City, controlling important interests as a contractor and builder, was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1876 and is a son of George and Jane Bush, both of whom have passed away. The former was for many years in the wholesale merchandise business in Yorkshire.

Edwin Bush acquired his education in the public schools of Winnipeg and after completing it was employed as clerk in a business house in that city for four years. In the spring of 1894 he came to British Columbia and worked at logging in the vicinity of Mission City for some years. He was for a short time connected with the British Columbia Electric Company and served afterward as engineer for the Truro Condensed Milk Company of Mission City. He remained with this concern for one year and in 1906 became connected with the contracting and building business, a line of work in which he has since won success and prominence. He has erected a number of the principal buildings at Mission City, including the Agricultural building and the Orangemen's Hall and some of the finer residences and he has also supplied the material for most of the new structures erected in the city. In fact, his business has continually increased in volume and importance under his able management and he is today one of the leading contractors and builders in his locality.

In December, 1910, Mr. Bush was united in marriage to Miss Mary Keeves, eldest daughter of James and Elizabeth Keeves, of Mission City, the former one of the oldest section foremen in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. Mr. and Mrs. Bush have become the parents of a son, Lloyd James.

Mr. Bush is a member of the Church of England and is an independent conservative in his political beliefs. He is grand master of the Orangemen's Association and past master of Pacific Lodge, No. 16, A. F. & A. M. He takes a great interest in all kinds of outdoor sports and is especially enthusiastic on the subjects of hunting, football and cricket. He has always made it his aim to meet every obligation of life with confidence and courage and to perform his duties to the best of his ability. As a result he has gained an enviable reputation as one of the representative citizens and reliable business men in the community where he makes his home.

JAMES NELSON AITCHISON.

James Nelson Aitchison occupies a prominent place among the merchants of New Westminster, where for many years he has been engaged in the tailoring business, now being located in the New Westminster Trust block. He is one of the leading business men of his city, representative of the progressive spirit of the west, public-minded and always to be found among the leaders who make it their duty to promote the welfare of their city. Born in Edinburgh, Scotland, March 14, 1868, he is a son of Thomas and Jessie (Greig) Aitchison, both natives of the capital of the northern kingdom, where they passed their entire lives. The father followed the same trade in which his son is now engaged and the grandfather, Thomas Aitchison, was also a tailor.

James N. Aitchison was but a child when his father died. He was reared at home, attending in the acquirement of an education the public schools of Edinburgh until his fourteenth year. He then was apprenticed to the tailor's trade in that city and subsequently worked as a trimmer in the highly reputable house of Marshal & Aikens, where he became acquainted with the art of cutting. In 1888 Mr. Aitchison decided upon emigration, being impressed with the opportunities the new world held out to an energetic young man, and came to Canada, being for the first two years employed as a journeyman in Montreal. In 1890 the spirit of the west brought him to British Columbia, in which province he found work in Kamloops, and in 1891 he came to New Westminster. The following thirteen years were spent between New Westminster, Vancouver, Victoria and Kamloops and for five and one-half years, beginning with 1898, Mr. Aitchison acted as trade instructor in the penitentiary at New Westminster. Since that time he has been permanently located in this city. In 1904 he established his present extensive tailoring establishment, his first location being at No. 711 Columbia street, but he now has his shop in the New Westminster Trust block, to which building he moved in 1912, securing commodious quarters. Thoroughly versed in his trade, he has by fair and strictly honest business methods built up an extensive patronage, from which he derives a gratifying annual income. His custom is extensive and representative, many of his orders coming from the surrounding country.

In 1899 Mr. Aitchison married Miss Mary Moore Campbell, of Edinburgh, Scotland, and to this union were born two sons and two daughters, Jessie Greig, Lillias Scouler, James Campbell and Arthur Allistair. The family are members of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Aitchison is prominent in the Masonic order, holding membership in Union Lodge, No. 9, A. F. & A. M.; New Westminster Chapter, R. A. M.; New Westminster Preceptory, No. 56, K. T.; and Gizeh Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Victoria. He also is a member of "Ye Corporation O' Squareman," of Camongate, Edinburgh, Scotland. He has served as vice president of New



JAMES N. AITCHISON

Westminster Aerie, No. 26, Fraternal Order of Eagles; and past chief of Lord of the Isles Camp, No. 191, Sons of Scotland. Mr. Aitchison is also a member of the Westminster Club. A man who takes a deep interest in the social conditions of life and governmental affairs as they affect the public, he connects himself with all public-spirited movements undertaken in the interest of the people and can always be relied upon for his support. He is highly respected in business and social circles for what he has attained and for those qualities of mind and character which have made possible his success.

REV. WILMOT BAUGH-ALLEN.

The year 1886 brought the Rev. Wilmot Baugh-Allen to Canada and British Columbia, and here he has since become a strong factor in spreading Christianity and a force in community, public and political life. During the twenty-six years in which this province has been the field of his labors he has wrought much good and his words of advice and admonition have borne fruit in those who have sat under his pulpit. He now occupies the position of pastor of St. Paul's church at Esquimalt, one of the few historical churches of British Columbia. Rev. Wilmot Baugh-Allen was born in London, England, November 12, 1858, and is a son of George and Dorothea Hannah (Eaton) Baugh-Allen, natives of Pembrokeshire, South Wales. Immediately following their marriage they removed to London. The father was by profession a special pleader, which corresponds to our counsellor; that is, a lawyer who never goes before the courts. In 1875 the judicature act was passed, doing away with the office of special pleader, of whom there were at that time only four men who were confining themselves strictly to that branch of work. They were Messrs. Butterworth, Chitty, Pike and Baugh-Allen. These four, however, were permitted to continue in their practice for the remainder of their lives. It was the custom of Mr. Baugh-Allen to go to Pembrokeshire every year for a vacation, staying there several weeks. While there he always took a very active part in politics and public affairs, although he was a man of retiring nature. While in London he lived a quiet life and died there in 1898, his wife having died in 1868.

Rev. Wilmot Baugh-Allen attended Wellington College and nearly all of his schoolmates are now officers in the British army. He was later articled to the law firm of Williamson, Hill & Company, Sherborne Lane, London, and completed his studies under them. He then obtained a practicing certificate as attorney of common law and solicitor of the high court of chancery. Accepting a position as managing clerk with the law firm of Cronin & Rivolta, on Southampton Row, London, he continued with them for one year and then attended Trinity Hall, Cambridge, for the same period. He took up practice for one year and then went to King's College, London, and was ordained to the ministry of the Church of England by Dr. Lewis, Bishop of Llandaff. He acted for a time as assistant curate at St. John's at Cardiff and St. Woolos, Newport, in Monmouthshire. In London he was connected with Holy Trinity church of Kentish Town.

In 1886 Rev. Baugh-Allen married and came to Canada on his honeymoon. He made his way direct to British Columbia, locating at Chilliwack, on the Fraser river, and was appointed rector of St. Thomas church by Dr. Sillitoe, the first bishop of New Westminster. He continued in charge of that church for thirteen years, building up a powerful organization and giving the best in him for the spread of Christianity. Sympathetic and kindly, yet severe in admonition, he guided the inner life of his parishioners and was ever their trusted friend and adviser. Not only, however, was he a force in religious life, but actively participated in public and political affairs. At that time there was no fire marshal or chief of police in Chilliwack and the rector of St. Thomas acted in many capacities which are generally not considered to be part of the duties of the man who wears the cloth. With the help of members of his church he laid the first side-

walk in Chilliwack, which was a gravel walk leading past the front of the church. His thirteen years of labor in that field were of a most substantial and lasting nature and his ministrations to the spiritual needs of the people and his many public-spirited deeds will long be remembered by the pioneers. It was largely due to the unflagging efforts of the Rev. Baugh-Allen that Chilliwack became one of the most flourishing towns in the Fraser valley. Personally, however, Rev. Baugh-Allen is of such a modest nature and retiring disposition that he does not feel that any great credit or praise is due him for the many ways in which he benefited the community, for he claims that honors are about even and that he derived as much pleasure from his work in the first years of the great west as his labors were worth. He looks back with much satisfaction upon those years which he spent in the Fraser valley and the great Canadian west which he has come to love so dearly, and upon his many pleasant experiences there and the scores of cherished friendships among those sturdy, big-hearted pioneers.

In 1899 Rev. Baugh-Allen came to Victoria to take charge of Archdeacon Scriven's work during the latter's absence in California, and at the close of the time joined the cathedral staff as assistant to Canon Beanlands, having at the same time charge of the mission at Chemainus and afterward that of St. Mary's, Metchosin. At the end of five years he was appointed rector of St. Mark's church at Cloverdale, Victoria, doing highly effective Christian work in this connection. In 1908 Rev. Baugh-Allen returned to England on a visit and during his stay the church of St. Paul's at Esquimalt, Victoria, became vacant and upon his return in the fall of the same year he took up his present work, into which he puts his whole soul. It is interesting to record that this church had its beginning more than fifty years ago. Originally it was solely a Royal Naval Station church and shortly after the Rev. Mr. Baugh-Allen's appointment it was also made the Garrison church. It is a beautiful edifice with numerous handsome memorial windows, and especially wonderful because of the early day in which it was built.

In August, 1886, in London, England, Rev. Baugh-Allen was married to Marion Agnes Howes. They have three children, Sibyl Kathleen, Gwilym Wilmot and Cuthbert Bleiddian. Mrs. Baugh-Allen is active in charitable and church work and interests herself deeply in movements to uplift the community. She is at present head of the Woman's Auxiliary of the church and of St. Paul's Guild. In his political views Rev. Baugh-Allen is a conservative. He is a member of the Conservative Club of Victoria. Anything that makes for the betterment of humanity engages his attention, and his life has been a round of ceaseless activity toward that end, rich in results and of lasting benefit to the people among whom he has worked.

JOHN SAMPSON.

The life record of John Sampson is that of a man who through unceasing diligence and enterprise has risen to a position which entitles him to mention among the influential and representative citizens of Nanaimo. Since a lad of eleven years he has been dependent upon his own exertions and the success he has achieved is the result of his individual effort, and ranks him among the self-made men of Nanaimo. He was born in Cornwall, England, on March 12, 1852, and is a son of James and Mary (Floyd) Sampson. The father, who was a miner, passed his entire life in the old country, where his death occurred in 1893. The mother subsequently came to British Columbia, making her home in Nanaimo until she passed away in 1911.

The boyhood and youth of John Sampson were passed in Cornwall, and being the son of a mine worker his educational advantages were limited. Such schooling as he received was obtained prior to the age of eleven years, at which time



JOHN SAMPSON

ever increasing business. Every department known to carriage manufacturing is represented in Mr. Mable's perfectly appointed and thoroughly equipped factory. These include an unholstering department wherein is every facility for handling this branch of the business. Mr. Mable making a specialty of high-grade work for automobiles. In the painting department wagons, buggies, busses and trucks are painted and all kinds of automobile painting and decorating are done. This is in addition to plain and ornamental signs, of which a great number are completed every year. Mr. Mable also operates a wood-working department in which all the material which he uses in the construction of his buggies and automobile bodies is sawed and finished and put into condition for use; a blacksmith shop department where all metal parts of automobiles and buggies are repaired; a department where tops and curtains for automobiles, buggies and trucks are manufactured and repaired; a department for equipping vehicles with solid rubber tires; another where the different lines and styles of buggies and wagons are kept; and a stock department where a complete stock of parts and supplies for all classes of vehicles are stored, these being bought in carload lots. The factory is thoroughly equipped in every particular, being supplied with all kinds of modern machinery and no feature new to the trade is neglected or overlooked by Mr. Mable. Much of his success in the building up of this great concern is due to the fact that he is himself a master workman, understanding every branch of his business, and can always be found busily engaged in some department of his factory. He employs a very large force of experienced men and contemplates enlarging his quarters in the near future in order that his constantly increasing volume of business may be more efficiently handled.

In Victoria, in March, 1890, Mr. Mable married Miss Loma Weldon, a native of New Brunswick, and they have become the parents of four children: Pearl, Arthur, Loma and Marian. Mr. Mable served for six years in the British Columbia Garrison Artillery, Canadian Militia. He is past chairman of the Conservative Association and is well known in local politics, having served from 1909 to 1911 as alderman of Victoria and being moreover always to be found among the leaders in the promotion of projects for city growth and development. Fraternally he is identified with Columbia Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M., of Victoria and the Carriage Makers' Protective Association of which he was one of the founders. He is a member of the Methodist church and is known as a man of exemplary character, straightforward in his dealings and honorable and upright in all the relations of life. His present enviable success has been the direct result of his hard work, his close application and his thorough knowledge of his business and it places him among the substantial and representative men of the city.

J. G. BELL.

J. G. Bell, a pioneer farmer of Chilliwack, where since 1869 he has been closely connected with agricultural interests, was born in County Longford, Ireland, in 1833 and is a son of Charles and Anna (Hall) Bell. He acquired his education in his native country and when he was sixteen years of age went to England and thence across the Atlantic to New Orleans, where he settled in 1851, having spent two months and eleven days upon the journey. He later left America and traveled extensively through the countries of the world. He was a seaman on the United States steam frigate *San Jacinto* when that vessel carried to Japan, Townsend Harris, the first American minister to that country, and his secretary. Mr. Bell was among the party which took Mr. Harris and secretary on shore at Simoda, the treaty port, and there erected a flagstaff and hoisted the first American flag in Japan. The *San Jacinto* sailed the following day for China, leaving Mr. Harris and his secretary in Japan, the only two white men in that empire. Mr. Bell arrived at Hong Kong at the time of the English and French

war with China and was present at the capture of the barrier forts on the Canton river. He returned in 1856 and soon after went to Australia, where he spent eleven years, a period which comprised the "boom" days of the great Australian gold region. In 1869 he came to British Columbia and preempted his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres, all of which was in a wild condition and covered with scrub and timber. Mr. Bell felled the trees by hand and, acre by acre, broke the soil, eventually bringing the entire tract under cultivation. He built an attractive home, barns, granaries and outbuildings, and installed all the conveniences in equipment and accessories necessary to the conduct of a model farm. He is today one of the leading agriculturists in his part of the province and his success is based upon substantial qualities of industry, energy and perseverance.

Mr. Bell married in 1894 Miss Helena Wright, of Ireland, and they have become the parents of five children, Eileen, Katherine, Charles, Molly and Helena. Mr. Bell's work and activities have had a distinct influence upon the history of this section and upon the trend of local agricultural development. Through his own labor, enterprise and good management he has become the owner of valuable property and is widely and favorably known in his community for his many sterling traits of character and his business progressiveness.

JAMES MALCOLM SAVAGE.

James Malcolm Savage has been a resident of Victoria since the fall of 1906. He was born September 15, 1864, in Sherrington, Quebec, his parents being William and Christina Savage. Following in the business footsteps of his father, he became a contractor and was engaged on the construction work of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1882 on the north shore of Lake Superior. In 1888, he went to Rat Portage, Ontario, where he conducted a lumber and sawmill business until 1900. In the latter year he removed to Winnipeg, Manitoba, where he conducted business as a lumber, real-estate and financial agent, spending six years in that province. Mr. Savage arrived in British Columbia in 1906 and was connected with the opening of the Pacific coast coal mines at South Wellington, where he still has interests. In the fall of the same year he established his home in Victoria, where he has since resided.

Mr. Savage was united in marriage to Miss Mary Arbuthnot in St. Catharines, Ontario, and they have one child, Mrs. T. O. MacKay.

In his political faith Mr. Savage is a conservative and during his residence in Rat Portage was prominent in connection with political life. For four years he served as mayor of the city and was later elected to the Ontario legislature. He is a member of Maple Leaf Lodge, A. F. & A. M., St. Catharines, Ontario, and he also holds membership in the Independent Order of Foresters. He likewise belongs to the Episcopal church and along social lines to the Union Club.

STUART GRAHAM CAMPBELL.

Stuart Graham Campbell, a representative and prosperous citizen of Victoria, is a partner in the firm of James McDonald & Company, general contractors, and is also engaged in the real-estate business. His birth occurred in Arichat, Nova Scotia, on the 12th of September, 1873, his parents being James and Catherine Campbell. The father came to Canada from Scotland about 1831, settling in New Brunswick. Subsequently he removed to Sydney, Nova Scotia, and from 1874 until a recent date was engaged in the wholesale confectionery business there. He is now living retired.

Stuart G. Campbell acquired his education in the public schools of Sydney, Nova Scotia, and on putting aside his text-books entered the Merchants Bank of Halifax, Nova Scotia, now the Royal Bank of Canada, remaining in the service of that institution for five years. In 1897 he made his way to Nelson, British Columbia, and was there employed as an accountant for six years. On the expiration of that period, in 1903, he removed to Edmonton, Alberta, and there embarked in the cigar business. Three years later he disposed of his interests and returned to Nelson, British Columbia, where he spent the period from 1906 until 1909 as one of the promoters of the Eureka mines. Subsequently he was associated with W. G. Gillett in the contracting business at Nelson. In 1911 he came to Victoria and has here since remained as a partner in the firm of James McDonald & Company, general contractors for wharves, bridges, railroad work, etc. He devotes his attention principally to the conduct of this enterprise but is also engaged in the real-estate business to some extent and in both departments of activity has won a well merited measure of success. His military experience covers two years' service as a member of the Seventeenth Horse Artillery of Sydney, Nova Scotia.

On the 10th of October, 1908, at Sydney, Nova Scotia, Mr. Campbell was united in marriage to Miss Olive Ball, a daughter of William L. and Maria Ball. Our subject and his wife have one son, Sydney Gibson. In his political views Mr. Campbell is a liberal, while his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. He likewise belongs to the Camosun Club of Victoria. He is interested in all that pertains to public progress and improvement along material, intellectual and moral lines, and he has found that in business industry and energy will bring success, for it has been those qualities which he has employed in attaining his present prosperity.

WILLIAM TILTON.

William Tilton has for sixteen years been engaged in the development of his farm located near Steveston on Road No. 4, and during that time he has transformed it from a tract of wild land into one of the highly improved and well cultivated properties of this section. He was born in Oxford county, Ontario, on the 14th of February, 1871, and is a son of Samuel and Caroline (Anger) Tilton. The mother is deceased but the father is living and makes his home at Eburne, British Columbia.

In the acquirement of his education William Tilton attended the public schools of Oxford until he was a youth of sixteen years. He then became self-supporting, continuing to make his home in his native town until 1891, when he came to British Columbia. During the first two years of his residence here he engaged in the dairy business, withdrawing from that line in order to go into the butchering business. He so continued for three years, and at the expiration of that period filed on eighty acres of wild land. His energies were devoted immediately to the clearing of this place, in the cultivation and improvement of which he has ever since engaged. His operations are directed with clear judgment and foresight, and the results are in every way a credit to his agricultural skill and business ability.

In Oxford county, Ontario, on the 5th of October, 1898, Mr. Tilton was married to Miss Alfretta Oatman, a daughter of Eli and Eltha Oatman. To this marriage have been born four children: Paul, who is thirteen years of age; Eli, who has passed the eleventh anniversary of his birth; Carl, who has attained the age of eight years; and Dorothy, who is still in her infancy.

The parents hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Tilton is a member of the quarterly official board. He is a charter member of the Eburne lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and assisted in building their hall at that point. He is interested in local political activities and is a



WILLIAM TILTON

school trustee of the Richmond district. Mr. Tilton is leading an active and enterprising life, and such success as has crowned his efforts is fully merited, as he has energetically and consistently applied himself to the achievement of a definite purpose.

GEORGE T. WADDS.

George T. Wadds, a photographer of Vancouver, holding high professional standards in his work, was born in Antrim, Ireland, January 14, 1873, and is a son of George and Margaret (Bill) Wadds, the former a native of Leicestershire, England, and the latter of Ireland. They came to Canada in 1876, settling in Ontario, the remainder of their lives being spent in that province, where Mr. Wadds carried on horticultural pursuits, but both he and his wife are now deceased.

In the public schools of Ontario, George T. Wadds pursued his education until he put aside his text-books at an early age to take up the study of photography, entering a studio in Toronto, where he worked for seven years. In September, 1892, he came to Vancouver and with his brother, David Wadds, opened a studio under the name of Wadds Brothers. In 1898 they dissolved partnership, the brother going to Nelson, British Columbia, but the business at Vancouver was continued under the old firm name until April, 1912, when the studio was destroyed by fire. Upon again embarking in business he adopted the name of the George T. Wadds Studio, and he now has a well established photographic studio. Having been engaged in following his profession in Vancouver continuously since 1892, he is one of the oldest established photographers of the city. He keeps in touch with modern processes and improvements and the artistic and excellent nature of his work has brought him a gratifying and well deserved patronage.

In November, 1901, in Vancouver, Mr. Wadds married Miss Stella Louise Eldridge, a daughter of C. C. Eldridge, connected with the customs department of Vancouver. In politics Mr. Wadds is a conservative but not active. He holds membership in the Royal Vancouver Yacht Club and in the Wesley Methodist Episcopal church. He has never deviated from high standards, either in his profession or in his private relations with his fellowmen, and the years of his residence in Vancouver have made him widely and favorably known.

GEORGE FORTIN.

Although George Fortin is one of the later arrivals in Victoria he has already become established here as a substantial and representative business man, for in his conduct of the affairs of the Clarence Hotel, of which he is proprietor, he has displayed those qualities upon which business prominence depends. He was born in Chicoutimi, Quebec, January 23, 1868, and is a son of Wilfred and Mary Fortin, the former of whom was for many years in the general merchandise and the flour-milling business in that city.

George Fortin acquired his education in the public schools of New Brunswick and in 1886 came to Vancouver and turned his attention first to the planing-mill business, so continuing until 1900, when he purchased the Leland Hotel, of which he was proprietor for twelve years, proving himself eminently well qualified for this line of work and conducting the enterprise in a progressive and able way. In 1912 he moved to Victoria, where he became proprietor of the Clarence Hotel, of which he has since been manager, his former experience in the hotel business proving an important factor in his success. He has made the Clarence one of the finest hotels in the city, well furnished, well equipped and progressively conducted, nothing being neglected which will add to the comfort or convenience of the guests.

On the 6th of January, 1890, at Mission Junction, British Columbia, Mr. Fortin was united in marriage to Miss Anna Desrocher, a daughter of A. Desrocher, for many years in the fur trade at Three Rivers, Quebec. Mr. and Mrs. Fortin are the parents of seven children, Henry, Alfred, Henrietta, Archie, George, Edward and Florence.

Mr. Fortin is a member of the Roman Catholic church and is connected fraternally with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Loyal Order of Moose. He belongs to the Commercial Club of Vancouver and is interested in the growth and advancement of the city where in one year he has gained for himself a place among substantial and progressive business men.

SYDNEY MORGAN EVELEIGH.

In the year 1888 Sydney Morgan Eveleigh, then a young architect of unusual ability and promise, came direct from England to Vancouver, where from that time to the present his citizenship has been accounted among the most valuable and important of the city's assets. He has seen the community develop from a small town into a thriving and populous city, has watched the growth of its business institutions and has never neglected any opportunity to advance community interests or promote general progress and growth. He himself has risen from a comparatively obscure position to a place among the leading architects of the city and today as a member of the firm of Dalton & Eveleigh holds a place of distinctive precedence in a profession to which he has devoted his entire active career. He was born in Bedford, England, in 1870, and is a son of Robert and Jane (Mellowes) Eveleigh, the former a native of London and the later of Bedford. The father was in the lace manufacturing business for a number of years but is now retired, making his home at Olney, England.

Sydney M. Eveleigh acquired his early education in the Harpur public school, taking what was known as the Oxford and Cambridge examination. During the last five years in that institution he took special courses in architecture, studying under Rev. F. C. Boulton, a cousin of members of the well known Boulton family of Vancouver. He was thus thoroughly qualified for his chosen profession when, in May, 1888, he crossed the Atlantic and settled at New Westminster, British Columbia. Immediately afterward he joined N. S. Hoffar, a well known architect, of Vancouver, whose offices were on exactly the same spot where Mr. Eveleigh is located today. This is the present site of the Davis Chambers but at that time a small two-story frame building stood there, serving its purpose with Mr. Hoffar's home on the same lot in the rear. In the employ of Mr. Hoffar, Mr. Eveleigh aided in planning and constructing practically all of the old business blocks on Cordova street, then the principal thoroughfare, his work including also the old courthouse at Cambie and Hastings streets, on which he was superintendent of construction. Four years after his arrival in Vancouver he returned to England, where he spent two years in the further study of his profession, returning to Vancouver at the end of that time with broader knowledge and a wider outlook. In 1895 he joined W. T. Dalton in the organization of the firm of Dalton & Eveleigh, which for the past eighteen years has been one of Vancouver's leading firms of architects, connected through a large and representative patronage with a great deal of the most important building work in the city. They are the architects for the Hewson, Haddon and Bostock estates and for the Provincial Government and they designed and erected the Northern Crown Bank building for this district, all of the old Hudson's Bay Company's buildings, three Masonic temples, Davis Chambers, the Leckie building, the large warehouse owned by Vallance & Leggat, the Alcazar Hotel, St. George's Indian school at Lytton and the Tuberculosis Hospital at Tranquille, near Kamloops, and they are the supervising architects for the new courthouse in Vancouver. Mr. Eveleigh has been a helpful factor in the great



SYDNEY M. EVELEIGH

growth of this business and much of the prestige which the firm enjoys today is due to his ability in his profession, his energy and progressive spirit. His designs show always beauty of line as well as convenience of arrangement and his buildings display the hand of a true artist, conforming closely to the canons of good taste, and yet, being always modern and up-to-date in every particular. He is counted among the leading representatives of his profession in Vancouver, where the gratifying reputation which he enjoys has been built up through many years of earnest work and important accomplishments.

Although Mr. Eveleigh has devoted a great deal of time to his business he has yet never been neglectful of the duties of citizenship and since early days in the city has taken an active part in all movements to advance community growth and development. He was for several years a member of the library board and during this time, in 1901, wrote personally to Andrew Carnegie and secured a subscription of fifty thousand dollars for the building of the Vancouver Carnegie Public Library. He carried on the extensive correspondence necessary during the negotiations and all the checks, issued in the sum of ten thousand dollars each, were made payable to him. He also bought many of the books which formed the nucleus of the extensive reference library now maintained.

In Vancouver Mr. Eveleigh was united in marriage to Miss Florence Southcott, the eldest daughter of James J. Southcott, of Plymouth, England. Mrs. Eveleigh, however, was born in London, Ontario. She and her husband have three children, Evelyn, Isabel and Robert. She is a member of the Woman's Canadian Club and is interested in the work of the Royal Victorian Order of Nurses. Mr. Eveleigh is a conservative in his political beliefs and belongs to the Conservative Club, taking an active interest in public affairs. He is connected fraternally with Mount Hermon Lodge, No. 7, A. F. & A. M., the Royal Arch Chapter, the Lodge of Perfection and the Consistory. He was one of the reorganizers of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and is now past grand master. He holds membership in the Western Club and the Vancouver Automobile Club. Living in Vancouver for a quarter of a century, he has become widely and favorably known in the city not only among business men, where his success and prominence command respect, but among all classes of people, who honor him as one of the greatest individual forces in municipal growth.

JOHN KOSKY.

John Kosky, who follows general farming and stock-raising in Maple Ridge district in the vicinity of Haney, where he owns a hundred and thirty-seven acres of highly improved land, is a native of Finland. His birth occurred on the 9th of January, 1864, his parents being Isaac and Mina Kosky. The mother is still living but the father has passed away.

The boyhood and youth of John Kosky were passed on a farm in his native land, where his attention was largely devoted to the acquirement of an education until he was nineteen. His energies were then directed along agricultural lines, and for three years thereafter he gave his undivided attention to the cultivation of the home farm. At the expiration of that time he resolved to establish a home for himself in America, and with this object in view took passage for the United States. He remained there for six years, during which time he was employed in mines in different sections of the country. British Columbia seeming to offer better opportunities, he next removed to Wellington, this province, where he continued to work in the mines for nine years. Through the practice of diligence and thrift he had managed to accumulate a small capital and this he invested in a hundred and thirty-seven acres of land in Maple Ridge, and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. As the years have passed he has increased the value of his land by the careful tilling of the soil and the addition of many substantial improvements. His fields have been brought to a high state of productivity and

now annually yield abundant harvests, while he still further augments his income by the raising of cattle.

In Finland in the month of December, 1884, Mr. Kosky was married to Sophia Harkola, and to them have been born seven children: Mary, Anna, John, Eli, Liala, Edward and Esther.

Unremitting diligence and ceaseless effort directed toward the achievement of a single purpose is the secret of the success which has come to Mr. Kosky, who is enjoying more than average prosperity in his undertakings. Although he is still leading a life of activity and business enterprise, he has been relieved of many of the duties and responsibilities in connection with the operation of his ranch by his sons, who are industrious young men of progressive ideas and good business methods.

DAVID STEPHENSON.

For more than thirty-two years David Stephenson has been a member of the provincial police department and for some time has filled the position of its chief. A native of England, his birth occurred December 8, 1858. However, he was reared in Missouri, the United States of America, until he was fifteen years of age, when he returned to England. In acquiring his education David Stephenson attended the day school near his father's home until nine years of age, when he began earning his own living. Later, realizing the value of education, he entered the night school in which he pursued his studies until twenty-three years of age. In England in 1878, when nineteen years of age, he joined the Metropolitan police force, with which he served for a year. Deciding to come to British Columbia, he took passage for New York, whence he crossed the continent to San Francisco. He proceeded by boat to Victoria and continued on to Nanaimo, where he arrived in September, 1879. He was not twenty-one years of age until the following December.

Soon after locating here Mr. Stephenson entered the employ of the Vancouver Coal Company, with which he remained for two years. He then became the first and only constable on Vancouver island, doing police work only, his territory extending north from Esquimalt, but he still continued to make Nanaimo his home. He was subsequently appointed warden of the provincial gaol and the next year was made chief of the police constables in which position he has since continued. He has made a most excellent record and has many times been commended by judges of the bench for his thoroughness and efficiency. Without a doubt, his most notable work was in connection with the Featherstone case, which was based on circumstantial evidence. He gathered all of the evidence which was so closely connected link by link that the jury only occupied twenty-five minutes in arriving at a decision. The presiding judge when giving his charge to the jury said, "I have had considerable experience before the bar—not so much on the bench—but in all my time I have never heard a police officer give more intelligent, straightforward and unbiased evidence than did Mr. Stephenson."

Featherstone had formerly been a corporal in the Northwestern Mounted Police. After his conviction and before he was hung he stated to the press that Mr. Stephenson had certainly worked hard against him, but in so doing had been fair in every particular and he thanked Mr. Stephenson personally for the just manner in which he had prepared the case. Mr. Stephenson has worked on many of the most important cases of the province, including the Teregnoli murder case at Northfield about 1893; the Carey Jones case at Wellington; the Michael Watt murder case at Bain Sound, Union Bay in 1910; and the case of the notorious Henry Ferguson, alias Henry Wagner alias the Flying Dutchman at Union Bay, where Ferguson shot and killed one of Mr. Stephenson's constables while committing a burglary in Fraser & Bishop's store at Union Bay on the night of March 4, 1913. He was executed on the 28th of August in the same year. Mr.



DAVID STEPHENSON

Stephenson has never been brought up for any complaint from the public for any one else. In one case he gave evidence in a murder trial. Having heard false evidence on the side of the prosecution, and knowing it to be false, he deemed it his duty to witness for the defence, and the prisoner was acquitted. At the present time he is engaged in the same occupation as he has continued for the past twelve months.

On the 12th of August, 1880, Mr. Stephenson was married to Miss Mary Randall of Nanaimo and unto them have been born three children: Albert Thomas; Nora Mary Randall; and Ethel Mildred. The younger daughter is the wife of John William Glaholm. The son is a machinist by trade but by choice has taken up police work, following his father's example. He is now stationed at Cumberland and is making a success, displaying marked efficiency.

Fraternally Mr. Stephenson is a Mason, having passed the degrees of the Blue Lodge, of which he has six times been master and is now the incumbent of this office in Arrowsmith Lodge, No. 62, A. F. & A. M. of Alberni. He is in every way well adapted to the duties of the position which he holds, being conscientious and faithful in the performance of his various tasks, while his powers of organization and executive ability ably qualify him to intelligently assign and direct the work of those under him.

LEONARD TAIT.

Leonard Tait needs no introduction to the readers of this volume and especially to his fellow townsmen, for he is widely known in Victoria through his activity in business circles and his prominent connection with political interests. He was born at Morriston, in the county of Wellington, Ontario, June 26, 1853, a son of Leonard and Jane (Ord) Tait. He is a descendant of the clan Tait of Scotland and his paternal and maternal ancestors were highlanders and prominent among the Scotch soldiery.

In the public schools of his native town Leonard Tait pursued his early education and afterward attended the normal school at Ottawa, Ontario, for several years. He then took up the profession of teaching, which he followed successfully for ten years in Ontario, after which he came to British Columbia and for fifteen years was a successful teacher of Victoria, imparting clearly and readily the knowledge that he had acquired. He was thus prominently connected with the early educational progress of the city. Since 1907 he has been the manager of the Victoria Transfer Company, which was established in 1888 and incorporated in 1883. During the past six years he has carefully guided its policy and directed its interests in the line of a constantly growing business. To some extent he has invested in Victoria real estate.

In 1873, in Elora, Ontario, Mr. Tait was united in marriage to Miss Agnes Middleton, a daughter of James and Margaret Middleton, who were natives of Aberdeen, Scotland, and representatives of an old Scotch family. Mr. and Mrs. Tait have ten children: James L., who is now manager of the Colonist, a leading newspaper of Victoria; D. S., a practicing attorney of Victoria; G. L., who is a detective in Chicago, Illinois; E. L., a barrister, practicing as junior partner of the firm of McPhillips & Tait; E. S., who is engaged in the practice of dentistry; J. F., a clerk in the office of the department; Harold, attending school; Mary Ann, the wife of J. S. Cunningham; Hazel and Amy, at home. Three of the sons, James, D. S. and E. L., are married.

Mr. Tait is a member of the Victoria Athletic Club, and to the L. O. L. He has also been very active in athletic sports, especially baseball and football. His activity in the latter game has left a great impress upon its development. He is a recognized leader in political circles and for two years was police commissioner of the city of Victoria, while for many years he

has been a justice of the peace for the province of British Columbia. He has been at the head of all the political contests for many years and is regarded as a leader of the conservatives in his city, his opinions carrying weight and influence in all the political councils, yet he is not a politician in the commonly accepted sense of office-seeking, his activity being the result of his belief in party principles and his desire to promote the general welfare.

HENRY RHODES.

Henry Rhodes, conducting business as a land surveyor, with offices in Vancouver, his practice, however, extending over various portions of British Columbia, was born at Victoria on the 28th of February, 1888. He is a son of Harry and Marion (Bagnell) Rhodes, the former of whom was born on the Hawaiian Islands, of English parentage. At the age of twenty-one years he made his way to Victoria and from there went to the Cariboo district, where for a number of years he was engaged in the banking business. Subsequently he returned to British Columbia, settling in Vancouver, where he engaged in the brokerage business until several years ago, when he retired from active business life. He still makes his home in this city, enjoying the fruits of his former toil.

Henry Rhodes was educated in Trinity College school at Port Hope, Ontario, and in 1905 was articled to William A. Bauer, a British Columbia land surveyor of Vancouver. In October, 1909, he passed the required examinations and was granted his official land surveyor papers. He then associated himself with Mr. Bauer in the practice of his profession, the connection being maintained until 1911, when Mr. Rhodes purchased Mr. Bauer's interest and has continued in that line to the present time, following his profession under the name of Henry Rhodes, British Columbia land surveyor. He has done much important work in the province, being called to various sections for professional service, and his ability is widely acknowledged by all who know of his career.

Mr. Rhodes belongs to the Corporation of British Columbia Land Surveyors, which is a technical society. He is very fond of athletics and outdoor sports and to this end he has membership in the Vancouver Lawn Tennis Club, the Burrard Cricket Club, the Vancouver Hockey Club, the British Columbia Golf and Country Club, and the Vancouver Athletic Club. He holds to high professional standards and is continually promoting his efficiency by further study as well as experience.

HON. HENRY ESSON YOUNG, B. A., M. D., C. M., LL. D.

The specific and distinctive office of biography is not to give voice to a man's modest estimate of himself and his accomplishments, but rather to leave the perpetual record establishing his character by the consensus of opinion on the part of his fellowmen. Throughout British Columbia, Hon. Henry Esson Young is spoken of in terms of admiration and respect. His life has been so varied in its activity, so honorable in its purposes, so far-reaching and beneficial in its effects, that it has become an integral part of the history of the province. He has immeasurable influence upon the public life and thought and his activity has been of direct and far-reaching benefit throughout the province, where he is now serving as provincial secretary and minister of education. He was born at English River, Quebec, February 24, 1867, a son of the Rev. Alexander and Ellen (McBain) Young, the former a Presbyterian minister, and a native of Ross-shire, Scotland, and the latter of La Guerre, Quebec. The paternal grandparents were also natives of Scotland and were landowners there, while the great grandparents on the maternal side were natives of Dundee, Scotland. They came

to Canada in 1810, and settled in Dundee, Quebec. Both the grandfather and grandmother of Henry Esson Young of the distaff side were natives of La Guerre, Quebec, and were land owners of that locality. His great grandfather was Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Davidson, who served through the Salisbury campaign of 1814. Rev. Alexander Young came to Canada in 1838, settling in Quebec and subsequently went to Ontario, where he pursued a course of study in the University of Toronto and in Knox college.

Hon. Henry Esson Young, in the acquirement of his education, attended successively Queen's University, from which he was graduated B. A., in 1883; McGill University, where he was graduated with honors in 1888, winning his M. D., C. M. degrees, while in 1911 McGill conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D. He also received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Toronto University in 1907. He took post-graduate work in the University of Pennsylvania followed by eighteen months post-graduate work in England.

Dr. Young located for practice in St. Louis, Missouri, but in 1901 removed to Atlin, British Columbia, and throughout the succeeding years has figured prominently in professional and public circles in this province. He was elected to the provincial legislature for Atlin at the general election of 1903 and was reelected at the general elections of 1907, 1909 and 1912. He was sworn into the council as provincial secretary and minister of education, February 27, 1907, and was reelected by acclamation at the bye election in March, 1907, and reelected at the general election in 1909. As minister of education, he secured the extension of education under popular control throughout the province and introduced free text-books for school children. In fact he brought about the complete reorganization of the educational system and was instrumental in securing the establishment and endowment of the university, the establishment of the normal school in Victoria and of night schools throughout the province. He favored and labored for the establishment of the Royal Institution of Learning of Vancouver and the establishment of physical and military training and of domestic science in the public schools and also of manual training departments. Many forward steps along this line were introduced by him and his efforts have resulted in marked improvement in the school system of the province.

Far-reaching and beneficial as has been his labor as minister of education, he has done equally important work as provincial secretary and at the head of the department, brought about the complete reorganization of the Civil Service. Under his guidance the provision for hospitals and charities was increased from one hundred thousand to four hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars and the most complete and modern hospital for mental diseases in the world has been erected at Coquitlam. He has brought about the reorganization of the public health department and liberal assistance has been given for the prevention of tuberculosis, together with generous aid for physicians and for hospitals in remote parts of the province. Other features of his administration are inspection and sanitation of logging, mining, lumber and railway camps, and health inspection of the public schools of the province. In his official capacity, Dr. Young is not only provincial secretary and minister of education, but his duties also make him the head of the provincial board of health, the printing bureaus, asylums, hospitals, museums, archives, Provincial Home at Kamloops, refuge homes and charities, and the registration of births, deaths and marriages. In all of his official service he has been actuated by a public spirit beyond question and many tangible evidences of his capability and reliability may be mentioned. His political allegiance has always been given to the conservative party and he has long been accounted one of its leaders in the province.

On the 15th of March, 1901, Dr. Young was married to Rosalind Watson, M. A., graduate of McGill University and a daughter of the Rev. James Watson M. A., D. D., a Presbyterian minister and his wife, Mrs. Margaret F. Watson, daughter of the Rev. Adam Lind of Aberdeen, Scotland. Mrs. Young was born in Huntingdon, Quebec, April 16, 1871, and after attending Huntingdon Academy, entered McGill University, which in 1895 conferred upon her the Bachelor of

Arts degree. She also won the gold medal in natural science and in 1901 received the M. A. degree. She was a member of the teaching profession before her marriage, winning the academic diploma, first class in Quebec and the first class in British Columbia. She was for seven years a member of the staff of the Victoria high school and college and was elected an associate member of the Institute of Mining Engineers in 1903, being the only lady member. In 1907 she became a member de la Societe Geographique de France. In 1909 she was made a member of the Canadian Mining Institute. She was a compiler of a geography of British Columbia and has written numerous articles on mining in this province. She is the president of the University Woman's Club of Victoria and is a member of the Alexandra Club of Victoria. A lady of charming personality, she occupies a position of distinction in literary and social circles.

Dr. and Mrs. Young hold membership in the Presbyterian church and in club circles he is known as a popular and prominent member of the Union Club of Victoria, the Pacific Club, The Victoria Golf Club, the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, the University Club of Vancouver and the Arctic Club of Seattle, Washington. He is a man of conspicuous talent, energy and unfailing courtesy, but of great firmness and strength of character. He is recognized as a good debater and his utterances ring with fact and logic. In manner he is affable and of distinguished appearance, a credit to any social or scientific gathering and he is eminent as a man whose grasp of vital public questions enables him to speak with authority upon important issues.

DAVID JAMES THOMAS.

David James Thomas, of Ladysmith, in charge of the estate of James Beck, has been a resident of British Columbia for nearly twenty-six years, during the greater portion of which time he has been identified with agricultural interests. However, he has also been officially recognized and was in 1898 appointed one of Her Majesty's justices of the peace for the province of British Columbia and at present still serves in that capacity, discharging the duties of his office with fairness and impartiality. He is a native of South Wales and was born in Carmarthenshire on the 1st of January, 1854, a son of James and Mary (Rogers) Thomas, both of whom are deceased. The mother was a niece of the Rev. Christmas Evans, in his time a noted revivalist in Wales.

David James Thomas was reared in his native land and educated in schools which were conducted under the auspices of the Church of England at Glyneath, South Wales, which he attended until he was ten years of age. At that tender age he found employment in the mines of that vicinity remaining until he had attained maturity, when he was appointed to the position of signalman on the Taffvale Railroad. His services in this connection covered a period of fifteen years, at the expiration of which time together with his wife and six children he took passage for America. They left their native land in April, 1888, with British Columbia as their destination, arriving here not long after the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. Mr. Thomas had hoped to obtain a position as signalman, but as there was no opening of that kind he took up a farm of forty acres of undeveloped land, which he cleared for cultivation and he also worked in the coal mines. At the end of two years the Vancouver Coal Company opened shaft number five, of which he had charge until it was exhausted. Subsequently he purchased a ranch of a hundred and twelve acres at Oyster Harbor, devoting his whole attention to its cultivation and improvement until 1903, when he assumed the management of the estate of James Beck at South Wellington. His own farm is rented out to good advantage.

At Neath, South Wales, on Christmas day, 1877, Mr. Thomas was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ann Morris, and to them were born eleven children: Margaret, James and John, at home; Mary, the wife of Walter Jones, of Lady-



MRS. DAVID J. THOMAS



smith; David William, who married Miss Agnes Higgins, of Comox; Gomer Rogers, who married Miss Eliza Mickie, of Ladysmith; Levi; Joseph Alfred, Albert Isaac and Annie, at home; and Ernest, who died from injuries received in an accident, March 26, 1913.

In matters of citizenship Mr. Thomas is public-spirited and takes an active interest in public affairs, giving his support to the liberal party. He has served for fifteen years as justice of the peace, having been appointed in 1898 during the reign of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria. Parties coming before him and his court have ever found him just and his decisions have ever been fairly based upon the law, although Mr. Thomas often shows a lenient attitude toward the first offenders and mingles the justice which he dispenses with a kindness of heart that has wrought a beneficial influence upon many who have come before him. Mr. Thomas has great confidence in the efficacy of many of the old fashioned herbs in curing human ailments and has been very successful in using them for this purpose. He is highly respected by his neighbors and fellow townsmen, who know him to be a man of integrity and high principles, and one who has worked diligently in the acquirement of such success as has come to him.

FREDERICK JOHN FULTON.

Frederick John Fulton, holding a position of distinctive precedence as a leading barrister in Kamloops, was born at Northumberland, England, December 8, 1862, and is a son of Alexander and Barbara (Gibson) Fulton. He acquired his early education in the Haversham grammar school and was graduated from Cambridge University in 1883. Leaving school, he studied law and was articled as a solicitor. After taking a thorough course in the legal profession he crossed the Atlantic in August 1887, to begin his independent career in the new world. He settled in Hamilton, Ontario, and there spent two years with the law firm of T. Haslett before coming to British Columbia in August, 1889. In the same year he settled in Kamloops and he has here continued to practice his chosen profession up to the present time.

Since making his residence here Mr. Fulton has taken a very prominent and influential part in public affairs. From 1891 to 1900 he was official administrator and judge of court of revision for the Yale district and in the latter year successfully contested the North Riding district of Yale and was returned to the provincial parliament by a large majority. In 1901 he was appointed Queen's counsel. He was made president of the council without portfolio in November, 1903, and in May of the following year was made provincial secretary and minister of education. He has also served as attorney general and chief commissioner of lands and works. In these high positions he has proven himself equal to the demands made upon his executive force, his broad knowledge, his liberality of view, his talent in statecraft and has won added distinction in the field of public life. He is a man who has faithfully discharged every duty imposed upon him, has met fully the obligations and responsibilities of life and has won for himself an enviable position in professional, social and political circles.

FREDERICK HENRY DEPPE.

Frederick Henry Deppe, proprietor of the real-estate business conducted under the name of F. H. Deppe Realty Company, Ltd., and well known in Victoria as a man of sound business judgment, energy and enterprise, was born in Hanover, Germany, January 22, 1855. He is a son of Charles and Amelia (Stein) Deppe, both natives of Hanover, where the father engaged in the hotel business up to the time of his death, which occurred when he was sixty-four years of

age. The paternal grandfather of the subject of this review was a native of Hanover and served as an officer in the English army. His wife was also born in Germany, as were the maternal grandparents of Frederick H. Deppe. The grandfather was an extensive landowner in his native country and engaged in the timber business there for many years.

Frederick H. Deppe is the second in a family of six children. He acquired his education in the public schools of Hanover and in high school at Holzminden, Germany, an institution which he left at the age of eighteen in order to begin his business career. He entered a general merchandise store in Hanover and remained there for three years, after which, in 1879, he left Germany and, emigrating to the United States, engaged in the hotel business in New York city until 1896. In that year he disposed of his interests and joined the gold rush to Alaska, arriving in Dawson in 1897. There for one year he engaged in prospecting and mining with indifferent success and finally returned to Spokane, where he became connected with the hotel business. At the end of eight months, however, he went to San Francisco, where he engaged in that occupation, continuing in it for two years. At the end of that time he came to Victoria where until 1907 he was connected with the management of the Driard Hotel. During the latter part of this period he acquired eighty square miles of timber land at San Juan Harbor and in 1907 disposed of a considerable portion of his holdings, abandoning the remainder on account of the panic of that year. He spent the year 1908 in travel and in 1909 returned to Victoria, building a summer home on Vashon island, where he lived a retired life for about two and a half years. Upon resuming his activities he formed a partnership with Frederick M. Goode under the firm name of Deppe, Goode & Company, Ltd., and they controlled a large real-estate business, first on Government street and later in the Central building. This partnership was dissolved in October, 1912 and Mr. Deppe then became head of the business which he now operates and which is known as the F. H. Deppe Realty Company, Ltd. The offices of the concern are located on Douglas street, in the Balmoral block, and the company carries on a general real-estate business, specializing in timber properties on Vancouver island, its upbuilding and development being due entirely to Mr. Deppe's energy and enterprise and his practical and conservative methods in its management.

On the 2d of September, 1892, in New York city, Mr. Deppe was united in marriage to Miss Florence Evaline Hillman, a daughter of Louis and Marie Hillman, natives of Quebec. The father engaged in agricultural pursuits up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1906, when he was seventy-eight years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Deppe became the parents of a son, Albert Frederick Henry, who was born in 1894 and whose death occurred when he was three weeks old.

Mr. Deppe is vice president of the Victoria Development Company and is a member of the Progressive Club of his city. He is a life member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, belonging to Port Angeles Lodge, No. 353. He cooperates heartily in all movements for the material, intellectual or moral progress of the community and is recognized as one of the foremost business men of Victoria, his extensive and well managed interests placing him in a prominent position in business circles.

ANTHONY SPRICE.

Romance and achievement strongly intermingle in the life record of Anthony Sprice, whose travels have led him to many parts of the world, where he has studied conditions and garnered experiences which now stand him in good stead. He is well known in Queensborough, where he is now serving as post-master, while he also engages in the real-estate brokerage business and as general



ANTHONY SPRICE

merchant in that district which is inclosed within the city limits of New Westminster. He is located on the easternmost portion of Lulu island.

Born in Dalmatia, southern Austria, January 5, 1872, he is a son of Anthony and Ivana (Ivanowitch) Sprice, both natives of South Dalmatia, a nation distinguished as the only one on the European continent without compulsory military service. Mr. Sprice was reared at home and in his thirteenth year entered upon seafaring life, a connection which he continued for twenty-one years. For eleven years of that period he was a sailor on British bottoms and although he was given a master's license he never commanded a vessel. However, he was serving as first mate of the steamer *Scotia* at the time of his retirement, which was caused by a fall in which he injured his spine. This accident forced him to abandon that vocation. He then served for nine years in the naval service as artillery engineer and for about three years of that time was navigating officer. He also was one of the crew on a scientific and geological expedition to Gibraltar and North Africa and also to South America, where they visited eight stations, and western Africa, where eight stations were visited. For a number of years following his injury Mr. Sprice made his home in London, where he spent some time in newspaper work and also was foreign correspondent. He speaks and writes five different languages. Subsequently he learned ornamental drawing, which stood him in good stead on coming to this country, bringing it into play in his real-estate office. In February, 1907, Mr. Sprice came to British Columbia, locating in Vancouver, where he was variously engaged until coming to New Westminster. He established a mushroom farm on Lulu island, which became one of the big industries of British Columbia, but this he had to discontinue on account of lack of funds. In April, 1911, he established himself in the general merchandising and real-estate business in Queensborough and at the same time was made postmaster.

In 1905 Mr. Sprice married Miss Mary Gelbfuss, of Hanover, Germany, who came to British Columbia on the same vessel as did her husband. Mr. Sprice is highly esteemed in New Westminster, being always ready to support any worthy enterprise. He is one of the well informed men of this city, taking an active interest in all that pertains to the welfare of its people, and is a member of the Progressive Association and the Business Men's Association of New Westminster. He also is secretary of the Queensborough Rate Payers Association. Fraternally he is a member of the Loyal Order of Moose. After an eventful career Mr. Sprice has found in this great western land a home and the opportunity for success and he has become one of the valued residents of his adopted city.

JOHN FERNANDO WINELAND.

John Fernando Wineland, prominently connected with business interests of Vancouver as founder and former president of the J. F. Wineland Building & Engineering Company, Ltd., was born at Lafayette, Indiana, November 7, 1874, and is a son of David and Eliza Wineland, representatives of well known Ohio families. Mr. Wineland of this review acquired his education in the public schools of his native city, and after he laid aside his books went to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he started in the general contracting business as a partner with John H. Jones under the firm name of the Wineland Construction Company. Mr. Jones is president of the Pittsburg-Buffalo Coal Company and is a man of vast wealth. The Wineland Construction Company remained in existence in Pittsburg for eight years and at the end of that time Mr. Wineland moved to Portland, Oregon, where he organized the J. F. Wineland Building & Engineering Company, Ltd. In 1912 he transferred his interests to Vancouver and here his concern is one of the important business enterprises of the city. Mr. Wineland has already several large business blocks under construction and his patronage is

continually increasing as the excellent quality of his work and his upright and honorable business methods become more widely known.

At South Bend, Indiana, on the 1st of June, 1897, Mr. Wineland was united in marriage to Miss Eva Bright, of Niles, Michigan. Mr. Wineland served as a member of Company F., Third Regular State Militia, in Indiana, Colonel Studebaker commanding his regiment. He belongs to a Chicago lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, but beyond this has no fraternal or club relations. Although he has been in Vancouver only one year, his enterprise has already been recognized as an important business factor here, and his integrity, reliability and honorable methods insure his rapid advancement.

WILLIAM GREEN.

Perhaps no one is better known throughout Agassiz and the surrounding district as a successful and prosperous agriculturist than William Green, who operates a farm of forty acres, a model property which he developed from a tract of raw land. Mr. Green has always been identified with general farming, having followed this occupation in Manitoba for thirteen years before coming to British Columbia. His location in this province was made in 1895, in which year he purchased his present place of forty acres. It was at that time undeveloped and covered with brush and timber which Mr. Green cleared, cutting the trees by hand and grubbing up the stumps, the modern method of using explosives not having then been discovered. He built a home upon his property and the necessary barns and outbuildings and set himself with characteristic energy to the work of improvement, making his fields more highly productive every year. The property is now a model farm, fully improved and equipped with all the necessary conveniences and accessories, Mr. Green taking a high place among the successful agriculturists of his community.

On the 16th of March, 1891, Mr. Green was united in marriage to Miss Melinda Reddaway, of Manitoba, and they have become the parents of four children, Arthur William, George John, Eva Lillian and Harold Clayton. Mr. Green gives his allegiance to the liberal party and is at present secretary of the school board. For the past twelve years he has been a member of the town council, acting as commissioner of the ditching system, in which office he has done able and remarkably effective work. No measure for the general good seeks his aid in vain and his labors have been a cooperant factor in many movements of value to the community—a force in its past development and an active element in its present wealth and greatness.

CHARLES E. LONDON.

One of the many beautiful farms in the vicinity of Steveston is that of Charles E. London, which is situated on the Dyke road. For more than thirty years he has been industriously engaged in the development of this property, having transformed it from practically a wild state into one of the most attractive and valuable holdings in the vicinity. He is a native of Ontario, having been born in Brant county on the 3d of February, 1861, his parents being John and Nancy (Ayres) London.

Charles E. London was reared at home in very much the same manner as other farmer lads of that vicinity, obtaining his education in the common schools. After laying aside his text-books, he assisted his father in the cultivation of the home place until he was a youth of seventeen years. He then left the parental roof and started out to make his own way in the world, and believing in the greater opportunities of the west, decided to come to British Columbia. Desiring to see



CHARLES E. LONDON

as much of the country as possible he made the journey by way of California, in which state he remained for a year, following various vocations. In 1880, he came to Chilliwack, whence he removed the same year to Lulu island. Mr. London's arrival here preceded the great influx of settlers, which followed a few years later, as it was prior to the building of the transcontinental railroads, and naturally the country was largely unexplored and was little more than a wilderness. There were only three or four families on the island, and although very little had been done in the way of improvement and the probabilities were that it would be many years before the comforts of civilization reached them, he liked the country and decided to cast his lot with the pioneers. He acquired two hundred acres of land, and after placing thereon a few crude improvements, began preparing his soil for cultivation. For years the results of his toil were hardly noticeable and his efforts were poorly rewarded. Despite these obstacles and discouragements, however, he persistently pursued his course until he ultimately won success. Today he takes much pride in his beautiful homestead, without doubt finding his greatest satisfaction in the fact that it has been won through his individual effort. An attractive residence, large modern barns and substantial outbuildings no less than the well tilled fields are evidence of the capable management and efficient supervision which have characterized the undertakings of Mr. London. The land at the time it came into his possession was valued at ten dollars per acre, but today it would bring fifteen hundred, being considered one of the best holdings on the island. He has endured many hardships and privations, but time has mellowed his memory of these struggles, while his ultimate victory and prosperity brought him a satisfaction which fully compensates for his early efforts and made them well worth while.

For his wife and helpmate Mr. London chose Miss Henrietta Dalzell, a daughter of Joseph and Greerson Dalzell, and to them have been born five children: Edwin, a resident of Winnipeg, who married Miss Winnie McCulloch; Louis Alexander, a youth of seventeen, who is assisting his father with the farm; Lucy May, who has passed the thirteenth anniversary of her birth; May Margaret, who is eleven years of age; and Florence Henrietta, who is anticipating her ninth birthday. The three last named are all living at home and attending school. Mr. London is highly regarded in Steveston and has many friends among his neighbors and fellow townsmen, who through the long period of his residence have had ample opportunity to fully test the worth of his character and have found him to be a man of estimable qualities.

JOHN PRYCE MORRIS.

John Pryce Morris is well known in business circles of Victoria as a far-sighted, resourceful and energetic man and has been carried forward by the force of his ability and personality into important relations with business life, controlling today extensive interests as a member of the Morris & Edwards Building & Investment Company. He was born in Liverpool, England, June 10, 1877, and is a son of John and Annie Morris, the former at present high sheriff of Merionethshire, Wales. He was for twenty-five years connected with the building business in Liverpool, operating under the style of John Morris & Company, and he still owns several hundred houses in that city, although he has retired from active business life. He has always taken an active part in public affairs and in addition to the office which he now holds was for eleven years alderman of the city of Liverpool.

John P. Morris acquired his early education in the public schools of his native city and afterward attended Liverpool Institute. He supplemented this by a course in Liverpool College, from which he was graduated in 1892, and after laying aside his books he engaged in the building business with his father under the firm name of John Morris & Company. After about nine years Mr.

Morris of this review severed his connection with this concern and came to British Columbia, arriving in Vancouver in 1901. Here he resumed his former occupation, starting in the building business under the name of J. Pryce Morris & Company and remaining there until 1909, when he came to Victoria. Under his former title he was in business here alone for about one year and then, in the spring of 1911, entered into partnership with I. C. Edwards, a local architect, and the Morris & Edwards Building & Investment Company was formed. They build homes by contract or upon the easy payment plan and have already secured a large and representative patronage, connecting them with a number of important building operations. Mr. Morris has been a helpful factor in the growth of the concern, because he understands the building business in principle and detail, having had long experience in it, and because he possesses the energy, determination and enterprise necessary for success in any business field.

On July 4, 1910, in Vancouver, Mr. Morris was united in marriage to Miss Aurelia Boothe, a daughter of James Boothe, a pioneer in Manitoba, who broke the first trails from Ontario to Winnipeg. He was at that time eighteen years of age and is now seventy-five, making his home in Vancouver. Mr. Morris is a member of the Masonic lodge and president of the Welsh Society of Victoria. He gives his political allegiance to the conservative party and is a devout member of the Methodist church. He always keeps well informed on questions and issues of the day and in matters relating to public affairs takes a progressive stand, manifest in cooperation in many movements for the public good. In business circles his ability is recognized and respected and he holds the confidence and regard of his associates by reason of his fair and honorable methods of dealing.

THOMAS REGINALD ROBERTSON.

Thomas Reginald Robertson, filling the position of city solicitor with offices in the city hall, of Victoria, is thoroughly well qualified for the responsibilities of his position, having carefully prepared for law practice, while in the discharge of his duties he is most thorough and painstaking. He was born August 29, 1868, at Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, and is the only child of George and Laleah (Ritchie) Robertson, both of whom were natives of Nova Scotia. The father was a barrister of Annapolis Royal, and his death occurred in 1870, when he was but twenty-nine years of age, resulting from a railroad accident. His wife still survives and now makes her home in Dover, England. The former was a son of the Rev. James Robertson, LL. D., of Aberdeen University, who was born at Strathan, Perthshire, Scotland, and with his wife, who was a native of England, emigrated to Newfoundland. Later he settled in Nova Scotia and became rector of the parish of Bridgetown and later of Wilmot, Nova Scotia. He was prominently identified with religious and educational movements in the east. The maternal grandfather of Thomas R. Robertson was the Rev. James J. Ritchie, M. A., who was a native of Nova Scotia and became rector of the parish of Annapolis Royal. He was a representative of a family prominently identified with public affairs in that province and which furnished several distinguished representatives to the legal profession.

Thomas R. Robertson was educated in the public schools of Annapolis Royal and in the Annapolis County Academy prior to entering Dalhousie College in 1884. He took Munro bursaries (junior and senior), and was graduated B. A. in 1888, being the Avery prize man for that year. He later pursued a law course in Dalhousie Law School, winning the LL. B. degree in 1890. He was articled as a law student with J. J. Ritchie, an uncle, who is now Justice Ritchie, of the supreme court of Nova Scotia. He was admitted to the bar November 10, 1890, and entered upon active practice at Kentville, Nova Scotia, as junior member of the firm of Webster & Robertson. Subsequent changes in the partnership led to

the adoption of the firm style of Shaffner & Robertson. On the 1st of January, 1902, Mr. Robertson removed to Halifax and became a member of the firm of Borden, Ritchie & Chisholm. When Mr. Borden took up his permanent residence in Ottawa the firm was reorganized under the name of Ritchie & Robertson. From the outset of his professional career Mr. Robertson has enjoyed a substantial measure of success. He has always prepared his cases thoroughly and is therefore well equipped to meet the opposition that arises in the work of the courts. He was appointed king's counsel of Nova Scotia January 1, 1911, and for two years he was a lecturer in Dalhousie Law School. Mr. Robertson came to Victoria to accept the office of city solicitor on the 1st of April, 1912, and is now acceptably filling that position. His political allegiance is given to the conservative party but he never allows politics to interfere with the faithful, prompt and conscientious performance of his duties.

On the 17th of October, 1897, Mr. Robertson was united in marriage to Miss Annie Lovett, a daughter of Henry and Annie (Johnston) Lovett, the former being registrar of probate of Kings county, Nova Scotia, while the mother was a niece of the Hon. J. W. Johnston, who was for many years premier of Nova Scotia. Mr. and Mrs. Robertson have one child, James Ritchie, born April 17, 1900. Mr. Robertson is affable and of pleasing personality and wherever he goes wins a circle of friends that is indicative of the high regard in which he is uniformly held, a record that can be gained only through sterling worth.

WILLIAM HENDERSON.

William Henderson, a highly respected and leading citizen of Victoria, in which city he has made his home for the past sixteen years, has to his credit a record of forty-one years' service as resident architect of the public works department and also acts as superintendent of telegraphs in British Columbia. His birth occurred in Dundee, Scotland, on the 26th of February, 1837, his parents being George and Christina (Cooper) Henderson, natives of Aberdeenshire, Scotland. The father was for many years engaged in business as a building contractor and in the later years of his life served as town surveyor for Peterhead, Aberdeenshire. He passed away in his eighty-sixth year, having long survived his wife, who was called to her final rest when but thirty-four years of age. William Henderson of this review is the eldest and only surviving member of a family of six children. The paternal grandfather of our subject was a native of Aberdeenshire and was also a building contractor by trade. He died at the age of eighty-six years, while his wife, likewise born in Aberdeenshire, passed away when eighty-seven years old. The maternal grandfather, a shoemaker by trade, was a native of Aberdeenshire and married a lady who was also born there.

William Henderson obtained his education in the Lonmay parish school of Aberdeenshire but put aside his text-books when still quite young in order to learn the stone mason's trade, at which he worked for ten years. In 1857 he emigrated to Canada, locating in Montreal, where he followed his trade until the latter part of 1861. At that time he returned to Scotland and for ten years was engaged in the contracting and building business in his native country. In 1872 he again came to Canada and, locating in Ottawa, Ontario, entered the Dominion government public works department. In 1879 he was transferred to the North West Territories in the same department. Eighteen years later he was transferred to British Columbia, locating in Victoria, where he has since remained as resident architect of public works and superintendent of telegraphs in this province. His connection with the department extends over a period of forty-one years—a fact which is ample evidence of his highly satisfactory and most efficient service.

On the 21st of July, 1862, at Aberdeen, Scotland, Mr. Henderson was joined in wedlock to Miss Mary Jane Smith, a daughter of Alexander and Mary (Robertson) Smith. The father, a native of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, emigrated to Canada in 1858 and located at Billings Bridge, Ontario, where he was engaged in the carriage building business for many years. Subsequently he removed to Saskatchewan and in that province devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits until 1894. Later he returned to Ottawa, Ontario, where he passed away in his ninetieth year. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson became the parents of three sons and three daughters, the surviving children being as follows: Stuart Alexander, who was born on the 19th of September, 1863, and is now practicing law in Victoria, British Columbia; Gordon Smith, whose birth occurred on the 8th of July, 1866, and who is a practicing attorney of Ottawa; and Mary Jane, born December 23, 1870, who is the wife of Samuel Mikkleson and resides in Seattle, Washington. Mrs. Mary Jane Henderson, the wife and mother, was called to her final rest in 1904, when sixty-three years of age. The family residence is at No. 2150 Oak Bay avenue in Victoria.

While a resident of Ottawa, Mr. Henderson served as alderman of the city during the years 1877 and 1878. In 1906 and 1907 he represented the Oak Bay municipality as councilman and during the years 1908, 1909 and 1910 served as reeve of that municipality. In the Masonic fraternity he has become well known, belonging to the following organizations: Victoria, Columbia Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., of Victoria; Vancouver, Quadra, No. 2, A. F. & A. M., of Victoria, of which he is an honorary member; Qu'Appelle Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan, of which he is an honorary member; Wascana Lodge, No. 2, A. F. & A. M., of Regina, Saskatchewan, of which he is a life member; Columbia Chapter, No. 120, G. R. S., R. A. M., of Victoria; Wascana Chapter, No. 120, G. R. C., R. A. M., of Regina, of which he is an honorary member; and Western Gate Preceptory of Victoria. He is now grand master of the grand lodge of Masons in British Columbia. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in St. Columbia Presbyterian church of Oak Bay, Victoria, in which he serves as an elder, clerk of session and chairman of the board of managers. Mr. Henderson is of distinguished and dignified appearance, robust and very active for a man of his years. He derives much pleasure from his simple home life, is very fond of horses and domestic pets and also carries on horticultural pursuits and gardening in an unpretentious way. He is highly respected and admired and his record in public life, as well as his efforts in behalf of all movements tending towards the moral uplift of the community, places him in the foremost rank of Victoria's estimable citizens.

HON. JOHN HAMILTON GRAY, D. C. L.

Hon. John Hamilton Gray, who died in Victoria June 5, 1889, in the thirteenth year of his distinguished service as justice of the supreme court of British Columbia, was known in this province and in New Brunswick, where he long resided, as a man of commanding ability, force, energy and capacity and a public spirit which he made the basis of unusual work in the public service. His life brought to him distinction at the bar, prominence on the bench and honor in politics and his death deprived British Columbia of one of her leading and foremost citizens.

Judge Gray was born at St. George, Bermudas, in 1814, and was descended from an old English family. He was the grandson of Joseph Gray, a United Empire Loyalist of Boston, Massachusetts, who settled in Halifax at the termination of the American revolution. Mr. Gray's father, William Gray, was for many years Her Majesty's consul in Virginia.

Hon. John Hamilton Gray acquired his education at King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia, from which he was graduated A. B. in 1833. He afterward studied law and was called to the bar of New Brunswick in 1837, beginning immediately



HON. JOHN H. GRAY

the practice of his profession and meeting with constantly increasing success. He was created queen's counsel in 1853 and three years later received the degree of D. C. L. from the University of New Brunswick. His ability gained widespread recognition and his prominence resulted in his being carried forward into important relations with public life, for he was essentially progressive in matters of citizenship and a liberal-minded and keen-sighted politician. From 1851 to 1854 he served as a member of the executive council of New Brunswick and again from 1856 to 1857. In the former year he was appointed attorney general of the province, serving one year, and in 1866 he was made speaker of the house, serving from that time until the Union. Other public honors and distinctions came to him during this period of his career. In 1854 he served as chairman of a commission for inquiring into the affairs of King's College, Fredricton, and for popularizing that institution, and in the following year was given a special patent of rank and precedence from her majesty as an ex-councillor, carrying the title of Honorable. In 1857 he had the honor of being appointed umpire between Great Britain and the United States under the treaty of Washington and for his services received the approval and thanks of Her Majesty's government through Lord John Russell, then secretary of foreign affairs. In 1860 he was appointed Her Majesty's commissioner under the great seal to settle, in conjunction with Hon. Mr. Howe and Hon. Mr. Ritchie, the tenant rights in Prince Edward Island, and four years later became identified with the Charlottetown Confederation Conference, serving in the same year in the conference at Quebec. He was chairman of the committee of supply in the house of commons in 1867-68 and during the same year was appointed arbitrator for the Dominion under the one hundred and forty-second section of the British North American act. Judge Gray made a distinguished record in the New Brunswick legislature, for his statesmanship was of a high order and was supplemented by ability, force and power of personality. He initiated and carried forward a great deal of important legislation, championing many measures of vital benefit to the province. He introduced and carried through the New Brunswick parliament an act giving committees of the legislature judicial powers in investigations in relation to public offices and public works, an act authorizing magisterial investigation in cases of fire without preliminary complaint on oath and an act enabling parties sustaining damage by the negligence or default of the commissioners of government railways to maintain an action against the government. He was an ardent supporter of all measures to promote railway construction and a constant advocate of the Inter-colonial Railway scheme and the union of the provinces. Much legislation of the most vital importance to the welfare and advancement of New Brunswick bears the stamp of his name, which during the period of his activity there swelled the list of the able public men of the province. When he left New Brunswick and came to British Columbia he immediately took the position here to which his ability and accomplishments entitled him. In 1876 he was appointed to the vacant justiceship of the supreme court of British Columbia, serving in that position until his death, which occurred June 5, 1889. During the last year of his life he was appointed a member of the commission that went to Washington in order to arbitrate the Behring Sea difficulties then pending. In the high office which he held for thirteen years in British Columbia he proved a wise and capable incumbent, clear sighted, broad minded and progressive and actuated always by a sense of his personal responsibility to the people of the province. Death cut short his able service in 1889 and his loss has proven an irreparable loss to the province.

In 1845, in Dublin, Ireland, Judge Gray was united in marriage to the eldest daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Ormond, of Her Majesty's Thirtieth Regiment of Foot. Judge Gray was an author of some reputation, having written several interesting and learned essays and articles, principal among them being the History of the Canadian Confederation. In New Brunswick he was lieutenant colonel commanding the Queen's New Brunswick Rangers, vice president of the Dominion Rifle Association and for many years president of the St. George Society of St. John. He was a stanch conservative in his political beliefs and advocated the

party's doctrines upon all occasions, believing them to be conducive to the permanent welfare of the community.' He sought always the public good before personal benefit and in so doing won distinction and honor and a position among the men of British Columbia who aided in building up and developing the province.

MELBOURNE RAYNOR, M. D.

Dr. Melbourne Raynor, a well known physician and surgeon of Victoria, has been successfully engaged in the general practice of medicine in this province for the past seven years. His birth occurred in Prince Edward county, Ontario, on the 11th of November, 1879, his parents being George and Edna Raynor, the former a prominent agriculturist of that county. Dr. Raynor acquired his early education in the public schools of his native county and subsequently pursued a course of study in the Agricultural College at Guelph, Ontario, being graduated from that institution with the degree of B. S. A. in 1900. He then began the study of medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the University of Illinois in Chicago and was graduated therefrom with the degree of M. D. in 1905. In the fall of 1906 he began the practice of his profession at Bella Bella, British Columbia, and at the end of seven months opened an office at Clayoquot, this province, there remaining until May, 1910. In that month he came to Victoria and this city has since remained the scene of his professional labors. His practice has steadily grown in volume and importance as he has demonstrated his skill and ability in coping with the complex problems that continually confront the physician in his efforts to restore health and prolong life.

On the 21st of June, 1906, at Cleveland, Ohio, Dr. Raynor was united in marriage to Miss Leona Humphreys, her father being S. A. Humphreys, a carpenter by trade and a veteran of the Civil war. They now have three children: Edna May, Howard Humphreys and Everett Freeman. Politically Dr. Raynor is a stanch liberal while his religious faith is that of the Methodist church. He likewise belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Masons, being identified with the latter fraternity as a member of Camosun Lodge at Victoria. Although still a young man, he has already attained an enviable position in professional as well as social circles of Victoria.

WALTER HEPBURN.

Walter Hepburn, contractor and builder, belongs to that class of men whose strength of character and laudable ambition have constituted the foundation upon which they have builded their success. He started out in life as a carpenter's apprentice in 1876 and since 1894 has been numbered among the contractors and builders of Vancouver, in which connection he has gradually worked his way upward until he is now accorded a liberal patronage. A native of Robinson, Quebec, he was born November 16, 1857, a son of James and Jean Hepburn, the former a merchant of Glasgow, Scotland, in early life. At the usual age the son entered the public schools, passing through consecutive grades until he became a high-school student. He entered upon an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade in Robinson, Quebec, in 1876, thoroughly acquainting himself with the business in principle and detail. The year 1882 witnessed his removal to the west and for two years thereafter he followed his trade of carpenter and builder in Manitoba. In 1884, however, he returned to the east and engaged in the contracting and building business at Port Arthur, Ontario. While there he also superintended some construction work for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The year 1894 witnessed his arrival in Vancouver, where he has since engaged in contracting and building, many substantial structures in



WALTER HEPBURN

the city standing as monuments to his skill and ability in that direction. Of those in his employ he demands thorough workmanship and his services fully and adequately meet the demands of his patrons. Aside from his contracting business he is a director in a number of companies.

On the 26th of March, 1900, at Chapleau, Ontario, Mr. Hepburn was united in marriage to Miss Josephine Elizabeth Lockwood, a daughter of Joseph K. and Ann (LeBoutilier) Lockwood. Mr. and Mrs. Hepburn have two children, Robert W. E. and Josephine Lockwood. The family attend the Anglican church and Mr. Hepburn belongs also to the Terminal City Club and to Mount Hermon Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Vancouver. In politics he is a liberal and at the present writing is one of Vancouver's aldermen, in which position he served in 1907, 1908, 1910, 1912 and again in 1913. His military service has been with the Fifty-eighth Battalion of Quebec and with the Ninety-sixth Algoma Rifles, which command volunteered for service in the Northwest rebellion in 1885 but his company was not taken. He manifests a progressive citizenship in all public connections and his aid and support can be counted upon to further any measures for the general good.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER MACDONALD, K. C.

Devotedly attached to his profession, systematic and methodical in habit, sober and discreet in judgment, calm in temper, diligent in research, conscientious in the discharge of every duty, courteous and kind in demeanor and inflexibly just on all occasions, these qualities have enabled William Alexander Macdonald to take first rank among the barristers of British Columbia. He has become recognized as a leader in both legal and political circles but has always regarded the practice of law as his real life work. An excellent presence, an earnest manner, marked strength of character, a thorough grasp of the law and the ability to accurately apply its principles make him a most effective and successful barrister. William Alexander Macdonald was born in St. Catharines, Ontario, June 17, 1860, a son of Frederick William and Eliza Clara Macdonald. The father was for thirty years an eminent barrister and master in chancery in St. Catharines. The son acquired his early education in the public schools and afterward attended the Collegiate Institute at St. Catharines, subsequent to which time he entered his father's office and took up the study of law, being called to the bar of Osgoode Hall, Ontario, in 1882. The opportunities of Manitoba, attracted him and, succumbing to the lure of the west, he made his way to Brandon, where he entered upon the practice of his profession, remaining there for fifteen years, or until the latter part of 1896, during which period he acted as the first counsel in the first jury trial held in the western district of Manitoba. On the 1st of January, 1897, he became a resident of British Columbia, settling in Nelson, where he remained until 1909 and was accorded an extensive clientage. In the latter year he removed to Vancouver, where he has continued in the active practice of his profession. For two years he was a member of the firm of Cowan, Macdonald & Parkes, which later became Macdonald, Parkes & Anderson, his associates being R. B. Parkes and W. G. Anderson. A contemporary biographer has written of him:

"He has throughout his professional career made consecutive advancement, as he had demonstrated his ability to cope with the intricate problems of jurisprudence. His knowledge of the law in all its departments is exact and comprehensive and in the trial of a case he prepares himself with great thoroughness and presents his case in clear, forcible, logical manner, so that he never fails to make an impress upon the minds of the court or the jury, and seldom fails to gain the verdict desired. His devotion to his clients' interests is proverbial and yet he never forgets that he owes a higher allegiance to the majesty of the law."

It has ever been characteristic of Mr. Macdonald that he has prepared his cases with great thoroughness and care, displaying a mastery of the intricate legal problems presented for solution.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Macdonald has taken a deep interest in political questions and issues and is a recognized leader in the ranks of the conservative party. In the general election of 1888 he contested North Brandon with the Hon. Clifford Sifton, afterward Canadian minister of the interior. In 1892 he contested the city of Brandon against the Hon. James A. Stuart, was elected and during his legislative term was leader of the opposition. He was largely instrumental in securing the passage of the workmen's compensation act, giving workingmen the right of action against their employers for injuries sustained in their service. In the general election of 1896 he was a contestant for a seat in the House of Commons but was defeated by D'Alton McCarthy on the school question. He retired from active politics following his removal to Nelson but keeps well informed on the issues and questions of the day, ever supporting his position by intelligent argument that indicates deep research and thorough understanding. He now concentrates his energies upon his professional duties and has ever been accorded prominence in professional circles at Brandon, at Nelson and in Vancouver. He was president of the Nelson Bar Association and in 1892 was appointed queen's counsel.

In 1884 Mr. Macdonald was united in marriage to Miss Mary Elizabeth Gamble, a native of Dunnville, Ontario, and they have four children, Flora, Helen, Greta and Bruce. The attractive hospitality of their home makes it a favorable resort with their many friends. Mr. Macdonald is interested in the social, educational and moral progress of the city, has long been actively connected with athletic interests and for years was president of the Manitoba Lacrosse Association and also president of the Nelson Lacrosse and Hockey Association. He is president and one of the organizers of the Vancouver Curling Club and a member of the Shaughnessy Heights and Jericho Country Clubs. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, to the Vancouver Club and to the Anglican church—associations which indicate much of the nature of his interests and the rules which govern his conduct. Vancouver numbers him among her leading residents and honors him for what he has accomplished not only in his own behalf but as a factor in the substantial upbuilding and improvement of the community along those lines which lead to a higher and more advanced civilization.

HECTOR ROSS McLEAN FERGUSON.

The real builders and promoters of any community are largely the men who came into the region when it was yet undeveloped and utilized its natural resources, transforming wild land into rich and productive fields. Hector Ross McLean Ferguson, or as he is generally known in British Columbia, Hector Ferguson, may, therefore, be termed one of the builders of the province, for no one can carry investigation far into its pioneer history without learning of the part which he took in promoting early farming development. He came from Oregon to Victoria in 1878 and his life since that time has, with the exception of the first two weeks been spent in Chilliwack and has been passed on his farm, overlooking the Fraser river and adjoining Port Haney. His interests extend into many fields and include activity in business and agricultural pursuits and in municipal affairs. He is today one of the substantial landowners, progressive farmers and most public-spirited citizens of Port Haney and he owes his prosperity and progress entirely to his own well directed labors and unfaltering determination.

Mr. Ferguson was born on a farm near New Aberdeen, a village which once existed five miles from Berlin, in Waterloo county, Ontario, on the 11th of November, 1854, and is a son of Archibald and Elizabeth (McLean) Ferguson, both of Scotch ancestry. The father was the youngest of seventeen children born



HECTOR R. M. FERGUSON

to Archibald Ferguson, a successful builder in Glasgow, Scotland, who went to that city from Perthshire in the Highlands. Three of his brothers served in the Thirteenth Hussars, the Seventeenth Lancers and the Forty-second Highlanders during the East India wars, and all made creditable military records. On the maternal side Mr. Ferguson is a grandson of Captain McLean, of the Forty-second or Forty-sixth Highlanders, who fought under Abercrombie on the Nile and under Moore and Wellington in Spain. Archibald Ferguson, father of the subject of this review, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1812, of Highland Scotch ancestry, and for many years conducted a large mercantile establishment in his native city. He moved to Canada in the year 1848 and there resided until his death. His wife was born at Tain, Ross-shire, Scotland, and was the eldest daughter of Captain Hector McLean, of the Forty-second Highlanders.

Hector Ferguson remained in his native community until he was nineteen years of age and then, like many other young Canadians, went to the United States, working his way gradually westward until he reached Oregon. From there he came to British Columbia, landing in Victoria early in April, 1878, among the pioneers in that part of the province. Soon after he landed he went to have his photograph taken to send home to his parents and while this was being done he asked the photographer for information about the mainland and was told that his place of settlement depended a great deal upon what his inclinations were. If he were religiously inclined he should go to Chilliwack and if he wished to mingle in municipal politics Langley offered the best opportunities, and if he was fond of dancing Maple Ridge should be his destination. On his way up from Oregon he had made the acquaintance of a young man, Mr. Danbrook, who was on his way to Chilliwack, and who invited Mr. Ferguson to accompany him on the journey. Mr. Ferguson, therefore, decided in favor of Chilliwack and the two young men made their way up the Fraser. During the journey the boat ran onto the bank at the place where Port Haney now stands to land freight during which Mr. Ferguson overheard Mr. Haney tell Mr. Danbrook to tell the subject of this sketch that if he could not find work at Chilliwack to come back there. However, he pushed onward to the latter village, reaching it in the evening and staying with Isaac Kipp for the night. The next day being Sunday, he attended public worship in the little Methodist church, where he first met A. C. Wells and his daughter, Mrs. William Townsley, the wife of Captain William Townsley, secretary of the British Columbia Mutual Insurance Company. Mr. Ferguson obtained employment as a farm laborer under Mr. Ashwell, but after working for two weeks returned to Maple Ridge, where he obtained quarters at the Crown Hotel, then kept by the late Sergeant J. W. McKenney and his wife. Here he took contract to clear land for the late J. W. Howison and for him cleared twelve acres of the farm which one and a half years later, in February, 1880, was wiped out in the great landslide during which thirty acres of fine land about one hundred feet above the Fraser river suddenly slipped into the water, which at that point was from seventy-five to one hundred feet deep. At the time of the accident Mr. Ferguson was working with Mr. Haney, after whom Port Haney was later named, and, running out of the woods, they beheld the entire opposite bank of the river swept clear, the water rushing back into the river bed and making a fall over a mile in length.

In July, 1878, Mr. Ferguson purchased his first tract of land, buying lot 403, near Port Haney, and he considers that the proudest moment of his life was when he stood for the first time in the door of the little shack which stood on a cleared space of a quarter of an acre. At that time he knew little of the hardships connected with the clearing of a timber farm in British Columbia and, being young, ambitious and energetic, set to work with a will. On the morning of the 7th of May, 1879, he first took hold of his own plow handles and his neighbor, David McMartin, who lived in the manse on the old Derby townsite across the river, remarked: "You will tell your children by and by that you on this day turned the first furrow on your farm." Mr. Ferguson often afterward did tell his children of this and many other experiences of pioneer life, but his old neighbor

who had made the remark to him never lived to see the prophecy fulfilled, for some years later he took his own life while freighting on the Cariboo road. Mr. Ferguson added to his original property from time to time and upon this excellent farm lived for more than thirty-five years, taking an active and useful part in the work of development which transformed the region. He learned pioneer life by personal contact and gives as the requisites for the successful pioneer good health, good climate, good land, a convenient market, a good wife, and, last but not least, charity toward your neighbor. When Mr. Ferguson landed at Maple Ridge he found already established there a little colony of old pioneers, consisting of Sergeant and Mrs. McKenney, Justice Howison, John McIvor, Mr. and Mrs. William Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Baker, Mr. and Mrs. R. Robertson, Mr. Stewart and Mr. Reynolds. The gentlemen of this party were either retired Hudson's Bay employes or retired miners, with the exception of Mr. McKenney, who had served on the Royal Engineer Corps. After the confederation another colony of pioneers arrived in Port Haney and these were immediately given the name of North American Chinamen because they cut prices and cheapened labor. The last of the original band of pioneers crossed the Great Divide a short time ago when John McIvor passed away. Mr. Ferguson has many interesting reminiscences of early times in British Columbia and in a short autobiography has this to say concerning conditions in this province: "While the privations of the pioneer in British Columbia were never so acute as in the eastern provinces, yet their failures were more frequent. Wages were better and when a man found the wolf coming near the shack he simply gave up and went out to work. I myself in my capacity as reeve or councilor met many pathetic cases—young couples who would start out in life on a timber farm full of buoyancy and hope for the future. In a few years the husband would call upon me for advice as to where a few hundred dollars could be borrowed just until he could get a start and I knew that this was the beginning of the end, for when the mortgage fell due the place was in nine cases out of ten abandoned. Nor have I ever known a pioneer who has once failed ever to make a success in a second trial. Fifteen or twenty years' struggle in the woods simply takes all the ambition out of a man or woman. But, while money was scarce and luxuries were few in pioneer times, life was full of bright spots and Maple Ridge long held a reputation for its merry dances—not the mawkish, waddling things called dances today but the regular old hoe-down and reels, after which a man after seating his partner would walk over to the door and open up his vest in order to dry his shirt, which would be dripping with perspiration." Mr. Ferguson took part in all of these amusements and in the work of pioneering, which gradually transformed Maple Ridge from a backwoods community into a prosperous district with thriving villages. He is familiar with the history of this locality and is able to correct the record which states that Port Haney was named after Mr. Haney the civil engineer, who served on the railroad survey. Instead the village takes its name from Thomas Haney, who sold eighty acres of the present townsite to a Mr. Horsey, of Kingston, Ontario, who laid it out into town lots. Mr. Haney the engineer did not come to this part of British Columbia until a year or two afterward and he found the townsite platted and the work of development begun. The first town in British Columbia was Derby, which contained in those early times a church, a manse, a jail and barracks, these buildings being still standing when Mr. Ferguson came to the province.

Since very early times Mr. Ferguson has been active and prominent in public affairs, of which he got his first experience when he attended a court of revision held in the old schoolhouse at Maple Ridge. Mr. McKenney was then reeve of the municipality and R. Robertson came all the way from what is now Whonock by boat to appeal against an increase of twenty-five dollars in his tax assessment. The assessor showed that Mr. Robertson had cleared about half an acre more land since the last assessment and justified the increase in this way. Mr. Ferguson thought that this gave very little encouragement to the men who were

clearing land and he made it the basis of his campaign for the office of councilor, to which in 1879 he was elected. Immediately after taking office he began working to exempt improvements from taxation and finally carried forward this work to successful completion and had the satisfaction of seeing Maple Ridge the first municipality in British Columbia to abolish the taxation of improvements. He continued in the office of councilor and reeve of Maple Ridge for twenty years and he has held various other important public positions, including those of police magistrate, which he held for two and a half years, and justice of the peace, which he has filled acceptably since 1882. He has been assessor, collector, school trustee, a member of the board of directors of the Public Library, president and secretary of the Maple Ridge Agricultural Association and once president of the Maple Ridge Board of Trade and he has been always among the leaders in any work of improvement and advancement. He is president of the Port Haney Liberal Association and is an independent liberal in his political views. His political economic views are that everyone should be allowed to acquire all the real and personal property which his ability makes possible and all the honor and distinction to which his merit entitles him. He believes that property should be held in trust for the state all to lapse to the state at the time of death with the exception of the amount required to educate and support his or her dependents. A firm believer in woman's suffrage and the absolute prohibition of the manufacture of spirituous liquor as a beverage, he believes that the great events, politically and commercially, of the future will be on the Pacific Ocean. It is his idea that the western Canadian seaports on account of their proximity to the orient will be the center of the struggle and that it behooves every Canadian to cast party aside if necessary to insure that the foundation of our country is laid of white brick and cemented with Canadian-British loyalty.

On the 11th of August, 1880, in New Westminster, Mr. Ferguson was united in marriage to Miss Mary Lavinia Stephens, a daughter of Joseph and Matilda Stephens, of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson have the following children: Archibald Lawrence; Mary Lavinia, who married C. F. McDonald; Hector McLean, who married Ruth Rollie; James Stephens; Isabella Ellen; and Catherine Elizabeth.

Mr. Ferguson is interested in industrial and farming lands at Port Haney and has considerable holdings in real estate in Prince Rupert and Vancouver. He is an ex-president and an ex-captain of the Maple Ridge Rifle Association, which he organized. His religious views are in accord with the doctrines of the Presbyterian church, of which he was manager for a long time, and he is connected fraternally with King Solomon Lodge, No. 17, A. F. & A. M. He has never been remiss in the duties of citizenship but has always been watchful of the interests pertaining to progress and advancement and has given his co-operation to many movements for the public good. Unflagging industry and unfaltering determination have constituted the basis of his success, enabling him as the years have passed to so conduct his interests that he is now one of the prosperous residents of this community. Since early times he has lived in British Columbia and is regarded as one of its most prominent pioneers, for he did not hesitate to perform his part in the work of progress which has transformed this province into a great and flourishing commonwealth.

CHARLES PENROD WOODWORTH.

Charles Penrod Woodworth is well known in business circles of Victoria as the founder of the Woodworth Company, dealers in real estate and as a partner with P. W. Barrington-Foote in a large cigar and tobacco business. He was born in Kansas City, Missouri, September 17, 1883, and is a son of Charles Penrod and Sarah Jane (Williams) Woodworth, the former a native of West Virginia and the latter of Ohio. Both the paternal and maternal grandparents

were natives of the United States; the paternal grandfather having been an extensive land owner and a prosperous farmer in Virginia. The father of the subject of this review engaged in cotton manufacturing in West Virginia and later was a general merchant in Kansas City, Missouri, where his death occurred in 1896 when he was thirty-nine years of age. His wife has also passed away, her death having occurred in 1888 when she had reached the age of twenty-six years.

Charles Penrod Woodworth acquired his education in the public schools of Kansas City and in the Indiana State University which he attended for three years, leaving in 1904. He afterwards spent seven years engaged in the advertising business in various parts of the United States and in 1912 came to British Columbia, settling in Victoria, on May 21st of that year. He entered the employ of F. Sturgess & Company, a real-estate dealer here, acting as salesman until December, 1912, when he became connected with Monk Monrith & Company as general agent at Seattle, representing the West Coast Development Company. After a short period of residence in Seattle Mr. Woodworth returned to Victoria and organized the Woodworth Company, opening offices at 401-2-3 Campbell building. This firm does a general real-estate business. It is connected with the development of many of the most important subdivisions in Victoria, including Indianola Park and Hawarden Park. It also handles acreage suitable for subdivisions. In addition to his connection with the Woodworth Company Mr. Woodworth is also a partner with P. W. Barrington-Foote in the conduct of a cigar and tobacco business in the Westholme Hotel and his energy and business ability made this enterprise profitable and important.

Mr. Woodworth is a member of the Episcopal church and is connected fraternally with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is fond of motoring and boating and all kinds of sports and spends a great deal of time in the open. A young man of energy, resource and capacity, he has already made for himself a representative place in business circles of the city where he makes his home.

ALEXANDER STEWART MONRO, M. D., C. M.

A man of broad scientific attainments in the field of his profession and with comprehensive, practical knowledge and skill to serve as the foundation upon which he has built success, Dr. Alexander Stewart Monro is already occupying a position of distinction in professional circles as a member of the firm of Brydon Jack, Monro & Cumming. The consensus of public opinion places them in the front rank and Dr. Monro is especially well known as an eminent surgeon.

He was born at Rattray, Perthshire, Scotland, May 1, 1872, and is a son of William and Margaret (Stewart) Monro, who were also natives of Perthshire. The father engaged in the building and contracting business at Rattray until 1872, when he crossed the Atlantic to the new world, settling at Toronto, Ontario, where he was engaged in the lumber manufacturing business, remaining there until 1882, when he removed westward to Winnipeg, where his remaining days were spent, his death there occurring in the same year. The mother also died in Winnipeg.

Dr. Monro was a young lad when his parents removed with their family to the west and after attending public and high schools of Winnipeg he entered the Manitoba University in preparation for a professional career and was graduated from the medical department with the class of 1896, at which time the degrees of M. D. and C. M. were conferred upon him. To theoretical training he added the broad practical experience which came through his service as interne in the Winnipeg General Hospital, with which he was thus connected for a year. He also spent eight months in the Brandon Hospital and then came to the western



DR. ALEXANDER S. MONRO

country in December, 1896, acting as surgeon for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Kamloops for a year and a half. In February, 1898, he arrived in Vancouver, where he at once entered upon active practice, and has since successfully followed his profession, his skill and ability increasing as the years have gone by. In 1903, in addition to his private practice, he acted as assistant to the noted Chicago surgeon, Dr. Alexander Hugh Ferguson. He has ever been a close and discriminating student and has carried his researches and investigation far and wide into the realms of medical and surgical science. He has done considerable post-graduate work abroad, having studied in London, Vienna, Paris and other foreign cities, where he has gained knowledge of the methods of practice of some of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of the old world. He is now specializing in surgery, practically giving his entire attention to that branch of the profession, in which he displays notable skill. In addition to a large private practice he is acting as a member of the surgical staff of the Vancouver General Hospital, and is surgeon to the Great Northern Railway Company. He holds membership in the North Pacific Surgical Association, the Canadian Medical Association, the Vancouver Medical Association, of which he was president in 1910-11, and the British Columbia Medical Association, of which he was secretary for several years, while in 1913 he was honored with the presidency. He is also interested in fruit growing, having a fine ranch in the Okanagan valley.

In Victoria, British Columbia, in 1900, Dr. Monro was married to Miss Edith McCrossan, a daughter of Thomas McCrossan, one of Winnipeg's pioneer merchants and an alderman of that city in 1882. Mrs. Monro is an accomplished musician, who has studied largely in this country and also in Vienna. She is a member of the Vancouver Musical Club and is well known as a harp artist.

While not an active worker in party ranks, Dr. Monro votes with the liberal party. He is well known in Masonic circles as a member of Cascade Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and has also taken the degrees of the Scottish Rite. Something of the nature of his interests and recreation is shown in the fact that he holds membership in the Vancouver, University, Terminal City, Jericho Country and British Columbia Golf Clubs, while his life principles have their root in the teachings of the Presbyterian church, his membership being now in St. Andrew's. It has been said of him that he meets every demand of a successful physician in his scientific training and comprehensive knowledge, in his practical experience, in his unfailing courtesy and good cheer. Moreover, he is ready for any emergency, steady nerves and hand enabling him to skilfully perform the most delicate operation. Gradually he has advanced in his profession until his opinions have largely come to be accepted as authority by other representatives of the medical fraternity.

LEONARD McLEOD GOULD.

Victoria numbers among its valued and representative citizens and among its progressive business men Leonard McLeod Gould, who since 1906 has been connected with journalistic interests in the city as secretary and treasurer of the Week Publishing Company. He was born at Repton, Derbyshire, England, July 25, 1878, and is of English parentage, being a son of Rev. Joseph Gould, M. A., and Frances Mary Grant (Hutchinson) Gould, both of whom have passed away. The paternal grandparents of the subject of this review were natives of Sheffield, England, where the grandfather had a large clientele as a solicitor. The maternal branch of the family is also of English origin, the maternal grandfather, Lieutenant Colonel Hutchinson, having served for many years in the Indian army.

Leonard McLeod Gould acquired his early education in the public school of Repton which he attended from 1891 until 1897. He afterward entered Gon-

ville & Caius College, Cambridge, and from that institution received his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1900. In the following year he turned his attention to teaching, acting as schoolmaster in Mostyn House School, Parkgate, Cheshire, from 1901 until 1904. At the end of the latter year he emigrated to Canada and in December located in Victoria, where he has since resided. Two years later he turned his attention to journalism, becoming connected with the Week Publishing Company, Ltd., as secretary, a capacity in which he acts at the present time. He has proved his possession of the energy, keen insight and fearlessness of conviction necessary for success in this field, and his work has been a helpful element in the affairs of the company and in the growth of the paper which it publishes.

Mr. Gould is a member of the Church of England and is a conservative in politics. He has aided in making the Week what it is today—one of the best known journals in his locality, and his business ability and enterprise and his progressive spirit have been important factors in its later development. Mr. Gould is still a young man but is already well known in business circles in Victoria, and his many friends do not hesitate to predict for him continued progress in his chosen field.

JOHN DOUGALL.

John Dougall, living retired in his comfortable home at No. 816 Cook street, Victoria, after a period of close identification with the industrial and business interests of the city extending back to pioneer times, was born in England in 1835. The father was a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, while the mother came from England. Both have passed away, the father dying in Victoria in 1878, at the age of seventy-three, and the mother passing away when the subject of this review was still a child. In their family were seven children, five of whom have passed away. Those who survive are: John, the subject of this review; and George H., a retired engineer living in New Orleans, Louisiana.

John Dougall came to America from England with his parents when he was still a child and settled with them in New Orleans, where he acquired an education. He served his apprenticeship in the iron foundry business there and after a time came to Victoria, spending one month upon the journey and arriving in this city in the spring of 1859. In the previous year his father had brought a quantity of machinery and equipment to British Columbia and established in Victoria an iron foundry in that portion of the city known as the Indian reserve. Under the name of the Caledonian Iron Works the father and son operated this enterprise for some time but when business conditions in their province became dull the elder Mr. Dougall left Victoria and settled in San Francisco. Mr. Dougall of this review remained and assumed charge of the foundry department of the Albion Iron Works, continuing in the position for nine years, after which he established himself in business at the corner of Government and Pembroke streets. Here for many years he conducted the Atlas Iron Works, building up a large and representative patronage and becoming well known as a powerful force in industrial circles. It so happened, however, that Mr. Dougall encountered that change in industrial conditions felt all over the world a few decades ago which practically revolutionized modern methods of factory operation. Corporations controlling millions of dollars entered the field in competition with private owners and eventually displaced them, Mr. Dougall sharing in the general change. He sold his foundry to a syndicate at a good profit and, leaving Victoria, went to Vancouver, where he built a hotel at the corner of Cordova and Abbott streets. This enterprise he operated successfully for three years but finally disposed of this also and in 1889 retired from active life, having won in the course of a long and honorable business career a fortune sufficient to enable him to spend his declining years in rest and comfort. In 1890 he returned to



JOHN DOUGALL



ROSANA DOUGALL

Victoria and erected a comfortable residence at No. 816 Cook street, in which he has lived since that time.

In New Orleans, Louisiana, Mr. Dougall was united in marriage to Miss Rosana Graham and they became the parents of three sons and two daughters. Of these one son, John Dougall, of Victoria, is living while the other children have passed away. Mrs. Dougall died April 4, 1911, after fifty-four years of married life.

Mr. Dougall has been actively interested in civic affairs and his cooperation can always be counted upon to further movements for municipal progress. He was one of the first volunteers for the fire brigade, known as The Deluge Company, and served as alderman in Vancouver from 1886 to 1887. He was one of the first volunteers in Victoria who joined the Artillery Corps under command of Captain Drake and it is thought that he is the only surviving member of this body. He is a devout adherent of the Presbyterian church, and fraternally is identified with Victoria Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., having held membership in this organization since the first lodge meeting, held at the corner of Fort and Wharf streets. His entire life has been actuated by the most honorable principles, his self-reliance and unfaltering industry, combined with his integrity, constituting the salient features in his success.

THOMAS HENDERSON HORNE.

Thomas Henderson Horne, a real estate dealer of Victoria and also proprietor of a feed store, was born November 7, 1865, in Edinburgh, Scotland, his parents being James Wilson and Margaret (Stafford) Horne. The father, a graduate of Oxford University, bore the reputation of being one of the finest penmen in the United Kingdom and devoted the latter part of his life to the teaching of penmanship. He taught in the Edinburgh high school, the Edinburgh Academy, and in Henderson's Academy. Samples of his writing are now in possession of his son Thomas, who exhibits them with a worthy pride, for they are certainly beautiful and so accurate as to look almost like print. The mother's people were connected with a well known family, the Staffords of Berwick-on-Tweed.

Thomas Henderson Horne pursued his education in Cauvins institution at Duddingston, Edinburgh, a school where only the children of ministers and school teachers are received. It was in 1881, when a youth of sixteen years, that he crossed the Atlantic to Canada, spending three years in Bruce county, Ontario, before coming to Victoria on the 14th of March, 1884. He was engaged in the shingle business near Nanaimo for several years but suffered losses there through fire, after which he accepted the position of bookkeeper and manager with the Victoria Truck & Dray Company, with which he was thus connected for about fifteen years. During that period he carefully saved his earnings until his industry and economy had supplied him with sufficient capital to enable him to engage in business on his own account. He was then for eight years in the flour, feed and grain business, selling out to the Vancouver Milling & Grain Company in September, 1912. He has since been engaged in the real-estate business in Victoria and has made a number of important purchases and sales, gaining for himself a favorable position in real-estate circles, as he had previously done in his other business connections. It is characteristic of him that in every relation he has steadily worked his way upward, and whatever success he has achieved has been well merited.

On the 14th of April, 1895, in Victoria, Mr. Horne was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Mugford, of St. John's, Newfoundland, and unto them was born a son, Stafford Horne. On the 27th of February, 1905, Mr. Horne was again married, his second union being with Isabella Bradley, of St. John's,

Newfoundland, and they have become the parents of four children, Percy, Jack Douglass, James Wilson and Florence May.

In politics Mr. Horne is a conservative, believing firmly in the principles of that party, yet never seeking office. He belongs to Vancouver-Quadra No. 2, F. & A. M., and his religious faith is indicated in his membership in St. Andrews Presbyterian church. He stands for those things which are most effective as forces for the public good along the lines of material, political, social and moral progress, and through the period of his connection with Victoria has gained the confidence and good-will of those who know him.

PHILLIP OBEN.

The life history of Phillip Oben is varied and in many ways interesting, especially as concerns Vancouver, to which city he came as one of its pioneers in 1887. He has participated in its development along various lines, being one of its first builders and being later engaged for a number of years in the grocery business and also that of real estate. Many and interesting are the first incidents which Mr. Oben experienced when coming to Vancouver. He now makes his home in Central Park and is one of its most respected citizens.

Phillip Oben was born on November 15, 1856, in St. Saviours Parish, Jersey, Channel islands, England. His father had the same given name and was connected with the army as captain of artillery. The mother, who is today one of the most venerable residents of Vancouver, bore in her maidenhood the name of Elizabeth De St. Croix. Her father was a colonel and she can lay claim to descent from General Luce, a well known British military leader.

Phillip Oben received his education in his native island, Jersey. He learned the trade of plastering and modeling and upon coming to Canada was associated with his uncle, William De St. Croix, of Toronto, the pioneer builder of that city, their business being that of building and contracting. They at that time had a very large and profitable trade in the eastern city. Mr. Oben afterward formed a partnership with Robert Clark, of Parkdale, with whom he continued until he made removal to British Columbia.

He arrived in Vancouver early in the month of March, 1887. We here let Mr. Oben take up the narrative himself: "I have forgotten the exact date of my arrival. However, I came on the same boat as Lieutenant Governor Dewdney, who was then on his way to Victoria to enter upon his office as lieutenant governor of British Columbia. The members of the civic council and the city band were at the wharf to welcome the governor and there also was as large a crowd as it had been possible to gather. In spite of this cheery welcome my heart sank when I looked at the site of Vancouver and saw the black stumps and shacks and the tents that then formed the major portion of accommodation for the populace. To me the outlook was anything but encouraging. The governor, who noticed my depression, then put his hand on my shoulder and said: 'Young man, don't be discouraged. There is a city that is destined to become a large commercial center some day.' It was hard to believe then, but his words have since been fully verified. My wife, with her father, Mr. John Grant, had preceded me by a few weeks, as it was for the benefit of her health, that we all came to British Columbia. She had already very much improved and this made me feel more satisfied to stay.

"I first bought some lots on Howe street and there began building, I being the first to start such operations on that street. It was a difficult undertaking, as the road had not been graded, but through the efforts of the late Alderman Humphries, who interested the council on my behalf, the road was put in shape so I could get my material in. I had nearly finished two houses and two more were on the way when on June 6th a fire broke out which made the people think that Vancouver was once more going to be wiped out. Everyone watched my houses, as they



PHILLIP OBEN

were convinced that if they caught fire nothing could save the town, as these were the first houses west of Granville street and right in the path of the heavy gale that was blowing. The woods at the back of the buildings, where the Canadian Pacific had a large gang of Chinamen at work clearing the timber, was a seething furnace of flame and smoke. Fortunately I had a good well bored and had a length of hose with which we could keep everything wet around the place. Chief Carlisle, of the fire department, at the critical moment sent to Thomas Dunne, who conducted a hardware store, and requisitioned a lot of shovels. Every man was then set to work to dig up the ground as if his life depended on it, so as to stop the fire from spreading as much as possible. However, as the ground was thickly strewn with thick, resinous pieces of fir and dry cedar, these would be caught up by the wind and then dropped blazing in other places and start fresh fires. Mr. Abbott, the divisional superintendent of the Canadian Pacific, placed a car at the disposal of any who might wish to leave town and it was quickly filled with people. I placed my wife, her parents and brother on board and then returned to try to save my buildings as best I could. After midnight the wind went down and gradually the danger passed, but everyone was exhausted and half blinded with the sand. When my wife returned from the train in the morning she found me under the house, not able to see, as my eyes and face were so swollen. However, we were very thankful that our houses did not burn down. I then finished them and sold them, moving from there to the corner of Georgia and Jervis streets, which was then in the woods. Soon afterward I took a contract for clearing the Morton estate from Nicola street to Park road. I next built some more houses, and as at this time the waterworks company were laying the water in, and not having anything else to do, I engaged with them. As it was desirable to discover where the source of the Capilano water was, I was chosen to go up and try to locate it. I took two Indian guides with me, one of them old Chief Capilano, who was drowned only a few years ago in the Narrows. I have forgotten the name of the other Indian. We started from the mission at North Vancouver and went into the mountains, camping the first night in about eight feet of snow. It was cold, although it was the month of June and fine and warm in the town. I took an aneroid with me to take notes of the heights which we scaled, but unfortunately these notes which I set down have been either lost or mislaid. I forget at what height we found the lake from which the water came, but judge it about one thousand and eight hundred feet. The sheet was not very large—about the size of Trout lake. We then descended on the other side of the mountains, emerging on Howe Sound. By this time our provisions had given out, as we had been away longer than we had expected. We were very wet and hungry, as it was raining tremendously, but we fortunately then came across a small house where there was a man and his family, who gave us food and directed us to a place where we stopped over the night. The next day we borrowed from him a boat so we could return to Vancouver. Chief Capilano told me that I was the first white man whom he had ever known to go over the mountains then.

"I worked a short time longer with the water company and then again returned to building, erecting a house on Pender street, but as the financial depression set in, carrying with it everything to the bottom, I lost all the money I made. At that time the provincial government opened up the lands at Central Park, dividing them into small holdings, and I succeeded in securing one of these and came out into the woods to make a fresh start. Clearing my place and putting it under cultivation as fast as possible, I opened after a while a small grocery store, which I conducted for nine years and then sold. After having been out of business for about a year I moved nearer to the British Columbia electric railway station, where I established another store, which I conducted for four years and ten months and which I have recently sold out. In connection with the store I was engaged in the real-estate business and still continue along that line." Mr. Oben is at present removing to his old place in South Vancouver, where he expects to make his home.

On June 15, 1882, in the Church of the Redeemer at Toronto, Mr. Oben was united in marriage by the Rev. Septimus Jones to Miss Florence Edith Grant, a daughter of John Grant, whose occupation was that of carpenter and builder. The father died about ten years ago, and there is only her mother and one brother now living. Mr. and Mrs. Oben have one son, Albert Roy, who as a student at Columbia University is preparing himself for a legal career.

In his political affiliations Mr. Oben is a conservative and an imperialist. Fraternally he is Odd Fellow, which society he joined in Toronto. He also is a member of the Canadian Foresters and the Loyal Order of Orangemen, having joined these organizations in Central Park.

A family event of rare occurrence was celebrated by the Oben family on Thursday, July 10, 1913, when a large number of them came together at the home of Mr. Oben's sister, Mrs. Peter Dubois, at the corner of Park avenue and Imperial street, to celebrate the eighty-ninth birthday anniversary of Mrs. Elizabeth Oben, the mother of our subject. Mrs. Oben, as her son, is also one of the early Vancouver pioneers, having arrived here in July, 1887. She lived in Vancouver city for a time and then moved to Central Park, where she has now continuously resided for nineteen years. She is a native of Jersey, Channel islands, whence she came to the city of Toronto. At this remarkable gathering were represented four generations, two sons—Phillip, our subject, of Central Park, and John Oben, of Long Beach, California—and two of her daughters—Mrs. John Scott, of Collingwood East, and Mrs. Peter Dubois, of Central Park. Grandchildren and great-grandchildren were present at the celebration. Mr. Oben has a brother in Toronto, Frank, who is an artist, being a most celebrated modeler. John, a step-brother, is a builder of Toronto.

Mr. Oben is highly honored and respected in the community of which he has so long been a resident. Having actively participated along various lines in its upbuilding, his services have been of practical value in the development of this section and the province at large. He is a public-spirited and loyal citizen in the best sense of the word, and although he has never actively participated in public life, he is ever ready to give his support to worthy enterprises which are undertaken in the interests of the people.

VERY REV. ALEXANDER JOHN DOULL.

Among the English clergy of British Columbia there is none more widely known or more beloved than the Very Rev. Alexander John Doull, dean of Columbia and rector of Christ church cathedral. Largely through his vigorous efforts, the church has received a new impetus in the province and especially in Victoria, and it is he who has been largely instrumental in bringing to a point the plans for the building of a large and beautiful new cathedral.

Alexander John Doull was born September 8, 1870, in Halifax, Nova Scotia, a son of Alexander Keith and Mary Helen (MacKay) Doull. The father was a partner in the firm of Doull & Miller, drygoods merchants of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and one of the oldest wholesale houses of that province. However, the firm is no longer in existence. The father was a passenger in 1870 on the liner City of Boston, bound from Halifax to Liverpool, carrying many representative Halifax business men. This was an unfortunate vessel which was never seen again nor heard of. The paternal grandparents were natives of Caithness, Scotland, early in life emigrating to Nova Scotia, where the father engaged in the shipping business and also in agricultural pursuits. The maternal grandparents were also natives of the land of hills and heather, who had first settled in New Brunswick but later in Nova Scotia, where the grandfather was engaged in the lumber business.

Alexander J. Doull obtained his early education in Pictou Academy, Pictou, Nova Scotia, and in the private schools in Brighton, England. In 1885 he entered

Merchiston Castle School, of Edinburgh, remaining there until 1889. In 1890 he matriculated in Oriel College, Oxford, receiving the degree of B. A., in 1894 and the M. A. degree in 1897. He became a clerk in holy orders, being ordained deacon in 1896. In 1898 he was priested by the Right Reverend W. Boyd Carpenter, Lord Bishop of Ripon. He was assistant curate at Leeds parish church, Leeds, Yorkshire, England, from 1896 to 1899; assistant curate at the Church of the Advent, Westmount, Montreal, Quebec, from 1899 to 1901; rector of the Church of the Advent, Westmount, Montreal, from 1901 to 1910. In May, 1910, Rev. Doull received his appointment as rector of Christ church cathedral at Victoria, British Columbia, and in June, 1910, became dean of Columbia. In 1913 he was appointed examining chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Columbia and in the same year became commissary to his lordship. Besides much other efficient work Rev. Doull was largely instrumental in having St. Mary's church, at Oak Bay, Victoria, erected.

On July 2, 1901, Very Rev. Doull married, in Westmount, Montreal, Miss Margaret Gertrude Cundill, a daughter of Francis and Emma Harvey (Parkinson) Cundill. Her father was a native of Yorkshire, England, emigrating to Canada in the '60s and engaging successfully in the commission business in Montreal. He is deceased. The mother is a native of Lancashire, England. Rev. and Mrs. Doull have four children: Mary Frances Gertrude, Alexander Keith, Margaret Dorothea Cundill and Harriet Evelyn Amy. Mrs. Doull is widely known socially and is connected with numerous charitable institutions. She is vice president of the Woman's Auxiliary and serves on the committee of the Alexandra Club. She also is president of the Girls Friendly Society.

Rev. Doull is one of those rare men who can interest themselves in many fields and in all of them be remarkable figures. He has done far-reaching work as chairman of the committee on morals and is closely identified with all movements toward the uplifting of humanity and the bettering of the condition of those in distress, being ably supported in this work by his wife. On the other hand, he is fond of outdoor sports and is an enthusiast on golf. He is also vice president of the Amateur Dramatic Society of Victoria. Rev. and Mrs. Doull reside at No. 852 Burdette avenue, where the cathedral and rectory are located. Largely through the incentive of Mr. Doull arrangements are now being made for the erection of a new Christ church cathedral, the plans calling for a most capacious and beautiful structure. The work of the church has greatly benefited through the efforts of Mr. Doull, who gives himself to his duties with all his heart. A leader of men, he is not only foremost in his church, but one of the men prominent in the city because of his influence in bringing about betterment and improvement, and his work so far has been crowned with a success quite extraordinary.

LEON JOHN CAMSUSA.

Leon John Camsusa, partner in the concern well known for many years in Victoria under the name of Peter McQuade & Son and general manager of the important business it controls, is numbered among the leading business men of the city, his enterprise, ability and ambition having won him high standing in commercial life. He was born here June 14, 1878, and is a son of Michael and Margaret Camsusa, the former the founder of the large wholesale liquor house now operated under the name of Pither & Leiser. Mr. Camsusa is a nephew of Mrs. Edward A. McQuade, widow of E. A. McQuade, who died in 1891 and who during his active life was a member of the firm of Peter McQuade & Son.

Leon J. Camsusa acquired his early education in the public schools of Victoria and afterward attended St. Louis College in that city. After his graduation he entered the employ of Peter McQuade & Son and his ability and energy gained him rapid promotion. He rose steadily through the various

departments, learning the business in principle and detail, and finally, in 1911, he bought out the interests of the heirs of Peter McQuade. Shortly afterward he admitted William Christie and Arthur H. Peatt into the concern and the three are now equal partners, retaining, however, the old name of Peter McQuade & Son. They are hardware merchants, marine agents, ship-chandlers, dealers in steamboat, mill, mining, logging and fishermen's supplies and in paints, oils and varnish, and they control an extensive business along all of these lines. The concern is one of the oldest and most reliable of its kind in British Columbia and bears an enviable reputation for high business standards and commercial integrity. It was founded upon principles of honor and straightforward dealing and its present owners have never deviated from this policy, so that the enterprise has had a rapid and steady growth through the years, being today an important factor in the commercial life of the city. Mr. Camsusa's energy and activity have had much to do with the accomplishment of this happy result, for he has been connected with the business during the entire period of his active life and since becoming part owner has displayed unusual administrative ability and initiative in carrying forward his interests.

On the 12th of October, 1905, in Victoria, Mr. Camsusa was united in marriage to Miss Christina Lodge, a daughter of William and Mary Lodge, the former a mining engineer. He was an officer in the British army, stationed at Gibraltar for many years, and after he was pensioned he came to British Columbia, where he has since resided. Mr. and Mrs. Camsusa are the parents of a daughter, Beatrice Bernadina.

Mr. Camsusa is a member of the Roman Catholic church and a conservative in his political beliefs. He belongs to the Native Sons of British Columbia and the Pacific Club and is well and favorably known in social circles of Victoria. He is respected as an upright man and a public-spirited citizen and as an energetic and capable man of business, who has always contributed to the extent of his ability to the upbuilding of the enterprise with which he has been connected during the entire period of his active career.

HENRY BONSALL.

Henry Bonsall has for practically thirty years been engaged in diversified farming and dairying four miles from Chemainus, where he owns a farm of two hundred and fifty acres. He is a native of England, born in Derbyshire on the 1st of May, 1846, and is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth Bonsall.

The early years in the life of Henry Bonsall were passed in the parental home, his education being obtained in the national schools. The son of a farmer he early became familiar with the duties of an agriculturist and after leaving school he assisted an uncle with the cultivation of the home place until he was twenty-two years of age. Having decided upon a career in the colonies, he, in 1868, took passage for British Columbia, with Victoria as his destination. He made the journey by way of Panama and San Francisco, and after his arrival at Victoria came to Maple Bay, where he obtained employment as a farm hand, continuing as such for about three years. In 1871 he bought one hundred acres of land at Maple Bay, which he cultivated until 1883, when he bought his present holding, comprising two hundred and fifty acres, to the improvement of which he has given his whole attention ever since. He erected such buildings as were needed on the place and then began preparing his land for cultivation, clearing it by hand. He has a fine large herd of Holstein cattle and in connection with diversified farming engages in dairying, and has met with a good measure of success in both. Almost his entire tract is now under cultivation, and his fields which have been brought to a high state of productivity, annually yield abundant harvests. As his circumstances have permitted he has enhanced the value of



MR. AND MRS. HENRY BONSALE

his farm by the erection of modern buildings and has made other improvements about the place.

In March, 1875, Mr. Bonsall was married to Miss Annie Botterill, of Cowichan, and to them were born fifteen children: Thomas Henry, Ferdinand, Daisy Mary, Leonard, Eliza, Samuel, Effie, Vera, Bessie, Benjamin, Marjorie, Dorothy, Harold, Thelma and Stanley. Mrs. Bonsall is a daughter of Mathew and Mary (Peacock) Botterill who early in their lives immigrated into Canada and settled at Bowmanville, Ontario, where Mrs. Bonsall was born. The parents removed to British Columbia among its earliest pioneers and in this province the father first made his way to the Cariboo district, where he remained for a short time. He then proceeded to Victoria, where with a Mr. Reynolds he engaged in the butcher business, continuing for several years in conducting a meat market. Moving to Cowichan, he bought a farm, to the cultivation of which he gave his attention for a few years, but later sold out and lived for several years retired in Victoria. Idleness, however, was foreign to his nature and he therefore bought another farm at Maple Bay, which he sold about 1906, again removing to Victoria, where he now lives retired in the enjoyment of a comfortable competence and hale and hearty in body and mind at an age of over eighty years. His wife passed away in Maple Bay, in 1900, at the age of sixty-five years.

Mr. Bonsall has by hard work, intelligent management and modern methods become one of the most prosperous agriculturists of his locality. Working steadily early and late, he has reached that estate in men's affairs which we call success, and the success is in his case well merited, for it is the outward evidence of earnest and persistent effort. Mr. Bonsall is interested in all that makes for progress and advancement, especially along agricultural lines, and is ever ready to give his support to worthy public enterprises. Although he has never cared to enter public office, his influence has been for good in his district and he is highly esteemed as a man who has not only wrought for himself but has helped to change pioneer conditions into the present prosperous state of affairs. He has assisted in clearing the path for civilization and therefore is entitled to the thanks of a younger generation, for whom the conditions of life have been made so much easier and so much more comfortable by the strenuous work of such pioneers as Henry Bonsall.

DAVID SPRAGGE TAIT.

Enterprise, knowledge and ability combined with a progressive and modern spirit have won for David Spragge Tait distinction and honor at the bar, and in a profession where success comes only in recognition of superior merit and ability he has made steady and rapid advancement, standing today among the prominent and leading barristers of Victoria, where he makes his home. As a member of the firm of Tait, Brandon & Hall he is connected with much of the important litigation held in the courts of the district and the work he has already accomplished is a guaranty of continued progress and greater honors in his chosen field. He was born in Hastings county, Ontario, December 11, 1878, and is a son of Leonard and Agnes Tait, the former one of the most prominent public men of Victoria, where as president of the Conservative Association, he holds a position of great power and influence in political circles. Although he has never sought office for himself he has been the virtual head of the local conservative organization for many years and has led and won many a hotly contested political campaign, his influence being always on the side of right, reform and progress and his name standing for political integrity, ability and constructive statesmanship.

David Spragge Tait acquired his early education in the public schools of Ontario and Victoria, graduating from high school in the latter city in 1893. For six years thereafter he taught in various parts of British Columbia includ-

ing Victoria, and he made rapid advancement in this field of labor, becoming principal of the schools of Rossland and a force in educational circles in that part of the province. Having determined to practice law he took up the study of this profession and in 1907 was called to the bar, opening an office in Victoria in the same year. For a time he engaged in practice alone but in 1910 associated himself with J. S. Brandon under the firm name of Tait & Brandon. They continued thus until 1911 when H. C. Hall was admitted into partnership, the name being changed to its present form of Tait, Brandon & Hall. Although this is a comparatively young firm it is one of the strongest in Victoria today, conducting the largest law offices in the city and controlling a growing and representative practice, connecting its members with a great deal of important litigation. The firm engages in the general practice of law but Mr. Tait, personally, makes a specialty of corporation work, handling suits of all kinds. He is a resourceful, versatile and able practitioner, well versed in the underlying principles of his profession and possessed of the ability and force of personality necessary to make his knowledge effective in court. A thoroughly modern, broad-minded and progressive man, he keeps in touch with the trend of present day advancement along all lines and success has followed naturally—a success not confined to the field of his profession but extending to many different lines of financial and general business activity. Thus it follows that Mr. Tait is considered not only one of the leading attorneys of Victoria but also one of the city's most prominent capitalists and men of affairs, and his success in business forms another phase of his important work and accomplishments. He is connected through investment or official service with a great many of the leading business concerns of the city and he is in addition a large holder of Victoria real estate.

In Victoria, on the 1st of January, 1912, Mr. Tait was united in marriage to Miss Emily M. Johnston, a daughter of the late William Johnston, and a representative of one of the well known Irish families of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Tait are well known socially in Victoria and they have made their home the center of a charming circle of friends.

Mr. Tait gives his political allegiance to the conservative party and as a progressive and public-spirited citizen takes an intelligent interest in public affairs although this never takes the form of office seeking. A firm believer in the value of health and perfect physical efficiency he has for many years taken an active part in local amateur athletics, serving as president of the Victoria branch of the British Columbia Amateur Athletic Union for some time, and also as president of the Victoria West Athletic Association. He belongs to the Pacific and the Camosun clubs and is a man whose popularity in social, professional and business circles is founded upon genuine personal worth and sterling qualities of mind and character. He commands the esteem, confidence and warm regard of all who come in contact with him, and in his personal character, his high professional attainments and his standards of citizenship is a credit to a name which has long been an honored one in British Columbia.

WILLIAM ISAAC GOODWIN.

William Isaac Goodwin was for a number of years successfully engaged in the real-estate and financial brokerage business as secretary and treasurer of W. J. Kerr, Limited, of New Westminster, but in 1912 retired from active business life and has since given his attention merely to the supervision of his personal interests. His birth occurred in Baie Verte, Westmoreland county, New Brunswick, on the 2d of February, 1861, his parents being Cyrus N. and Elizabeth (Wells) Goodwin. The first representatives of the family in North America emigrated to this continent in the colonial era, sailing from the west coast of England to New York, where they resided until the outbreak of the Revolutionary



WILLIAM I. GOODWIN

war. The grandfather, a United Empire Loyalist, then crossed the border into Canada, locating in Westmoreland county, New Brunswick, where he followed farming throughout the remainder of his life. Cyrus N. Goodwin, who was born and reared on the old homestead at Baie Verte, there devoted his attention to general agricultural pursuits throughout his entire business career. His demise occurred in 1892.

William I. Goodwin acquired his education in the schools of Baie Verte and Sackville, New Brunswick, and when a young man of nineteen years took up the profession of teaching, acting as an instructor in the district schools of Westmoreland, Kings and Carleton counties, New Brunswick, until 1894. In that year he took up his abode in Sackville, New Brunswick, and there turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, dealing in stationery, school supplies, etc., until 1907. He then came to British Columbia and located first in Vancouver but a year later removed to New Westminster, where he embarked in the real-estate and financial brokerage business as secretary and treasurer of W. J. Kerr, Limited, one of the largest real-estate concerns of the city. In 1912 he severed his connection with the enterprise and retired from active business life to look after his personal interests. He has various financial interests and is a director in the recently organized Vancouver Life, Limited, a life insurance company. His business affairs have been carefully and ably conducted, bringing to him a gratifying measure of success and gaining him a position among the substantial and representative citizens of the province.

On the 25th of December, 1889, Mr. Goodwin was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie Estey, of Wicklow, Carleton county, New Brunswick, her father being Theodore H. Estey, an agriculturist of that county. They have become the parents of three children, as follows: Clive M., who is now engaged in the electrical business in New Westminster; Margaret C., and Theodore Howard.

In politics Mr. Goodwin is a conservative, though not active in the ranks of the party. During the period of his residence in Sackville, however, he was an active factor in civic life and for three years served as alderman of the city. He belongs to the Royal Arcanum of Sackville and is also a devoted member of the Methodist church. Kind, genial and hospitable, he has won many friends and is held in high regard in business and social circles.

WALTER MOBERLY, C. E.

One of the most memorable figures in British Columbia today is Walter Moberly, of Vancouver. His name has been indelibly engraven upon the tablets of the history of the province and he is today probably the oldest pioneer of the Fraser river mine excitement of 1857-8. He was the first professional engineer to make explorations in British Columbia—largely at his own expense. He was one of the earliest pathfinders of the province. He constructed a number of the early wagon roads, principal among them, the Cariboo. He was the founder of New Westminster. It was he who first conceived the idea of a great transcontinental railroad and it was he who found the Eagle Pass which made feasible the building of the Canadian Pacific. Innumerable are his achievements and largely were they accomplished by heavy sacrifices on his part, as he ever placed his knowledge and means at the disposal of the general good, no thought of private gain ever entering his being. He set out to discover a practicable line through the mountains of British Columbia and to find the best western terminal point on the Pacific coast, there to build a large commercial city. He accomplished his objects. He found the way for the railroad and the best commercial line to adopt. He selected as the western terminal point Burrard Inlet and the large commercial city which he had in view is Vancouver. The transcontinental railway he proposed is the Canadian Pacific.

Walter Moberly is the second son of the late Post Captain John Moberly, of the Royal Navy, and his wife Mary, a Polish lady. He was born on the 15th of August, 1832, in Steeple Ashton, Oxfordshire, England. Mr. Moberly's family went to Canada in 1834 and resided for several years on the military reserve at Penetanguishene; where he and his elder brother George received their early education from a soldier in a detachment of the British army then stationed at Penetanguishene. When twelve years of age he and his brother George were sent as board pupils to the Barrie grammar school, of which Frederick Gore, who was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, was the first headmaster. Captain Moberly and the late Senator James Robert Gowan, of Barrie, were the founders of that school. Mr. Moberly studied for five years at the Barrie grammar school and soon after his father's death went to Toronto to study his profession with the well known firm of civil engineers and architects, Messrs. Frederic William Cumberland and William George Storm, with whom he remained for several years as a pupil and subsequently as their principal assistant. The firm had a very extensive architectural business and the St. James Cathedral, the Normal and Model schools, the University of Toronto and innumerable other public and private buildings in various places in Ontario were designed by them. Mr. Cumberland was chief engineer of the Northern Railway, which connects Toronto with Barrie, Collingwood, Penetanguishene, Crillia and Gravenhurst, and on that railway Mr. Moberly had his earliest education as a railway engineer.

During his holidays Mr. Moberly spent his time in exploring the country west of Lake Simcoe and north of Lakes Huron and Superior. His first exploration was made in 1850, when he noticed the large forests of white pine and other timber that grew in that section of the country. In the year 1854 he secured the most available and valuable portions of those forests by taking up some fifteen hundred square miles of timber limits between Lake Couchiching and the Michipicoten river. To develop those timber limits he projected a railway extension westerly of the Ontario Railway system, which he then thought could ultimately be extended as far west as the Red River, in the province of Manitoba. At the end of the year 1857 he completed his explorations and had satisfied himself regarding the feasibility of obtaining a line suitable for railway construction through this section of the country and on returning to Toronto at that time he learned that the Imperial government had sent out an expedition under the command of Captain Palliser to explore British territory between Lake Superior and the Pacific coast and at the same time he learned that very rich deposits of gold had been discovered in the valley of the Fraser river, in British Columbia. It then struck him that it might be possible to extend the railway he had projected from the Ontario Railway system to the Red River all the way across the continent, entirely through British territory to the Pacific coast. He at once sold his timber limits and all other interests he had in Ontario to defray the expenses of his journey to British Columbia and to pay the expenses he would have to incur in making extensive explorations through the formidable mountain region of British North America. He arrived in Victoria, Vancouver island, late in the year 1858 and at once commenced making the first explorations ever made in British Columbia by a professional civil engineer.

Speaking before the local Society of Londoners in the summer of 1910, Mr. Moberly gave an account of the early history of exploration in the interior of the province. His narrative was most interesting, as he is gifted with a remarkable memory which retains all of the incidents leading up to the construction of the first great transcontinental railway in Canada. Mr. Moberly spoke as follows:

When starting on my career of explorations I adopted for my motto the following well known lines:

"Attempt the end and never stand to doubt;
Nothing's so hard but search will find it out."

I am probably the oldest of the pioneers of the Fraser river mining excitement of 1857-58 now living, and I took a very active and prominent part in the early exploration of the then Crown colony of British Columbia and in the location and construction of trails and wagon roads to develop the colony, and my discovery of the Eagle Pass through the Gold range of mountains in the year 1865, settled beyond a doubt that a good practicable line for a great Canadian transcontinental railway through the mountain region of Canada could be obtained, and have its western terminus in the magnificent harbor of Burrard Inlet, which I thoroughly explored in 1859 for the purpose. (Note.—Burrard Inlet was first explored in the year 1792 by Post Captain George Vancouver, of the Royal Navy, who was born in 1758, exactly one hundred years before I arrived in British Columbia.) I endeavored to find coal in English Bay and in Coal Harbor, hence its name, but I was not successful. I thought coal mines in either of these localities would be invaluable for future lines of steamers and to provide fuel for the transcontinental railway I was then endeavoring to promote.

My researches commenced in the year 1855 and I spent that and the two following years in exploring the country west of Lake Simcoe and north of Lake Huron and a portion of Lake Superior. The first objects I had in view when I commenced explorations were to examine many hundreds of square miles of timber limits that I then owned at various places between Lake Simcoe and the Michipicoten river, which discharges its waters into the northeasterly portion of Lake Superior, and to obtain a personal knowledge of the country to ascertain whether or not it would be possible to get an extension of the railway system of Ontario through my timber limits to develop them, and I then had a rather hazy idea that such a prospective railway might possibly, in time, be extended as far west as the Red River settlement that had been promoted many years before by Lord Selkirk, after whom the county and town of Selkirk in Manitoba are named.

Shortly after my return to Toronto, in the winter of 1857-58, I heard that very rich gold placer mines had been discovered in the valley of the Fraser river, in British Columbia, and I then thought it would be a grand undertaking if the railway I proposed to get as far west as the Red River could be extended, entirely through British territory, to the Pacific coast.

I decided to sell my interests in eastern Canada and go to British Columbia and meet Captain Palliser who had, a year or two previously, been sent out by the Imperial government to explore British territory between Lake Superior and the Pacific coast, and ascertain from him if a practicable line for a railway could be obtained through the formidable ranges of mountains that traverse, in a northerly and southerly direction, the western portion of British North America.

In order to raise the money to defray the expenses of my proposed journey to and make explorations through British Columbia, I sold all my timber limits, etc., for much below what they were worth and left Toronto bound for British Columbia, and in the autumn of the year 1858 I reached Victoria. Before I left Toronto I had obtained from Sir George Simpson, then the Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, whose autocratic sway extended all over British North America west of Ontario, a letter of introduction to the late Sir James Douglas, who was at that time at the head of the Hudson's Bay Company's affairs west of the Rocky mountains, and was the governor of the Imperial Crown colonies of British Columbia and Vancouver Island.

On reaching Victoria Sir James Douglas received me very kindly, gave me much valuable information about the country and offered me a good position in the government service, but as I was very anxious to explore through the mountains, I did not avail myself of his offer. Sir James informed me that Captain Palliser would not reach the coast for another year, which was very disappointing and when I told the governor that I was going to try and find a line suitable to build a railway through the mountains he was inclined to think I had embarked in a very doubtful undertaking.

I then proceeded in the Hudson's Bay Company's steamer Otter to Fort Langley, which at that time was a large and important fort in charge of Chief Factor Yale, who gave me a hearty welcome, but as the little stern-wheel steamer The Enterprise, owned and commanded by the late genial Captain Tom Wright, was blowing her whistle I only had time to eat a good dinner and get aboard. The Enterprise was the first steamer to navigate the Fraser river to Fort Yale. As soon as the Otter entered the Fraser river I kept my eyes open and carefully noted the features of the banks and of the river. I was impressed with the idea that good sites for cities could be obtained on the north side of the river, where New Westminster now stands, and also at a locality west of the junction of the Fraser and Pitt rivers, and was rather at a loss to understand why the site for the future capital of the colony had been selected on the south bank of the Fraser river a short distance below Fort Langley and which proposed city had been named Derby.

At the mouth of the Harrison river I left the steamer and obtained a large log canoe and collected a crew to help me to navigate it up to Port Douglas. Rain, snow and adverse high winds were very prevalent, and my crew were not good boatmen, consequently we were buffeted about on Harrison lake, in a state of much misery, for several days before we reached the little village of Port Douglas, where the snow covered everything to a depth of three or four feet.

I now proceeded on foot along a narrow trail through a dense forest, finding it very difficult to make headway through the deep snow. I was compelled to throw away my blankets, but I ultimately got up as far as the Pavilion mountain, which is a short distance above the present town of Lillooet. I tried to make some money by mining on a bar of the Fraser river but was unsuccessful and as provisions were not to be obtained in the country, I returned to Victoria and on my way down explored the Pitt river and lake without gaining any knowledge worth mentioning.

The result of this never-to-be-forgotten, miserable trip, which was my first experience in the mountains of British Columbia, was to convince me that the Harrison-Lillooet route was a most unfavorable one in every respect for the location of the western portion of my proposed transcontinental railway. This was the first exploration that had ever been made by a professional engineer in British Columbia with the object of getting a means of communication opened with the interior.

Early in the year 1859 I explored the formidable canyons of the Fraser river between Yale and Lytton, and on my return to Victoria was engaged by Colonel R. C. Moody, of the Royal Engineers, to proceed to the locality I had previously visited and there "found" the new capital of British Columbia, as the site at first adopted for the capital city, before referred to, which was on the south bank of the Fraser river, about two miles below Fort Langley, and which had been named Derby, was abandoned. The new city I was sent to found was called Queensborough, but the name was subsequently changed to that of New Westminster, which was given to it by Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, and from which circumstance it is generally known as The Royal City.

Having completed the works placed in my charge at New Westminster I proceeded, accompanied by Mr. Robert Burnaby and some miners we engaged, to Burrard Inlet (so named by Captain G. Vancouver, R. N., after Sir Harry Burrard, of the Royal Navy). We proposed to sink some shafts and see if we could find coal. When we were at work sinking some shafts in the vicinity of the north end of Bute street, the surveying sloop of war, H. M. S. The Plumper, commanded by Captain Richards, R. N. came into the harbor and Captain Richards gave the name of Coal Harbor to the cove, which it bears to this day.

During the time our men were at work sinking the above mentioned shafts, Mr. Burnaby and myself made an exploratory trip up the valleys of the Squamish

and Cheakamis rivers as I wished to ascertain if a more favorable route for a wagon road or railway could be obtained to the interior of the country than by the routes previously explored by me, and shortly after my return I pre-empted the land on which the city of Vancouver now stands, as I saw the many and great natural advantages it possessed for a future large city, and I then made up my mind to do my utmost to get such a city built, and I can assure you that I worked hard for many years to accomplish that object, and I feel much gratified and somewhat proud to stand here today in it, particularly as I was its first and oldest pioneer.

At the end of the year 1859 I returned to Victoria, where I spent the winter of 1859-60, and met Captain Palliser, Dr. Hector—afterwards Sir James Hector—and the other members of the expedition. Captain Palliser was of the opinion that it was impossible to obtain a line for a railway through the mountains of British Columbia in the direction sought. From Captain Palliser and Dr. Hector I obtained the very valuable information that several passes suitable for railway construction could be obtained through the Rocky mountains which would afford access from the prairie country, east of the Rocky mountains, into the valleys of the upper waters of the Columbia and Kootenay rivers, but they were of the opinion that no passes existed through the Selkirk and Gold ranges.

I now knew from my own explorations so far made and the important information I had obtained from Captain Palliser and Dr. Hector that the great problem to be solved was to find a practicable pass through the Gold range, for numerous Imperial and Canadian interests depended upon the existence of such a pass.

The unfavorable report made by Captain Palliser was most discouraging to me. I had expended all my private means in making the many and costly explorations before mentioned during the years 1855-56-57-58 and 1859, and not having any money left, I applied to the late Governor Douglas for the money needed to enable me to make a thorough exploration of the country west of the valley of the Fraser river to the Rocky mountains, in order to see if Captain Palliser had not been mistaken in reporting so very unfavorably regarding the building of a transcontinental railway exclusively through British territory, which was of such vital importance for British Columbia, British interests generally, and on which the very existence of a large city on the magnificent site I had preempted on the shores of Burrard Inlet and English Bay was dependent.

Owing to Captain Palliser's unfavorable report Governor Douglas would not grant me any assistance and I was unable to go on with the much desired explorations at that time, but I was determined to resume them when the first favorable opportunity could be taken advantage of.

I now turned my attention to the work of developing British Columbia and in 1860 and 1861 was occupied in opening a trail and constructing a portion of a wagon road over the Hope mountain and also, during the same years, explored a good deal of the country north of and contiguous to the forty-ninth parallel of latitude, including a further examination of the valleys of the Fraser and Thompson rivers.

All the explorations I had now made and which were carried out entirely at my own expense convinced me that the proper route to adopt for the great trunk wagon road through British Columbia to develop it properly, as well as for the western portion of a transcontinental railway, provided a pass could be found through the Gold range, giving access into the valleys of the Columbia river, was by way of the valley of the Fraser river, through the formidable canyons between Yale and Lytton. I went to work to accomplish the building of this great wagon road and the finding of a pass through the Gold range for the railway that I intended should have its western terminus at Burrard Inlet, or rather I may say in this city of Vancouver. I had previously explained all my views regarding the proper location for the trunk wagon road to the late Major General Richard Clement Moody, who was then colonel in command of the corps of Royal Engineers in British Columbia, and who also held the position

of lieutenant governor and chief commissioner of lands and works for the mainland, as British Columbia and Vancouver were separate colonies although under one governor.

Colonel Moody requested me to accompany him up the valley of the Fraser river to make a thorough examination of those obstructive canyons together, and we had some interesting scrambling around some of the rocky bluffs which the colonel did not like very much. When we had finished our examination and fully discussed the different possible routes through the mountains and my idea of a future transcontinental railway, Colonel Moody was as convinced as I was that the great Cariboo wagon road should be built through the canyons of the Fraser and Thompson rivers. We arranged to meet during the coming winter in Victoria and press our views on Governor Douglas.

I arrived at Victoria in the early part of the year 1862 and found that Colonel Moody had reached the seat of government a day or two before my arrival. The enormously rich deposits of gold in Cariboo had greatly inflamed the minds of the inhabitants of Victoria, and the merchants and others were very desirous of capturing the remunerative trade the gold fields of Cariboo had promoted and very naturally they were taking active steps to do so.

I found the late Mr. Alfred Waddington, who owned a large and very valuable property in the heart of the city, advocating and very likely to get the wagon road into the Cariboo country constructed from Bute Inlet to Quesnel, and Governor Douglas very much in favor of Mr. Waddington's project. This project I opposed as soon as I heard of it and at once had an interview with Governor Douglas on the subject.

Mr. Gustavus Blinn Wright, the pioneer merchant of Port Douglas and the various places on the Harrison-Lillooet route, was pressing for the extension of the wagon road from Lillooet to Soda Creek, where he proposed to connect with a steamer he was then building to navigate the Fraser river to Quesnel mouth. I supported Mr. Wright's project and suggested that his charter should enable him to build his wagon road as far as Fort Alexandria. Mr. Wright obtained his charter for a wagon road to Fort Alexandria and subsequently built the wagon road.

Mr. Green, who represented a large mercantile house in Victoria, was applying for a charter to build a road from the head of Bentinck Arm to Quesnel mouth, which I thought was not likely to be a successful undertaking. This proposed road has not up to the present time been built. Colonel Moody supported me nobly and in the end we got Governor Douglas to undertake the building of the great Cariboo wagon road, which was mainly instrumental in laying the foundation for the development of British Columbia, and in the construction of which I was busily engaged during the years 1862-3-4.

During the year 1863 I superintended the work of completing the unfinished portion of the road from the big rock bluff above Cook's Ferry to Clinton, for which Mr. William Hood had taken the contract, and in the year 1864 I carried out the work on this road in the capacity of government engineer and superintendent of public works in Cariboo.

At the end of the year 1864, the mainland of British Columbia, having early in the spring of that year become a separate Crown Colony from the Island of Vancouver, was to elect five members to the legislative council, which was to meet in New Westminster, where the seat of government was established under the new governor, Mr. Frederick Seymour, as Mr. Douglas' term of office had expired by effluxion of time.

Now I saw there was a good prospect, provided I could get elected by the people of Cariboo to represent them in the legislative council, of pushing forward my long delayed wishes to get assistance from the government to enable me to try and find the remaining portion of the much desired route, if it existed, for a railway through the Gold and Selkirk ranges of mountains to connect that portion of the route I had already explored and made certain of, through the rugged coast or Cascade range of mountains. I therefore resigned my position

as an employe of the government and contested the election for Cariboo West, which, after a hot and expensive campaign, I carried successfully by a large majority.

On arriving at New Westminster, at Governor Seymour's request, I undertook the management of the Lands and Works department and then framed the Land Act, and in conjunction with the late Hon. Peter O'Reilly, the chief gold commissioner, drew up the Mining Act. I arranged with the governor for the money needed to complete the Cariboo wagon road and also for the money to carry out the exploratory surveys of the country east of the meridian passing through Kamloops. I also induced the governor to construct a road along the south side of the Fraser river from a point opposite New Westminster with the intention of connecting it with the Yale-Cariboo wagon road and at Hope with the unfinished wagon road over the Hope mountain. I then, with the governor's sanction, entered into a contract, under the terms of which the Western Union Telegraph Company of the United States agreed to construct a telegraph line from New Westminster through British Columbia, via Quesnel mouth, to and through Alaska to Behring's Strait.

As soon as the legislative council adjourned, as I had succeeded in obtaining every object I had in view when I entered the stormy sea of politics, I resigned my seat in it and the governor appointed me assistant surveyor general of the Crown Colony of British Columbia, and authorized me to undertake the explorations I had so much desired to make from the time I met Captain Palliser in the winter of 1859-60 and learned his opinion that there was not a practicable route for a railway through the mountains of Southern British Columbia.

The late Sir Joseph William Trutch, who had been appointed by the Imperial government chief commissioner of Lands and Works and surveyor general, shortly after my appointment by Governor Seymour returned to the colony and as soon as possible I handed over the Lands and Works department to him and resumed my anxiously wished for exploratory work.

Six weeks after leaving New Westminster I reported the discovery of the Eagle Pass through the Gold range, which had hitherto been considered to be an unbroken chain of mountains presenting an impassable barrier for a railway; at the same time I also reported the discovery of the Illicilliwaet river, the valley of which penetrated far into the Selkirk range of mountains, and that it would probably afford a direct passage through that range in the direction sought and thus insure a connection by a railway from Burrard Inlet to any of the passes through the Rocky mountains south of the Leather Pass, which latter is now known as the Yellow Head Pass because the old fur trader who first traversed that pass had a head covered with yellow hair.

As soon as I had discovered the Eagle Pass I then knew that an Imperial highway—the true Northwest Passage—so long sought for, of the greatest value to the British Empire, and especially to the Dominion of Canada and to British Columbia, was a certainty and that my discovery, made in the year 1865, would result in paving the way for Britain's sway in British North America and across the North and South Pacific oceans, and thus consolidate the Empire, and that the western terminus of the transcontinental railway I had for nearly ten years been exploring for would be at Vancouver, and I felt gratified that the long years of toil, of hardship, of privation and expense that I had gone through and incurred, would be of great and lasting benefit to my native and adopted countries—England and Canada—and my reward for all my time, my labors and expenses has been nothing—comparatively nothing.

From the exploration of the valley of the Illicilliwaet river and its north branch that I made in 1865, I did not like the idea of a railway being built through that valley at all, even if a practicable way could be found by the southeasterly branch—the so-called Rogers' Pass.

In the year 1866, during the time I was exploring and mapping the valley of the Columbia river, I sent one of my party, Mr. Albert Perry, to explore

through the valley of the southeast fork of the Illicilliwaet river and through what is now known as Rogers' Pass.

His report to me was very unfavorable and to my knowledge Mr. A. Perry was really the true discoverer of that pass—a discovery made about twenty years before Major Rogers ever saw the Selkirk range of mountains. I think that pass should have been named Perry's and not Rogers' Pass.

I never was in favor of the Canadian Pacific Railway crossing the Selkirk range. The heavy grades, sharp curves and rock and snow slides will always make that portion of the Canadian Pacific Railway very expensive to operate and dangerous to life, both of which have been proved by the loss of many lives and unnecessary expenditures of large amounts of money, as well as frequent delays of the railway trains when crossing the Selkirk range. Heavy operating expenses of a railway mean high transportation charges, which are not for the interests of Canadians, nor for those of the British Empire at large.

The line I proposed for the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1871, when I was engineer for the Dominion government, in charge of that difficult section which embraced the Gold, the Selkirk and the Rocky ranges of mountains was to follow up the valley of the Columbia river around the Big Bend, thus avoiding the crossing of the Selkirk range and materially reducing the grades in the crossing of the Rocky mountains by adopting the Howse Pass instead of the Kicking Horse Pass, and thence easterly in an almost air line, passing through Winnipeg to the northwest extremity of the Lake of the Woods. It would have been a far better line for both the interests of the country and the railway company and it is very unfortunate indeed for those interests that after I forwarded my report, during the first year I was in the employ of the Dominion government, to their engineer in chief, which was published together with various other reports of the first exploratory surveys made in 1871 by the Dominion government for the Canadian Pacific, that the line I then recommended through the mountains was not adopted.

Had the engineer in chief allowed me to continue the surveys I proposed making through the mountains contiguous to the valley of the Columbia river when I was his subordinate officer in the years 1871-2-3, the Canadian Pacific Railway never would have been built through Rogers' Pass and the lives of many poor people who have been killed in that death chasm would have been saved. I am exceedingly glad to hear that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company are at present locating the line around the Big Bend of the Columbia river that I proposed first in 1871, and that it is their intention to commence the construction of it next year.

In the early part of the year 1872 I was informed by the engineer in chief that the Yellow Head Pass had been adopted for the railway and I was ordered to survey a line through it, which I did and which expensive surveys I always considered to be only a waste of time and money.

Had the line through the Yellow Head Pass been finally adopted and built there at that time in the history of the country it would almost to a certainty have caused the Canadian Pacific Railway to terminate on the mainland at Bute Inlet or some more northerly port, and thus have thrown back for many years the development of all southern British Columbia and also of all the great and rich belt of country extending from the Rocky mountains to the Red River, and in width extending northward from the forty-ninth parallel of latitude for a very considerable distance and thus have left that belt of country to be developed and its productions drawn away, and its trade thrown into the hands of branch railways running into the country from the railway systems south of the boundary line between Canada and the United States, and there would not have been a great and beautiful city where Vancouver now bids fair in due course of time to be one of the foremost cities in the world.

An interesting and more detailed history of the great trunk wagon road, generally known as the Yale-Cariboo Wagon Road, has been prepared by Mr. Moberly under the title *History of Cariboo Wagon Road*, and has been published

by the Art, Historical and Scientific Association of Vancouver. The earlier explorations which led up to the building of the road have been fully treated in the foregoing lecture by Mr. Moberly but it may be interesting to add some of the details connected with the actual building of this great undertaking. After Colonel Moody and Mr. Moberly had had several interviews with Governor Douglas they convinced him that the Yale-Cariboo Road was the best to adopt for the general development of the country, that its construction was imperative and that it should be undertaken at once. Mr. Moberly at that time met Charles Oppenheimer, head of the great mercantile house operating under the firm name of Oppenheimer Brothers and having establishments at Yale and Lytton. Mr. Oppenheimer and Mr. T. B. Lewis joined Mr. Moberly in obtaining a charter for the building of the road, provided they could obtain the right to collect remunerative tolls for a series of years and a large money subsidy from the government in order to assist in defraying the cost of construction. For that purpose the firm of Oppenheimer, Moberly & Lewis was formed and Mr. Oppenheimer withdrew from his original firm in order to devote his whole attention to the work in hand. Shortly afterwards the charter was granted by the government, empowering the firm to collect tolls and agreeing to pay a large subsidy as the work of construction progressed. Work on the mainland then began. Governor Douglas at that time fully expected to obtain from the Imperial government a large loan for which he had applied.

The different sections of the road were constructed as follows: Captain John M. Grant with sappers and miners and a large civilian force was to construct the section from Yale to Chapman's Bar. The late Sir Joseph William Trutch was, by contract, to construct the section from Chapman's Bar to Boston Bar, and the late Mr. Thomas Spence was to construct the section from Boston Bar to Lytton. The firm of Oppenheimer, Moberly & Lewis were to construct the road from Lytton until it formed a junction with the wagon road to be built by G. B. Wright from Lytton to Fort Alexandria. Mr. Moberly's department in this undertaking was to locate the road and supervise its construction, while Mr. Lewis was to keep the books and accounts and Mr. Oppenheimer to look after the purchasing and forwarding of the supplies and the managing of the finances.

At Yale a large number of men seeking employment could not get beyond that point, as they were without money, food, clothing and boots, and as they had to walk from Yale to Lytton along the pack trail the firm were obliged to make them advances of all those articles. Mr. Moberly had already paid the fares of a large number of men from New Westminster to Yale, costing him about three thousand dollars. Mr. Oppenheimer forwarded from Victoria large quantities of supplies and tools to Yale and Mr. Moberly also sent a quantity of the things which he had on hand to the same place. Their first difficulties occurred between Yale and Lytton, as the pack trail was only partially completed and freight had to be conveyed between those places through dangerous canyons and partly by water and pack trains, causing heavy transportation charges and losses of supplies. The number of pack animals was inadequate and the boats were insufficient. They had to employ a large number of Indians who charged high prices for packing. The difficulties may be more fully realized when it is stated that Mr. Lewis and Mr. Moberly traveled from Yale to Lytton on foot because they were unable to get saddle animals. At Lytton Mr. Moberly made his headquarters at the courthouse, which was placed at his disposal. He then established the first road camp a short distance from Lytton and set men to work there. A few days later another camp was established at Nicomin, a small stream about twelve miles from Lytton, and another a few miles above Cook's Ferry, a short distance below where Spence's bridge was afterwards built. On account of the scarcity of white men a number of Chinese had to be imported. After having been at work for some time money due from the government as per charter remained unpaid and difficulties arose in carrying on the work in the most efficient manner, but by personally borrowing money Mr. Moberly

kept the work going and subsequently paid all of his men in full. At that time a number of men left the work, not even paying for the clothes and necessities which Mr. Moberly had furnished them when they were in a destitute condition, and in that way he lost what he had advanced. This contemptible proceeding was largely brought about by the reports of rich gold deposits in the Cariboo district and Mr. Moberly was forced to put on more Chinese laborers. It was this bad faith and unscrupulous conduct of the white laborers that caused the employment of Oriental labor and other contractors on the road experienced the same treatment. The Chinese worked industriously, faithfully and gave no trouble. Time passed on and unpaid for work continued to be done and at last Mr. Oppenheimer returned with some money from the government, the sum, however, being nothing like what it should have been. Mr. Lewis was discouraged and of the opinion that they could not depend upon the government and wished to stop the work and Mr. Moberly therefore bought Mr. Lewis' interests in the charter. Mr. Oppenheimer by arrangement then returned to Victoria, endeavoring to get more money.

To make more exhaustive explorations to decide where the Yale-Cariboo road should be located in order to obtain the best line to form a junction with the wagon road then in construction from Lillooet over the Pavilion mountain Mr. Moberly took a horse and packed his blankets and provisions, starting to explore Maiden creek valley, where the town of Clinton is now built, and also the valley of the Bonaparte river to the Second Crossing, which was so named as the old pack trail to Cariboo over the Loon Lake mountain crossed the Bonaparte river the second time at that point. Coming to Second Crossing, the provisions of Mr. Moberly had given out and the last days of the journey had been made under the most trying conditions. He was most woefully disappointed to find upon his arrival that the house and other buildings had been burned down and the place deserted. A few half-grown onions furnished his only food. He then decided that a better route to adopt for the wagon road would be Maiden creek valley and that the road should be built where it is today. On the return journey over Loon Lake Mountain Mr. Moberly met an old friend, Captain Allan MacDonald, camping on the prairie, who revived him with a sumptuous meal. The following day he spent at the small log hut of "Scotty," a quaint Orkneyman who at times furnished meals to travelers. Scotty furnished a meal of stale flap-jacks and a pan of milk at the rate of fifty cents a cake and fifty cents for each cup of milk. Subsequently Mr. Moberly proceeded to Nicomin, encountering many Indians, who were suffering severely from an epidemic of smallpox which disease at that time was ravaging in the interior of the colony. At the mouth of the Nicola river the same horrible sight met him which a few hours before he had witnessed at the little bay on the Thompson river, all of the Indians being dead. He then hurried to camp at Nicomin, fearing that the smallpox had broken out among his men, but was greatly relieved to find that such was not the case. During his absence good progress had been made in the work of construction, but no news from either Victoria or New Westminster had arrived and the men were getting clamorous for their wages. No government certificates being allowed to be issued to Mr. Moberly, this peculiar order appeared to him to be tantamount to an effort on the part of the government to force him to forfeit the charter. He afterwards found out that it was owing to the refusal of the Imperial government to grant the loan that Governor Douglas had applied for and that the government therefore had no money to pay the amount of the certificates.

Mr. Moberly now knew there was something seriously wrong about financial matters and started on horseback for Yale, stopping long enough to hire a canoe and six Indians to convey him to New Westminster, where he arrived the following morning. He immediately sought an interview with Colonel Moody, from whom he learned that he had to see Governor Douglas as the former was not at all responsible for the non-payment of money, the government instructing him not to grant any certificates. Governor Douglas then made new arrange-

ments by which fifty thousand dollars was to be paid to Mr. Moberly within a few days and the latter also made arrangements for future payments. Knowing how important it was for him to be back at the works as soon as possible, he received from the governor the few thousand dollars then in the treasury at New Westminster and Yale, amounting in all to about six thousand dollars, and left a general power of attorney with the attorney general to sign for the balance of the fifty thousand dollars. Mr. Moberly then returned by steamer to the road camps. When he arrived there he found that an irresponsible person had circulated the report that he had left the country and his return was rather astonishing to his men. They were in bad straits and he paid all of those who had worked the full time, well berating those who had left the work before their term had expired and thereby forfeiting all the wages coming to them. However, even these he paid half of their wages and obtained employment for them for the rest of the season with Captain Grant. The next day he expected the forty-four thousand dollars to be forwarded by express.

Arriving at Lytton, he found that the mail and express had not arrived, but he received a letter from a friend, sent by a special messenger, to inform him that the government would not send the money and that the day after his messenger's arrival a *capias* would reach that town by mail instructing Captain Ball, the sheriff, to arrest Mr. Moberly for the amount of an account due for some supplies furnished by a party in Victoria, and that a writ had been obtained owing to a notice emanating from the attorney general that the charter, out of which Mr. Moberly could easily have cleared one hundred thousand dollars if the government had acted in good faith, had been forfeited as the work was not going on properly. This breach of faith on the part of the attorney general in regard to the unfortunate general power of attorney caused this disagreeable contretemps. The day when the *capias* would arrive in Lytton would be a Sunday and it therefore could not be served until the following morning. On Sunday morning Mr. Moberly had breakfast with the sheriff and they sat at that meal when the latter's mail arrived which Mr. Moberly felt convinced contained the ominous document. Mr. Moberly was thoroughly disgusted with the bad faith on the part of the government and felt certain he could struggle no longer against such adverse circumstances. Knowing, however, of the vast importance to the colony of the work, he decided to take a course that would prevent the stoppage of the work and let his personal interests be sacrificed and the general interests of the country be protected. The following morning the sheriff served the writ and when Mr. Moberly showed him the letter he had received the previous Saturday by private express, gave vent to surprise that the former had not crossed the border into the United States. Mr. Moberly's answer was that he had been the promoter of the Yale-Cariboo wagon road and that he intended to stick to it until it was an accomplished work no matter what obstacles had to be overcome. He was hourly expecting the arrival of Captain Grant, whom he knew would be sent by the government to act in the matter, and on his arrival borrowed a few hundred dollars from a friend and paid the amount for which he had been arrested. He and Captain Grant discussed the whole matter in a most friendly manner and Mr. Moberly gave him in writing his relinquishment of all charter rights and also the surrender of all the supplies, tents, tools, etc., on the works which had cost him over six thousand dollars. Mr. Moberly did this for the benefit of the government and only requested him to do his utmost to have the wages of the men paid and also the subcontracts which he had let. Captain Grant cordially assented to this and afterwards compelled the government, much against its wishes, to have these provisions carefully carried out. Mr. Moberly then put Captain Grant in full possession and when everything was out of his hands Captain Grant proposed to appoint him to carry on the works for the government for the rest of the season. This proposition Mr. Moberly accepted as he had not a dollar left and Captain Grant then informed the men that their wages would be paid by the government and that Mr. Moberly was in full charge of the work. Furthermore, he promised

that he would do his utmost to have their back wages paid but could not absolutely promise, as that matter rested with Governor Douglas. Ultimately these wages were paid in full to the amount of nineteen thousand dollars.

When this transaction was closed at the end of the year the country had gained a large and most extensive portion of the Cariboo road which cost them nothing but left Mr. Moberly a ruined man with heavy personal liabilities that took all the money he could make during eight subsequent years to finally pay off. Charles Oppenheimer, hearing of Mr. Moberly's arrest, had left the country to avoid a similar fate and did not return for some years. He settled all the outstanding liabilities of the old firm before coming back, which cost him a large sum of money.

In the following year, 1863, William Hood, of Santa Clara, California, undertook the contract to complete the unfinished portion of the road between the big rock bluff above Cook's ferry and Clinton, and he employed Mr. Moberly to superintend the work. In the same year Captain Grant, Mr. Trutch and Mr. Spence finished the section of the road between Yale and Lytton and Mr. Trutch built the suspension bridge across the Fraser river. In 1864, in the employ of the Colonial government as their engineer, Mr. Moberly went to Cariboo and located the northerly portion of the wagon road from Fort Alexandria (to which latter point Mr. G. B. Wright had built the road the previous year) to Richfield, and to look after its construction between Quesnel mouth and Cottonwood river which was then built by Mr. Wright. Mr. Moberly constructed a temporary sleigh road from Fort Alexandria to Quesnel mouth and another from Cottonwood river to Richfield via Lightning creek. He also located a line for a wagon road from Cottonwood river via Willow river as far as Richfield and supervised the construction of a branch road into the valley of the Horse-fly river, then known as "Captain Mitchell's road." He also explored a line for a proposed branch wagon road into the valley of William's lake. At the end of the year 1864, as mentioned in another part of this sketch, Mr. Moberly resigned his position as government engineer and was duly elected at the request of the people of Cariboo to represent them in the legislative council about to meet at New Westminster.

Mr. Moberly's work in regard to railroad construction in British Columbia has been as important if not more so than the valuable services he rendered in building the wagon roads of the province. In 1872 he proposed the following important surveys: A careful location survey from the Columbia river through the Howse Pass. A trial survey through the Selkirk range by the valley of the Illicilliwaet river and Rogers' Pass. A trial survey across the Selkirk range by the valleys of Gold river and Gold creek to ascertain what length of tunneling would be required to connect those valleys. A survey from Revelstoke around the bend of the Columbia river to connect with the survey via Gold river and Gold creek, and with the survey through Howse Pass.

Having made these surveys, Mr. Moberly received word from Mr. Gillette, engineer in charge, that the Howse Pass seemed very important and Mr. Moberly came to the conclusion that this would be adopted for the proposed Canadian transcontinental railway. He therefore at once let contracts for large quantities of supplies and instructed the engineer at Howse Pass to have boats built and send supplies to the various points along the Columbia river where they would be required. Mr. Moberly then engaged additional engineers, proposing to carry out extensive surveys, and closed all of his affairs in Victoria. Intending to embark with his party for Olympia, he received late at night a message from the Lieutenant Governor, the late Sir Joseph W. Trutch, requesting him to see him. The lieutenant governor handed him a telegram from the engineer in chief informing him that Yellow Head Pass had been adopted for the Canadian Pacific Railway and that Mr. Moberly was to take charge and make the survey through it. These instructions completely upset him. He knew there was at that time no person living who had his knowledge of the country and how unfortunate it would be to build the road by the way of the Yellow Head Pass, thus leaving a rich and most important portion of the country to

be tapped by railroads from the United States. Mr. Moberly had some difficulties with the contractors who were to furnish the supplies at Kinbasket's Landing but at last got all matters satisfactorily arranged for the survey of the line through the Yellow Head Pass. To have these large quantities of supplies available for the surveys through the Yellow Head Pass and to transport his men and outfits from the Columbia to the Athabasca river it was necessary to obtain the pack animals then conveying the supplies to Kinbasket's Landing before the packers who owned the animals knew of the change having been made to Yellow Head Pass, for they would have extorted very high transportation charges. Mr. Moberly then made a number of important trips and hired various persons to accomplish his ends, also acquiring a party of boatmen, including Captain A. T. Pingston to navigate the boats which had been built during the past winter at the depot at Howse Pass and had been sent to Kinbasket's Landing. Traveling there on horseback, he found the boats awaiting him on his arrival. Overtaking the different pack trains, he purchased the pack animals and engaged the packers, thereby getting possession of about four hundred animals and solving the transportation problem. His next and most serious difficulty was to open a pack trail along the easterly bank of the Columbia river, where navigation was very dangerous for boats. This trail was subsequently opened to Kinbasket lake, at which time Mr. Moberly lost the services of Mr. Gillette, Mr. Ashdown Green taking his place as engineer in charge of the party.

Mr. Moberly then left with his three Indians for the Yellow Head Pass in order to meet the engineer in chief, who had proposed during the autumn to journey through the Yellow Head Pass. Previous to leaving Victoria Mr. Moberly had instructed William C. McCord, an experienced mountaineer, to equip a party of axemen and a pack train and to open a pack trail by the valleys of the North Thompson and Albreda rivers to and through the Yellow Head Pass, where he promised to meet him as soon as he could get away from the Columbia river. On leaving Kinbasket's Landing with his Indians Mr. Moberly and his party ascended and crossed over the high mountain spur that rises to a great elevation between the waters of the Columbia and those of the Wood or Portage river, making a direct line for the Athabasca Pass, between mounts Brown and Hooker. The steep ascent was filled with many hardships, the party suffering especially for want of water. Traveling along the easterly side of Mount Brown, they left the Athabasca Pass and crossed a high ridge and then followed the well beaten Cariboo trail, descending a steep declivity on the north side of the ridge over a large deposit of perpetual snow and arriving in a beautiful valley surrounded with magnificent scenery. Here they camped at a small spring that is the true source of the Fraser river. The next day the traveling was good but in the afternoon the party got into thick timber and the valley became narrow. Shortly before they camped they noticed a bush fire which was, as the Indians informed Mr. Moberly, in the neighborhood of Yellow Head lake. The Indians said that it was certain indication that white men were in that neighborhood, for the Indian is careful not to burn the forest which the white man so recklessly and wantonly destroys. At the break of day the fire, fanned by a wind from the north, had approached rapidly in their direction and the valley was filled with smoke. To remain in the thick timber meant to be burned to death so the party made a hurried detour by a bare place on the side of an adjoining mountain, which enabled them to get behind the blazing and roaring fire. After traveling some distance along the side of the mountain they descended to the valley to resume their way through the blackened and smouldering remains of what had been a few hours before a beautiful forest.

In the afternoon the party reached a smaller stream than the one they had been following and which flowed from the eastward and which Mr. Moberly recognized as the Fraser river. Wading across, they met the pack train which was conveying supplies to Mr. McCord's camp on the shore of the Yellow Head lake, a short distance east. Taking a riding horse from the train Mr. Moberly

soon reached Mr. McCord's camp and there heard that Mr. Mohun had the line surveyed west of the Tête Jaune Cache as far as Moose lake and Mr. Moberly at once sent a letter to Mr. Mohun, requesting him to meet him the following day at Mr. McCord's camp. The engineer in chief had not then passed through Yellow Head Pass on his way to the coast.

Mr. Moberly remained the following day and then proceeded with his Indians over the summit and down the valley of the Miette and Athabasca rivers to meet the engineer in chief and also to ascertain where the best place would be to build a depot on the banks of the Athabasca river to winter his parties. When he reached a point a few miles west of Jasper House he came upon fresh tracks of men and horses, convincing him that they were those of men from the east. He at once retraced his way and reached the Snaring river some time after dark. He sent an Indian to ascertain if the travelers were those he was seeking and late in the night the Indian returned with a note from the engineer in chief which gave the desired information. On the following forenoon Mr. Moberly overtook the party as they were entering the valley of the Miette river. There was some little delay in meeting the chief engineer's party but subsequently this was effected and it was decided to go on to Mr. McCord's camp where there was plenty of food for man and beast. There Mr. Moberly was enabled to give the engineer in chief an account of his proceedings since leaving Victoria. The next morning a start was made for Mr. Mohun's camp, which was reached late in the evening. Differences of opinion arose with the chief engineer as to the work which Mr. Moberly had done and in which he was convinced that he was right and he was then nearly at the point of leaving the service. Recognizing in what a critical position many of his men and animals were in on their way by the Athabasca Pass and how much they relied upon him to see them safely through, he remained.

Returning to Mr. McCord's camp, Mr. Moberly reached the Athabasca river on the following day and hurried through the valleys of the Athabasca and Whirlpool rivers, the weather being cold and threatening. Snow began to fall before daylight of the third day and Mr. Moberly expected to meet his party and animals at the foot of Mount Brown but did not, however, find them there. To shorten the route they endeavored to cross the mountain spur between the Wood and Columbia rivers but night came on and they had to remain in the dense undergrowth, where the half-famished horses had nothing to eat. Early the next morning the sound of a mule bell and the chopping of wood guided them to Mr. Green and his surveying party, who were constructing buildings to winter in, as he had concluded from Mr. Moberly's long absence that he would have to pass the winter on the Columbia river. Mr. Moberly then instructed Mr. Green to take his surveying party and pack animals at once to the Athabasca river and also ordered all the packers in charge of trains and supplies to have everything forwarded over the summit of the Athabasca Pass in order that they could during the winter be conveyed by dog trains along the frozen Whirlpool and Athabasca rivers to the depot Mr. McCord had been instructed to build about a mile and a half below where in bygone years stood the old Henry House.

All started back for the Athabasca river, Mr. Moberly, traveling much faster than Mr. Green, pushed on ahead in order to get back and have the survey of the line from the summit of the Yellow Head Pass made by Mr. Mohun's party before the snow fell. Arriving where Mr. McCord had already commenced the construction of the buildings, he was astonished to learn that his surveying party had started on their return to Victoria. The next morning Mr. Moberly set out with two Indians and their nearly worn-out horses to try to overtake and bring back the party. On the way he met a messenger from the engineer in chief telling him that he had changed his mind regarding the surveys of the line through the Yellow Head Pass and instructing Mr. Moberly to bring out his parties and most of the pack animals and report at Kamloops and place the sup-

lies and some of the animals in the hands of a man in whom he had no particular trust.

It was simply impossible to carry out these peculiar orders. The winter had set in with heavy falls of snow in the Athabasca Pass through which his men and animals were struggling to reach the Athabasca valley, where supplies for the animals could be obtained, and when they did reach it they were in a weakened condition. Had he attempted to carry out the orders sent by the chief engineer Mr. Moberly certainly would have lost all of his animals and perhaps the lives of some of the men, which responsibility he would not assume, and he therefore remained at Yellow Head Pass. On account of his differences and difficulties Mr. Moberly at that time would have given up his connection with the service but his high sense of honor and his fairness to his employes and to the Dominion government prevented him from so doing. The abandonment of the line he had so strongly recommended for the Canadian Pacific via Eagle Pass and terminating in Vancouver and the instructions and counterinstructions he had received regarding the location of the survey through the Howse Pass and the same peculiarities regarding the surveys through the Yellow Head Pass led him to think that the engineer in chief had no very friendly intentions with him and he fully determined to leave the staff when he could fairly do so and then when he was clear of the engineer in chief endeavor to get a railroad constructed by his line from Vancouver to Winnipeg and connecting with the line proposed by the engineer in chief at Rat Portage or Selkirk.

Mr. Moberly's party was kept at work until the end of December, when the survey had reached Fiddle river, and then went into winter quarters at the depot. He then had dog sleighs sent up there to bring the supplies at the headwaters of the Whirlpool river to the depot, all of which was done, and having completed the plotting of the season's work he sent the plans to Edmonton with a letter to Mr. Hardisty, chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, requesting him to have them forwarded to Ottawa. As soon as the documents were sent Mr. Moberly set the party to work, continuing the survey of the line and directing the engineer to get into the valley of the McLeod river as soon as possible. While he was exploring the country Mr. Moberly found a good line could be obtained by keeping much farther to the eastward, without any trouble, but decided to continue the surveying of the line to Victoria. When within a short distance of the McLeod river a half-breed met him and handed him a letter from the engineer in chief. It informed Mr. Moberly that the engineer had received the package forwarded by Mr. Hardisty and directed him to discontinue the survey and return to the coast with his party. It also informed Mr. Moberly that Marcus Smith, C. E., had been appointed to take charge of the exploratory surveys in British Columbia. This was joyful news as Mr. Moberly now saw his way clear to get out of the distasteful occupation of making useless surveys. Shortly afterward he received a despatch from Marcus Smith, informing him of his appointment and requesting him to find a line feasible for a railway west from the Tête Jaune Cache into the valley of the Horse-fly river or into the basin of the Quesnel lake.

The party started on their return journey and got east of Moose lake and there Mr. Moberly directed Mr. Green to make a short survey along the south bank of the Fraser while he himself went to the head waters of the Canoe and North Thompson rivers to see if he could find a pass in the direction Mr. Smith desired. Finding no pass in that direction, he went to the forks of the Albreda and North Thompson rivers and up the valley of the latter. Travel was difficult until a high elevation was reached. He pursued his way until he was surrounded by high snow-capped peaks and glaciers that presented an impenetrable wall of rock, snow and ice. Returning to the forks of the Thompson and Albreda rivers, they went down, in an old patched up log canoe, the North Thompson river in preference to walking to Kamloops, where Mr. Green and his party had preceded them. The Indians were expert canoemen, handling the boat to perfection, and soon after dark the party camped on what is known as the

Blue Prairie. Here they left the canoe and Mr. Moberly in advance of his party passed through a lovely valley to the mouth of the North Thompson river, where he met his commissariat officer, A. G. Hall. He instructed him to hand over all the pack animals to Marcus Smith at Kamloops, get receipts for the same and take all further orders from that gentleman. This ended the explorations and surveys of Mr. Moberly for the Canadian Pacific Railway through the mountain region of Canada and the above instructions were the last which he gave in connection with that great national railway for which he gave so many years of toil, of hardship, of privation and personal expense to secure the best route and in his opinion the route to adopt, and as before remarked, the one which the engineer in chief had advised to be abandoned.

Mr. Moberly for many years took up his quarters with his never-failing friends, the officers of the Hudson's Bay Company in Fort Kamloops, where at this juncture he remained a short time, and on telling the officer in charge that as soon as he could close up all matters in connection with the exploratory surveys he would leave the service as he entirely disagreed with the course the engineer in chief was following, the commandant insisted on providing him with horses and Indians to take him down to Yale, as that was probably the last opportunity the Hudson's Bay Company would have in British Columbia of doing a service to Mr. Moberly and showing their appreciation of their long social intercourse and their many agreeable business transactions ever since his arrival in British Columbia in 1858. On arriving at Victoria Mr. Moberly met and soon formed a very friendly acquaintance with the late Marcus Smith which lasted until the latter's death. Shortly thereafter he left Victoria for Ottawa, where he was very coldly received by the engineer in chief. The latter very unnecessarily detained Mr. Moberly after the auditor had passed his accounts in a satisfactory manner. He caused the accounts to be sent to another auditor to be gone over again and Mr. Moberly had to wait because he could not get his hard-earned pay and actually had to borrow money to pay for his board and lodging. After several months the engineer in chief signed a cheque to Mr. Moberly for his pay to the time of the completion of the first auditing but would not pay any salary for the time up to the second auditing or pay any of the expenses incurred during the time of Mr. Moberly's stay in Ottawa. He protested at this unjust treatment but without avail. He lost a large amount of money which the Dominion government has never seen fit to pay.

After getting clear of the engineer in chief Mr. Moberly went to make his headquarters in Winnipeg for the purpose of getting a personal knowledge of the country west from Lake Superior to the Rocky mountains, which he obtained, and also of the line the engineer in chief was trying to have adopted via Selkirk, the Narrows of Lake Manitoba and thence northerly. Mr. Moberly did his utmost to get the line adopted according to his original line in order that Winnipeg should be on the main line and the valley of the Columbia reached, which would necessitate the line passing through Eagle Pass and thence to Vancouver. His exertions finally led to the adoption of the present line from Revelstoke to Vancouver, where it terminates at the magnificent harbor of Burrard Inlet and has brought into existence the flourishing and beautiful city of Vancouver, the city whose site he preempted in 1859, when he sunk shafts to try and find coal in Coal Harbor. It must be very gratifying to Mr. Moberly that his exertions, extending over nearly a quarter of a century, tended materially to insure the welfare and prosperity of many thousands of people throughout British Columbia as well as the country extending from the Rocky mountains to Winnipeg.

After many years of activity in various other parts of Canada Mr. Moberly returned to Vancouver as soon as gold was discovered in the Klondike to promote the construction of a railroad from the forty-ninth parallel, passing through New Westminster, Vancouver, Fort George and Dawson to the eastern boundary of Alaska. He organized a company to obtain a charter for this railway and then went to Victoria with Adolphus Williams and obtained it from the provincial

government. The inception of this road is generally credited to John Hendry but it was Mr. Moberly who went to Mr. Hendry in his office in the Hastings mill and first laid the proposition before him, asking him to join Mr. Moberly and some other gentlemen whom he had seen in the endeavor to get this proposed railway constructed.

It is unnecessary to add anything to the foregoing to give expression to the extraordinary work which Mr. Moberly has done in building up the province, and the respect and veneration which is conceded him on all hands is but the natural expression of the sincere thanks of the present generation which is due him for laying the foundation of the North American Empire under the British flag. At the age of eighty-one Mr. Moberly is still actively interested in all matters that make for progress and his words of encouragement, experience and advice are eagerly sought and followed in the launching of new projects of vital importance to the city and province.

FRANK WOODMAN ADAMS.

Frank Woodman Adams, a member of the firm of E. B. Marvin & Company, ship-chandlers and importers and dealers in anchors, chains, cordage, tents and flags, at No. 1202 Wharf street, was born at St. John, New Brunswick, June 20, 1857, and is the only son in a family of three children, whose parents were John Robert and Minerva (Woodman) Adams, of whom the former was a native of New Brunswick and the latter of Nova Scotia. Further mention of them is made on another page of this work. The paternal grandparents were natives of New Brunswick, where the grandfather followed agricultural pursuits. The maternal grandparents were natives of Nova Scotia and were also farming people.

Frank W. Adams was only about two years old when brought by his parents to Victoria, and in the public and private schools of the city he pursued his education but laid aside his text-books at an early age and entered the clothing store of W. & J. Wilson, in the capacity of clerk. After remaining there for seven years, he left the firm to enter the employ of E. B. Marvin, a ship-chandler. This was in the year 1875, and through the following twelve years he served in the capacity of a clerk, mastering every detail of the business. In 1887 he acquired an interest in the enterprise and it was at that date that the company was reorganized under the present style, becoming known as E. B. Marvin & Company, the partners in the enterprise being E. B. Marvin, Captain J. G. Cox and F. W. Adams. The company immediately engaged in the sealing industry, which in this section was then in its infancy. They started with one schooner, the Sapphire, which was brought around to Victoria from Halifax, by Captain J. G. Cox. Soon afterward they became owners of the schooner Triumph, and the fleet was gradually increased by the addition of the E. B. Marvin, the Carlotta, G. Cox and the Vera, which was formerly the yacht Halycon, of San Francisco, and which was notorious as a smuggler of opium in the early days and occasioned much anxiety and annoyance to the American government. Other vessels owned by the company were the Annie E. Paint and the Florence M. Smith. These vessels were put out of the sealing business by the regulations and restrictions imposed by the Paris tribunal, and have laid in the Victoria harbor inactive, since 1908, until recently, when several of them were sold. Mr. Adams is very prominently identified with the commission for the settlement of claims due to the sealers of British Columbia by the Dominion government. He is the only surviving member of the firm of E. B. Marvin & Company, Mr. Marvin's death having occurred in 1910, while Captain Cox passed away in 1908. Since 1910 Mr. Adams has had full charge of the business, which has grown to extensive proportions and ranks among the largest and most favorably known enterprises of the kind in British Columbia. The

interests of the house include every feature of the ship-chandlery business and they are well known as importers and dealers in anchors, chains, manila and hemp cordage, tents, flags, etc. They are sole agents of R. Hood Haggie & Sons' English black and galvanized iron and steel wire ropes for ships rigging, logging and mines. They also have the sole agency here for Francis Webster & Sons' hemp sail duck, Holzapfel's copper paint and composition and for the firm of John Shaw & Son, of Wolverhampton, England.

On the 15th of November, 1875, Mr. Adams was married to Miss Sadie E. Gerow, a daughter of William and Deborah Gerow, natives of Ontario. They have become the parents of five children, of whom four are living: Walter Edward, mentioned elsewhere in this work; Vera Grace, a teacher in the Craigflower school at Victoria; Isla Estelle, now residing with her parents; and Ernest Gerow, with E. G. Prior & Company, of Victoria.

Mr. Adams is fond of outdoor life and his favorite recreations are fishing and hunting. He is affable and has a pleasing personality, and has an extensive circle of warm friends. Both he and his wife are active members of the Methodist church and Mrs. Adams is president of the Victoria Young Women's Christian Association. The Adams home at No. 3056, Emma street, is a large and attractive place, the residence standing in the midst of six acres of ground, highly improved. In fact, this is one of the most beautiful homes of Victoria and is justly celebrated for its gracious and warm hearted hospitality. Mr. Adams is today reckoned as one of the substantial and valued citizens of Victoria and through his own efforts has attained to the enviable business position which he occupies.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY, JR.

To mention John Hamilton Gray, Jr., as a civil engineer and surveyor places him in a class in which there are many representatives of the profession of but mediocre ability. He deserves much more than this, as his professional position is one of eminence. The history of his life, if given in detail, would present a clear picture of railroad building and development throughout the province and indeed his labors have been extended into various other sections of Canada. His ability has gained him continuous advancement, and although one of the oldest representatives of the profession in the northwest, he has kept at all times abreast with all that science and practical experience have taught and in fact has been a leader in solving many of the problems which confront the worker in the field.

Mr. Gray was born December 25, 1853, at St. John, New Brunswick, a son of John Hamilton and Eliza (Ormond) Gray. His father, a barrister by profession, was identified with the public affairs of the province of New Brunswick before and after the confederation. He was always a great enthusiast on the question of confederation of the provinces, and newspapers of that period report a speech in which he prophesied and urged the amalgamation of provincial interests. He became one of the "fathers of confederation" and was the intimate of the leading men of that period and a personal friend of Joseph Howe of Nova Scotia. He represented St. John city and county in the Dominion house until appointed a judge of the supreme court, his being the first appointment made in British Columbia. Extended mention of him is found on another page of this work. His wife was a daughter of Colonel Harry Smith Ormond of the Forty-ninth and Thirtieth Regiments. He was born in Maugerville, Sunbury county, New Brunswick, September 10, 1784, and he died in his native province in 1864, although his life for the most part was spent abroad, his military activity taking him into all parts of the world. He was the eldest son of Lieutenant George Ormond, adjutant of the Queen's Rangers, Colonel Graves Simcoe's famous loyalist corps of the American revolution. The Ormonds were a race of soldiers and direct descendants of the celebrated Duke of Ormond, lord lieutenant of Ireland in the reign of Charles I.



JOHN H. GRAY

Colonel Harry Smith Ormond received his commission as ensign November 8, 1799, and entered the Forty-ninth Regiment when but fifteen years of age. He served with the detachment of the regiment on His Majesty's Ship *Glatten* at the battle of Copenhagen in 1801 and commanded the guard of honor that received Lord Nelson when he visited the ship after the engagement. On the 28th of August, 1801, Colonel Ormond was promoted lieutenant and became captain on the 24th of September following. In June, 1802, the regiment sailed for Quebec and later played an important part in the early military history of Canada. For ten years they garrisoned the principal forts on the frontiers, and with that command Colonel Ormond served in the campaigns on the Canadian frontiers during 1812 and 1814. After the close of the war with the United States in the latter year, the Forty-ninth returned to England, having been stationed in Upper Canada seventeen years. Colonel Ormond also served in India and was at the Cape of Good Hope from 1825 until 1835. He was one of the first British officers who made possible friendly intercourse with the Kafir chiefs. In 1820 he was promoted major with the brevet rank of lieutenant colonel and appointed aide-de-camp to Princess Charlotte of Wales, daughter of George IV and Queen Caroline. On the 14th of September, 1842, he arrived in St. John, New Brunswick, and assumed command of the Thirtieth Regiment, returning the following year to England. It was while stationed at St. John that he became acquainted with Hon. John H. Gray, who later visited Colonel Ormond in Dublin and there met and married his daughter Eliza. In 1853 Colonel Ormond returned to New Brunswick and his last years were spent in his native province. Unto Hon. J. H. Gray and his wife were born seven children, who are living with one exception.

The father's namesake, John Hamilton Gray of this review, acquired his early education through private tuition and afterward attended the St. John grammar school under Drs. Hutchinson and Manning. He later spent two and a half years at the University of New Brunswick and subsequently attended St. Joseph's College at Ottawa, thus winning his professional degrees. Following the completion of his course he entered upon civil engineering and land surveying, serving articles in Ontario for the latter and officially appointed for British Columbia in 1878. He arrived in this province in May, 1873,—one of a party of four civil engineers—to join the staff of the well known Martin Smith, who arrived here the same year in charge of Dominion railway affairs. The little party was taken from Winnipeg, then Fort Garry, and started across the plains but was recalled and traveled up the Red river by steamer to St. Paul and thence by the Union and Central Pacific Railways to San Francisco. From that point the men proceeded by steamer to Portland and thence by railway and stage to Tacoma, Washington, and on to British Columbia, since which time Mr. Gray has been a resident of the province. He has been associated with important engineering projects in connection with railway construction, dyking and irrigation. In his younger manhood he was thus identified with the building of the Northern Railway of Canada, the Dawson route between Thunder Bay and Fort Garry and with the early Dominion government surveys for the Canadian Pacific Railway. He spent three years in that connection east of the mountains and five years in British Columbia. After that period upon the construction of the Canadian Pacific he performed important engineering feats in railroad building in the Fraser canyons and he was in charge of the northern portion of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway, together with a large number of the smaller railways built in British Columbia between 1885 and 1900. He was actively engaged on the exploration of the north half of Vancouver island for the establishment of a railway route for the provincial government and he did some important dyking on the Fraser river, together with notable irrigation projects in eastern Washington. In the conduct of his professional interests he became senior partner of the firm of J. H. Gray & Milligan Brothers. Beside important reconnoissance surveys in British Columbia, they varied their operations by developing and executing one of the largest irrigation schemes in the dry belt in Washington. At a more recent date they established a bureau of information, instituted for the benefit of their clients and actual set-

liers who need reports, maps and information concerning the many large areas of land coming under the personal observation of Mr. Gray and his business associates. The partnership was terminated in May, 1913, so that Mr. Gray is now the sole owner of the business. He has since associated with him A. J. Julier, who acts as his land agent in connection with the many areas surveyed for syndicates and private owners. As the execution of important civil engineering and surveying projects have carried him into different sections of the country Mr. Gray has made judicious and extensive investment in real estate, owning lands throughout British Columbia. He is also interested in some mining companies of which he has been chairman or director.

In 1888, in Portland, Oregon, Mr. Gray was united in marriage to Miss Frances Arbuthnot, a daughter of Thomas and Elinor (Harvey) Arbuthnot, of Surrey, England. Her father was a London barrister who at the time of her marriage was visiting the United States for his health. Mr. and Mrs. Gray have a daughter, Gladys Arbuthnot Hamilton Gray. The family home is an attractive residence in Victoria and they occupy an enviable position in social circles. Mr. Gray is a conservative in politics, active in support of the party in a private way, yet not an office seeker. He has held no political offices beyond professional appointments. He served, however, as provincial inspector of railways and government resident engineer on the Shushwap & Okanagan Railway between 1885 and 1895, and previously he was inspector on the construction of the Matsqui dyke. His religious faith is evidenced in his membership in the Church of England and he belongs to the Union and Pacific Clubs of Victoria.

ROBERT PIM BUTCHART.

Robert Pim Butchart, a prominent representative of manufacturing and industrial interests in British Columbia, is the managing director of the Vancouver Portland Cement Company, Limited, and was one of the pioneers in the cement business a quarter of a century ago. His birth occurred at Owen Sound, Ontario, on the 30th of March, 1856, his parents being George M. and Mary (Chatwin) Butchart. The father, a native of Scotland and a landowner, was successfully engaged in the hardware business at Owen Sound until his death in 1884. He was likewise prominent in military affairs, serving as captain of the Thirty-first Battalion. His widow is still living.

Robert P. Butchart was reared in Owen Sound and in the acquirement of his education attended the public schools and collegiate institute of that place. After putting aside his text-books he became associated with his father in the hardware business and at the time of the latter's death, in 1884, he and his brother succeeded to the ownership of the concern, which is still carried on. In 1888 R. P. Butchart severed active connection with the enterprise to organize the Owen Sound Portland Cement Company, which was one of the pioneer concerns in the cement business. The year previous to its inception only two hundred thousand barrels of cement had been made on the American continent. The venture was entirely new and its possibilities were unknown, for up to that time there seemed no necessity to find a substitute for wood and stone as building materials. Mr. Butchart's prescience is indicated in the fact that during the year 1912 eighty-four million barrels of cement were produced in the United States and Canada. He made the Owen Sound Portland Cement Company a profitable and extensive producing concern and also assisted in establishing the Lakefield Portland Cement Company at Lakefield, Ontario. In 1904 he came west to British Columbia, establishing at Tod Inlet, Vancouver island, the first Portland cement plant in the province. It had a capacity of one hundred thousand barrels yearly. Extending his interests, Mr. Butchart established the Alberta Portland Cement Company of Calgary, Alberta, in 1907, and soon afterward assisted in establishing the Lakefield Portland Cement

were from time immemorial solicitors for the East India Company. The maternal grandfather was the late Lieutenant General Swinhoe, who went through the Sikh wars and the Indian Mutiny.

Cecil B. S. Phelan pursued his education at Wimbledon College, a Roman Catholic school near London, England, to the age of seventeen years, when he left that institution and entered Trinity College of Dublin, there specializing in the study of history, law and political science. He won several prizes in those subjects and was graduated as first gold medalist with the class of 1902, receiving the Bachelor of Arts degree with first class honors. Mr. Phelan made his initial step in professional circles in connection with journalism, being employed on the Western Mail at Cardiff, Wales, and on the Cape Times at Cape Town, South Africa. In 1907 he founded and began the publication of a commercial paper called the South African Insurance and Commercial Record. In addition thereto he was appointed examiner in history at the Cape University in 1908.

Having prepared for the practice of law, Mr. Phelan qualified at the Irish and English bars and engaged in active practice of the profession in England from 1909 until 1910. In the latter year he came to Victoria and has since been numbered among the barristers of this city. Mr. Phelan practices as a barrister, solicitor and notary public, with a suite of offices in the Campbell building, at the corner of Douglas and Fort streets. He conducts a general practice and has been connected with considerable important litigation, in which he has proven his ability to cope with intricate and involved law problems.

On the 7th of July, 1910, at Bedford, England, occurred the marriage of Mr. Phelan and Miss Muriel Norman, a daughter of the Rev. A. G. and Georgiana Norman, connected with the old Welsh family descended from Owen Glendwyr. Mr. and Mrs. Phelan have two children, Elaine and Paul.

Mr. Phelan's military service covers three years in the Inns of Court Volunteers, commonly called The Devil's Own, owing to the fact that King George III in reviewing the regiment and being informed that they were composed of lawyers, dubbed them "the devil's own." In politics Mr. Phelan is a conservative but without ambition for office. He became a member of the Masonic fraternity at Cape Town, South Africa, joining St. George's lodge. He belongs to the Union Club of Victoria, but his attention is chiefly given to his profession, although he has some other business interests, being a director in different local companies. His life activities and experiences have called him into various districts. Born in Ireland, educated in India and England and for several years a resident of Wales and of South Africa, he is now identified with western Canada in its upbuilding and development and is classed today among the progressive residents of the Island city.

JOHN FEATHERSTON.

John Featherston engages in general farming and stock-raising in the vicinity of Steveston, where he owns eighty acres of highly improved and fertile land. He was born in King township, York county, Ontario, on the 12th of May, 1867, and is a son of John F. and Isabella (Dobson) Featherston. The parents lived many years in King township, where the father engaged in farming, but later came to British Columbia. Both have passed away.

The early life of John Featherston was passed much in the same manner as that of other lads in his vicinity at that period. He obtained his education in the schools of York and Bruce counties, and while still in his boyhood began qualifying himself for the career of an agriculturist by assisting his father about the home farm. He remained with his parents until he had attained his majority, and then came to British Columbia to begin his independent career as an agriculturist. He bought an eighty-acre tract of partially improved land, and has ever since diligently applied himself to its further improvement. His efforts in this direction



have been rewarded with a good measure of success, and the crude buildings he first erected have been replaced by an attractive residence, commodious barns and substantial outbuildings. Mr. Featherston takes great pride in his farm to the value of which he has greatly added by the introduction of modern improvements and machinery. In connection with general farming he raises stock of a high grade, having bred his herds up from common to pedigreed strain. He is especially proud of his horses, which have been extensively exhibited and for which he has been awarded many first prizes. Mr. Featherston has not confined his activities to farming and stock-raising alone, however, but has interests along other lines, and holds stock in the Nicola Valley Coal & Coke Company and other local industries.

On the 14th of March, 1898, Mr. Featherston was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Marington, a daughter of Charles M. Marington, a resident of Lulu island, and to them have been born six children. In order of birth they are as follows: Lillian Ellen, who is thirteen years of age; Mildred May, who has passed the eleventh anniversary of her birth; John Arthur, who is anticipating his tenth birthday; Eva who is seven years of age; Frank, five; and Herbert James, two years old.

Mr. Featherston is held in high esteem in his community, where he has manifested those qualities which well entitle him to the respect of his fellow citizens. He serves as commissioner on dykes and along this line has done good work for the district. He is a man of enterprising methods and progressive ideas, and conducts his business transactions in a manner that has won him the confidence of all who have had dealings with him, and given him the reputation of being trustworthy and reliable.

EDWIN MILAN CARNCROSS.

Edwin Milan Carncross, until recently a financial agent residing in Cloverdale, made his home in this province for a quarter of a century and is largely interested in British Columbia lands. He is now a resident of Long Beach, California. His birth occurred near Meridian, Cayuga county, New York, on the 18th of April, 1863, his parents being John and Mary A. (Ellsworth) Carncross, representatives of old New York families. In the acquirement of an education he attended the public schools of his native state, and after putting aside his text-books he turned his attention to general agricultural pursuits. In 1888, when a young man of twenty-five years, he came to British Columbia, took out naturalization papers and resided continuously in Surrey municipality until December, 1912, when he was called to California by the death of his son Roy, who had gone south for his health. After returning to this province he made his home at Cloverdale for a time and then moved to Long Beach, California, where he now lives. When he first came to British Columbia he worked in the Royal City Camp and at the same time took up a homestead of a quarter section which he proved up. He also dealt in real estate to some extent. In 1910 he and his son, Lyal D., opened an office as financial agents, which business has proved very successful.

At Summerset, Iowa, on the 31st of December, 1883, Mr. Carncross was united in marriage to Miss Nettie Adams, her father being Josiah A. Adams, of Fairfield, Iowa, a representative of the old Adams family of Virginia. The children of this union were as follows: Lyal D., the present municipal clerk of Surrey; Roy A., deceased, who wedded Miss Isabella Worrell, a daughter of Frank Worrell, of Milner, British Columbia; Roma E., who for the past year has been a teacher in the Huntingdon school; Elmer E., a student in the Guelph Agricultural College; and Marion A.

Mr. Carncross is a liberal in his political views but not bitterly partisan, considering the capability and fitness of a candidate rather than his party

affiliation. He served as collector of taxes for Surrey municipality from 1894 until his resignation because of eye trouble in January, 1911. From 1897 until his resignation on the 1st of January, 1913, he also acted in the capacity of municipal clerk, and his official duties were ever discharged in a highly commendable and creditable manner. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. Mr. and Mrs. Carncross are well known in their home community, where they have won many friends. He is a man of marked business enterprise and firm determination that enables him to carry forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes.

ROBINSON F. WADDINGTON.

Robinson F. Waddington, ex-mayor of Chilliwack and since 1909 actively connected with its political interests, was born at St. Helens, England, September 26, 1862, a son of Joshua and Margaret (Sharpe) Waddington. He acquired his education in Leeds and remained in his native country until he was eighteen years of age, at which time he crossed the Atlantic to Canada and settled in Fort William, where for almost thirty years he worked as a professional accountant and was actively interested in much important exploring and survey work. In 1909 he came to Chilliwack and entered upon his political career in 1911, when he was elected alderman. He did such able and businesslike work that in the following year he was made mayor of the city. He has accomplished much constructive public work along lines of civic improvement, for during his administration the city hall was built at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars, miles of cement sidewalks were laid and many streets improved and beautified. His record in office is honorable and worthy, for he not only adheres to high standards of political conscientiousness but he possesses also that executive and far-sighted business ability which makes his integrity a compelling force.

In 1889 Mr. Waddington married Miss Ryde, of Fort William, Ontario, and both are now well known, in social circles of Chilliwack. They have become the parents of four children. Mr. Waddington is a member of the Anglican church and has been lay reader for twenty-five years. He has always been an active conservative, giving to that party loyal and hearty support. Nevertheless, he is essentially nonpartisan, a believer in clean and pure politics, and he never withholds his cooperation from any project which he believes will advance the moral, intellectual or material welfare of his city.

HON. JOHN ROBSON.

Time gives the perspective which places each individual in his proper relations and proportions to the events and people who figure on the pages of history. Twenty-one years have come and gone since the Hon. John Robson, premier of British Columbia, passed away in London. Time has served to heighten his fame and establish his position as one of the eminent citizens, not only of the western province but of the Dominion. He possessed heroic qualities, manifest in the unfaltering courage with which he sustained a position that he believed to be right. Added to his courage were the qualities of statesmanship that enabled him to direct affairs of incalculable importance to the country, and even those who opposed him politically entertained for him the highest regard, honoring him for his substantial qualities of manhood and citizenship. Ontario numbered him among her native sons, as he was born in Perth on the 14th of March, 1824. His father, John Robson, was a native of Scotland and from him his son and namesake undoubtedly inherited some of those sterling traits which have always characterized the Scotch race and which made him so fearless and zealous in defense



JOHN ROBSON

of the principles which he espoused. The mother was Mrs. Euphemia Richardson Thompson, a widow at the time of her marriage to John Robson at Perth, Ontario. Sixteen children were born of this union, one of whom became the Rev. Ebenezer Robson, D. D., distinguished missionary and minister, who preached the gospel with notable success in British Columbia. A sister, Mrs. T. D. Pearson, residing in New Westminster, is the wife of a retired clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church. Another brother was a pioneer resident of New Westminster and for many years was a government official. The father, John Robson, Sr., took a very active and helpful part in all religious work. Upon his emigration to Canada in 1820 he settled at Lanark, Perth county.

After acquiring his education in the schools of Perth John Robson of this review turned his attention to commercial pursuits, being thus employed prior to his removal to the far west. Attractive tales reached him concerning the country beyond the Rocky Mountains and in 1850 he made his way to the Cariboo on the Fraser river, where he arrived late in that year. He engaged in placer mining on the river bars and met with the usual hardships and difficulties incident to the life of a miner in frontier districts. At length, however, he removed to New Westminster, where he established his home. His financial resources were extremely limited and he utilized various opportunities that would aid him in earning an honest living. He assisted in clearing lots in New Westminster and while chopping down a gigantic Douglas fir his axe caught an intervening bough and the keen blade descended upon his foot. In consequence thereof he was an invalid for some time, during which period the recognition of his mental strength led to an offer that constituted an important forward step in his career. Prominent townsmen approached him and offered him the editorship of the Times of New Westminster, which paper was not proving very successful under the management of Leonard Maclure. The offer gave to Mr. Robson such an opportunity as he had sought. From boyhood he had been a close student of important questions which came before his attention. He thought deeply and logically, his mind being naturally analytical and inductive. The newspaper field gave him a chance for the expression of opinions which in time were factors in shaping the history of the province. In 1861 he entered the journalistic field, establishing the British Columbian, which was the pioneer newspaper of the mainland and is now known as the Columbian. He wielded a facile pen and his terse and trenchant writings soon won attention and earned for him a reputation that spread throughout the province. His paper began to be talked of throughout British Columbia and his editorials were eagerly read in that period of heated political feeling, awakening the strong indorsement of some and the equally strong opposition of others. Never did he swerve from a position which he believed to be tenable and right—and any position that in his mind was right was also tenable. Nothing could swerve him from a course which he believed would benefit the public and through the columns of his paper he advocated constitutional government and waged a strong wordy battle in its defense. The position which he took naturally awakened equally strong opposition. He never retreated an inch and fought on with undiminished valor and courage even when he stood practically alone and unsupported. Of this period of his life it has been written: "He was hounded, waylaid, unmercifully beaten and otherwise maltreated by the myrmidons of the administration, but nothing could subdue his lion spirit. Persecution utterly failed to break his confidence in his belief in the righteousness of his course and his tone remained unchanged." At length his unfaltering advocacy of what he believed to be right won him wide attention and the respect which is always accorded to the man who fearlessly defends his position. Honors began to come to him and his ability for leadership was recognized. In 1864 he was elected a member of the council at New Westminster and the following year was chosen president of that body. When mainland and island joined under one provincial government he was chosen to sit for New Westminster in the provincial legislature of 1867 and continued as a member thereof until 1870, when the terms of the confederation were formulated and adopted by the legislature. Mr. Robson

never lost an opportunity to further the interests of confederation and was one of those who entered the protest when the executive council tried to overthrow the plans for a union. He was a member of the Yale convention and was placed upon the committee appointed to carry out the resolution of the convention.

In 1869 Mr. Robson removed to Victoria, which had been created the capital of the province, transferring his paper to this city. At that time the Hon. W. D. Higgins was proprietor of the paper called the Colonist. He soon afterward purchased Mr. Robson's paper and the latter became editorial writer on the Colonist, which position he continued to fill for six years. Again official honors were conferred upon him. He successfully contested Nanaimo for the provincial legislature in 1871 and sat for that constituency until 1875. He next accepted the federal position of paymaster and commissary of the Canadian Pacific Railway surveys west of the Rocky mountains, remaining in that capacity until 1879, when the office was abolished.

The same year Mr. Robson again became a resident of New Westminster, where he purchased the Dominion Pacific Herald from John Brown, changing the name of the paper to the British Columbian. His brother David was associated with him in its publication until 1882, in which year John Robson was elected to represent as senior member the district of New Westminster in the provincial legislature. On the expiration of the Walkem-Beaven administration in January, 1883, Mr. Robson was appointed provincial secretary, minister of mines and minister of finance and agriculture under the Smithe government. The importance and extent of his public duties made it necessary that he withdraw from the field of journalism, in which he had attained a position of eminence in the province without a peer. What he had undergone in his journalistic career would have utterly disheartened and discouraged a man of less courageous spirit and heroic qualities. He suffered the utmost personal abuse that could be heaped upon him by his opponents and, moreover, after publishing some very strong articles in support of his views upon a vital question his enemies set fire to and burned his newspaper office in New Westminster. This greatly crippled him financially but friends came to his aid and as the result of his indomitable energy, fearlessness, determination and capable management he was soon again well established in business and the episode served but to call forth stronger purpose, more indomitable energy and greater courage on his part.

From the time of his retirement from journalistic fields Mr. Robson continually advanced in his connection with governmental affairs. Upon the death of Premier Smithe in 1887 Mr. Robson succeeded to his position in the Davie cabinet and following the death of Mr. Davie in 1889 he was called upon to form the cabinet, of which he was the leader at the time of his demise. In the general election of 1886 he was reelected as a member of the provincial parliament for the New Westminster district and again was so honored in 1890, being returned at the head of the poll for both New Westminster and Cariboo, choosing the latter. His most bitter opponent never attacked his honesty, nor questioned his loyalty to his position, and all fair-minded men respected him for his fidelity and for his capability.

Mr. Robson was a lifelong member of the Presbyterian church, thus adhering to the faith of his fathers, and he was a most active worker in and generous supporter of St. Andrew's church, Victoria. No good work done in the name of charity or religion sought his aid in vain. He became president of the Young Men's Christian Association and displayed a deep and abiding interest in the moral uplift of the young men. He was equally staunch in his advocacy in the cause of temperance. In fact, his position was an uncompromising one in support of all that he believed would contribute to the progress and uplift of his fellow citizens and the best interests of his province. His example remains as an inspiration to those who know aught of his history. His words of counsel and wisdom sank deep into the minds of many young men and have borne good fruit in upright lives. He filled the office of justice of the peace and held a commission in the Canadian militia. He was perhaps best known through his efforts

as a journalist and as a legislator. His writings were at all times logical and he wielded a forceful pen. It is said "he had a sharp, incisive style, which went straight to the marrow of the subject, and he could smite with extreme vigor when the occasion demanded." In his day he was probably the finest speaker in the province and all listened to him with eager attention. The announcement that Hon. John Robson would occupy the platform was all that was necessary to draw an immense audience. He never employed figures of rhetoric to hide his real meaning nor did he ever clothe his thought in any sentimental garb. His statements were plain and direct and he made little use of literary or classical allusion. His logic, however, was strong and forcible and made direct appeal to the judgment and wisdom of those who listened to him. His vocabulary constantly broadened and his choice of English was accurate, exacting and pleasing. Even in his writings concerning his opponents he was never vindictive, and, though he might attack a position, he was never abusive of the man who honestly defended the position. He always displayed tact and zeal and was at all times a gentleman. Again it has been written of him: "He had a genial suavity of manner that put a stranger at his ease and won his confidence. He possessed the grave dignity inseparably associated with the proper idea of a statesman. His sense of humor was very keen and many a time the legislative halls have echoed to the laughter elicited by his quaint interpretation of a political adversary's arguments. When under fire himself his admirable equanimity went far to baffle attack and turn aside the shafts of sarcasm and denunciation. He had a manner of carrying his hearers along with him 'nolens volens,' and compelling them to listen with deepest attention to the finish. Often he would rise to flights of eloquence that made even his opponents applaud, thus proving that he had in him the elements that compose the true orator. In one thing he was preeminent and that was in the possession of a clear, logical mind. He grasped the situation quickly and met all emergencies with readiness. There was nothing weak or timorous about John Robson; he was born a leader of men and would likely have become distinguished in any country."

In 1854 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Robson and Miss Susan Longworth, the fifth daughter of Captain John Longworth, of Goderich, Ontario, who participated in that battle,—above all others—Waterloo. Mrs. Robson survives and has a daughter, Mrs. Hunter, the wife of Joseph Hunter, of Victoria. The death of Mr. Robson occurred in London, England, June 29, 1892. An eminent statesman had fallen. Any individual honored himself by honoring Premier Robson. His position in public regard is indicated in the fact that on the news of his demise all flags were hung at half-mast. One of the contemporaries wrote of him as follows: "His friends gloried in saying and his foes were constrained to confess that as a statesman he had no equal in the province. At the general election before his death it was generally acknowledged that he could choose any constituency in the province and be sure of election. He was unquestionably the most powerful debater that ever sat in the British Columbia legislature and in point of ability ranked second to none in the Dominion. When Mr. Robson was generally conceded to be the next lieutenant governor of British Columbia there was not even a political foe who did not warmly commend him to the office. As a friend he was warm and faithful, as an opponent he was formidable, yet charitable and generous. He was successful not only in political life but in business, a man of strict truth and integrity, possessed of undaunted will and courage. For him to meet danger or difficulty was to overcome it. His industry and diligence were untiring; withal he knew what sorrow was, although upon the death, of first, one, and then, another, of his sons his generous concern was the alleviation of the sufferings of the afflicted mother, not the giving away to his own grief. We have said he was faithful to his friends yet charitable to his enemies; he was also constant in his resolutions, prudent in his undertakings, courageous in danger, patient in affliction, humble in his prosperity and diligent in his employment. In the death of the Hon. John Robson a warm friend is missed and the country has sustained an unsurmountable loss."

All the churches of Victoria held memorial services for the Hon. John Robson and similar services were held at St. Margaret's, Westminster, England, while among the wreaths upon his coffin was one from the Queen. His remains were brought back from London to Victoria, burial occurring on the 29th of July, 1892. Although the funeral was private, it was very largely attended by representatives from all professions and from among all classes of people. Highest tributes of respect were paid him by the press, while letters of condolence to his family came from all parts of the world. In a review of his life perhaps the most notable feature and one that should be impressed upon young men of today is that his position of eminence was attained entirely through his own efforts and ability. He was denied the educational advantages offered in the universities and centers of learning such as many young men enjoy. Nature endowed him with a laudable ambition and beyond that he made his opportunities. He never waited for something to turn up but utilized each hour for the accomplishment of the task before him, and in its faithful accomplishment he found strength of courage for the efforts and duties that succeed it. Personal gain was the least form in which his ambition manifested itself. Above all was his belief in his country and in the ultimate triumph of right, and he lent himself as an agent to the achievement of the high purposes which he saw might be accomplished by public-spirited and progressive citizens. His efforts in that direction were crowned with success, and he deserved the laurel wreaths of high commendation and honor upon his brow.

FRANK E. WOODSIDE.

Frank E. Woodside is a member of the city council of Vancouver and it was largely through his efforts that the town of Hastings was annexed to Vancouver, thereby sharing in all municipal benefits. He is a conservative in politics and a firm believer in the party, but in all his efforts for local betterment he regards only the existing conditions and possibilities, putting partisanship and personal advancement entirely aside. He was born at Hamilton, Prince Edward Island, December 8, 1874, a son of John H. and Martha (Sharp) Woodside, both of whom were natives of Prince Edward Island. The former is a representative in the fifth generation of the Woodside family in Canada. He has made farming his life work and both he and his wife still reside in Prince county, where they have always made their home.

In the public schools of his native land Frank E. Woodside pursued his education and when sixteen years of age left home, going to New England, where he remained for three years. He then removed to Aspen, Colorado, where he worked in the silver and lead mines, after which he came to British Columbia and made his way up the Columbia river from Northport, Washington, to Trail and into the Kootenay, where he was identified with mining for several years. In 1900 he was elected secretary of the Rossland Miners Union. He was holding this office and signed the order, after a vote of the miners, calling the strike that took place in July, 1901. This was the most important strike that ever occurred in British Columbia and one of the largest that ever occurred among the miners on the American continent. It will be remembered that as a result of this strike the affairs of the famous Le Roi Mining Company were investigated with the result that Whittaker Wright, the great London financier, was arrested and tried for embezzlement and when he was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude took poison and died in the corridor of the law courts. Another important thing in connection with the suit instituted by the mining companies was to recover damages from the Miners Union on account of the men going on a strike. The case was before the courts for over two years, being finally tried before Judge Duff and a jury in Victoria, who gave damages against the Union, allowing the company not only to recover from the Union but also from the officers and members



FRANK E. WOODSIDE

of the Union individually, which the then solicitor, A. C. Galt, proceeded to do. Mr. Woodside continued to act as secretary for a year after the strike and was associated with the miners until after the trial was over. He was an active member of the Miners Union when the eight hour day law for metalliferous miners was passed in 1898. In November, 1902, he resigned his position as secretary and came to Vancouver, where for two years he was employed in an insurance business. On the expiration of that period he engaged in the real-estate business and he is still interested in prospecting and mining, having properties in the Kootenay and in the north of British Columbia. He had previously invested in property in the northern portion of the Hastings townsite, his holdings including much water frontage. In 1909 he erected a home there at the corner of Eton and Clinton streets, at which time the townsite of Hastings was principally covered with brush, few houses having been erected thereon. He immediately formulated a plan for the annexation of the Hastings townsite to the city of Vancouver and in that work had the assistance of such men as Frank E. Mitchell, D. E. Buzza, R. E. Baker and others. On the 10th of December, 1910, the election was held at Mr. Woodside's office at Eton and Clinton streets, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 7 P. M., on which occasion over twelve hundred votes were polled, representing a vote of over fifty per cent of the value of the property in the Hastings townsite. The committee worked day and night for months in order to secure their object, and their efforts were rewarded by success, for when the legislature met in January, 1911, the necessary legislation was passed and Hastings was annexed to Vancouver. Mr. Woodside was elected to represent the newly formed ward 7 on the city council. He was reelected in 1912 and again in 1913 and is therefore serving for the third term as a member of the city council. He has been a member of the board of works for three years and in the year 1913 is chairman of the bridges and railways committee, and is also a director in Burrard Inlet, Tunnel & Bridge Company, representing the city of Vancouver. Ever since becoming a member of the council he has given practically all of his time to his official duties.

On the 4th of March, 1901, at Rossland, British Columbia, Mr. Woodside was united in marriage to Miss Amy L. Griffith, a daughter of Essex Griffith, who was connected with the engineering department of Center Star mine at Rossland. They have four children, Everett, Erskine, Valerie and Clinton. In his fraternal relations Mr. Woodside is prominently known. He is a member of Mount Pleasant Lodge, No. 11, K. P., in which he is past chancellor, and he has a handsome past chancellor's jewel presented by the lodge. He also belongs to the Odd Fellows lodge at Rossland, British Columbia. He represented the miners at the convention at Kamloops in 1902, when the Provincial Progressive Labor party was organized, but the party went out of existence some time later and he now gives his support to the conservative party. He is a member of the Progress and Commercial Clubs and is in thorough sympathy with the movements of those organizations for the betterment of the city and its development and improvement along those lines which are ever a matter of civic pride.

CHARLES HERBERT FLETCHER.

Charles Herbert Fletcher, city electrician of Vancouver, has held that important position since the 1st of July, 1912. His birth occurred in Bradford, England, on the 26th of June, 1870, his parents being John and Annie (Lupton) Fletcher. The father, a coal merchant of Bradford, came to Canada in 1892, settling at Armstrong in the Okanagan valley of British Columbia, where he successfully followed agricultural pursuits until called to his final rest in 1906.

Charles H. Fletcher obtained his education in the public schools of Bradford, England, and remained in his native land until twenty two years of age. In 1892 he emigrated to Canada, locating in Nelson, British Columbia, where

he worked in the mines for four years. On the expiration of that period he went to the Kootenay district and during the following years made his way from town to town. In 1896 he took up his abode at Kaslo and there entered the service of the Kootenay Electric Company, with which he remained until 1901. In that year he came to Vancouver and entered the employ of George E. Hinton of the Hinton Electric Company here, remaining as electrician for that concern until 1906, when he became assistant city electrician of Vancouver. In that capacity he ably served until appointed city electrician on the 1st of July, 1912. His work in this connection has been of vital importance in the growth and development of the city and he has rendered highly satisfactory and valuable service to the public.

On the 25th of December, 1907, Mr. Fletcher was united in marriage to Miss Johanna Federlin, of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, her father being August Federlin of that place. They now have two children, Herbert Emil and Percy Federlin. Mr. Fletcher is a member of Vancouver Lodge, N. D., A. F. & A. M. His entire career has been characterized by high ideals and noble principles and in every relation of life his record has measured up to a high standard of honorable manhood.

HENRY EDWARD ARTHUR COURTNEY.

Henry Edward Arthur Courtney, a barrister of Victoria, specializing in commercial law, has been engaged in practice here for more than a decade. The attractiveness of this city as a place of residence is indicated in the fact that many of its native sons have remained after attaining their majority to enjoy the advantages and business opportunities here offered. To this class belongs Mr. Courtney, for he was born in Victoria, July 13, 1872, his parents being Henry Classon and Mary Jane (Calder) Courtney. The latter was a daughter of Alexander Calder, who came to British Columbia May 24, 1858, for the British government in connection with the boundary survey between Washington and this province. The father, Henry Classon Courtney, arrived in Victoria in 1861 and entered upon the practice of law here, gaining prominence in the profession during his connection therewith. He was police magistrate for several years, beginning about 1879 or 1880.

At the usual age Henry E. A. Courtney entered the public schools of Victoria, passing through consecutive grades until he graduated from the high school with the class of 1888. He then took up the study of law and was called to the bar in June, 1894. He located for practice in Rossland, British Columbia, where he remained for seven years, after which he returned to his native city and has since practiced here. In the intervening period of eleven years he has made steady progress, being accorded a large and representative clientele. He has some mining interests and investments in Victoria real estate. His political support is given to the liberal party and he is a member of the Pacific Club of Victoria.

GEORGE HERBERT WEBSTER.

George Herbert Webster, civil engineer, whose mastery of the scientific principles of his profession and practical experience in the different phases of the business has gained him skill that places him in the front rank, is now accorded a liberal patronage and has executed many important contracts. He was born at Creemore, Simcoe county, Ontario, January 31, 1858, a son of Edward and Mary (Langtry) Webster. The father, a native of Ontario, was born of Irish parentage while the mother was born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1828. She was

brought to Canada in her childhood days by her parents who settled in Hamilton, Ontario, and was there married. Edward Webster was engaged in the lumber and milling business at Creemore for several years and afterward removed with his family to Toronto while the later years of his life were spent in Pasadena, California, where he died in 1900. He held a commission during the Canadian rebellion of 1837, being a captain on the Loyalist side. He was one of the pioneers of Simcoe county and founded the town of Creemore which stood on his property. He owned a large grist and sawmill there and was one of the enterprising and progressive citizens of that community. Mrs. Webster is still living and now resides in Vancouver.

In the public schools of Creemore George H. Webster pursued his early education and afterward attended the model school of Toronto. In May, 1873, he was a successful candidate in a competitive examination for a vacancy in the engineering department of the Northern Railway at Toronto and was apprenticed to that company for five and a half years under the late Owen Jones, chief engineer. His experiences in that connection constituted the broad and stable foundation upon which he has builded his later success. From 1879 until 1882 he was assistant engineer of the amalgamated Northern & Hamilton and North Western Railways, having charge of the maintenance of track, buildings and bridges. During that period the gauge of the North Western Railway was changed from five feet, six inches, to the standard gauge of four feet, eight and a half inches. He had charge of the organization and detail work involved in the remarkable task of changing two hundred miles of main line and sidings in twelve hours, which was accomplished without dissatisfaction or delay. In 1882 he resigned his position with the two railway companies and went to Winnipeg, where he took charge of the C. W. Moberly Engineering & Contracting Company. A year later he entered the service of the Manitoba & Northwestern Railway Company at Portage la Prairie in the capacity of assistant engineer and was later made chief engineer, building the line from Minnedosa to Yorkton, the Shell river branch and the Saskatchewan & Western branch. In 1898 he was transferred to Winnipeg as chief engineer and land commissioner of the Manitoba & Northwestern Railway. In 1900 he received the appointment of resident engineer for the Canadian Pacific Railway at Winnipeg and was in charge of main and branch lines from Fort William to Moose Jaw. In 1901 he was transferred to Montreal and was appointed general tie agent for the entire system. He organized that department and in January, 1903, he was appointed the first right of way and lease agent for the entire system and also organized that department. In January, 1904, on account of ill health he was transferred to Vancouver and appointed division engineer of the Pacific division. He severed his connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway in December, 1904, to become president and chief engineer of the British Columbia General Contract Company. While with the British Columbia General Contract Company his work included the construction of foundations under the Empress Hotel at Victoria, and the reconstruction of the Canadian Pacific Railway Pitt river bridge which involved the installation of an entirely new substructure without disturbance to traffic. He also put in a large number of steel girders in the mountains for the Canadian Pacific Railway near Cambie and Glacier across the Illicillewaet river; built the normal school at Calgary; the English Bay pier and the city market wharf at Vancouver; the Canadian Pacific Railway car shops at Calgary; bridged the Bow river; spent two years in putting in all structures on the Canadian Pacific Railway irrigating canals; built one hundred miles of Canadian Pacific Railway road in Saskatchewan from Strassburg to Saskatoon; and built ten miles of the Kootenay Central road in British Columbia, extending south from Golden and about thirty miles of the Great Northern Railway between Cloverdale and Huntingdon, British Columbia.

In 1908 he resigned his position with the British Columbia General Contract Company and is now engaged in general consulting and contracting work. Since entering independently upon the work of his profession he built in 1912 the

Capilano Canyon tunnel which is a seven by nine foot tunnel, six hundred feet long, constituting the latest addition to the Vancouver city water supply equipment. He also built the dyke work on the Hatzic slough near Mission City, a distance of seven miles and including a very heavy and expensive sluice-way under the Canadian Pacific Railway main line for navigation purposes, and also making possible the reclamation of about thirty-five hundred acres of very rich farm land along the Fraser river. This work covered a period of a year and a half. For seven months in 1910 Mr. Webster had charge of the location and construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway from French creek to Alberni on Vancouver island, involving much difficult bridge and construction work. Something of the interests which now claim his time, energies and attention is indicated by the fact that he is the president of the George H. Webster Company, Ltd., engineers and contractors; a director of the Electric Turpentine Company, Ltd., with works on False creek; president of the Granville Land & Loan Company, Ltd.; holder of valuable business properties on Granville street; and also has much land on Lulu island. His high standing in his profession is indicated by the fact that he was the first chairman of the Vancouver Branch of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers which office he held for two years and in 1906 was a member of the council of the national society. He is also a member of the American Railway, Engineering and Maintenance of Way Association.

Mr. Webster was married in All Saints Church in Toronto, Ontario, April 30, 1883, to Miss Martha Barwick, a daughter of the late John Barwick, who resided at the Homewood, Holland Landing, near Toronto. Mr. and Mrs. Webster have become the parents of six children of whom three are living: Harold, Dorothy Lee and Ethel. The parents are active and prominent members of St. Paul's church and Mr. Webster has served on the church committee, while in various lines of church and charitable work Mrs. Webster is also helpfully and deeply interested. She is a life member of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Church of England in Canada. Mr. Webster is a life governor of the Vancouver General Hospital. In politics he is a conservative but never active. He is a member of the Vancouver Club, the Royal Vancouver Yacht Club and the Union Club of Victoria. His life has been devoted to a profession in which advancement can not depend upon circumstance or influence but must have its basis in actual knowledge, experience and merit. In his chosen field of labor Mr. Webster has constantly progressed through his untiring efforts and wide study and while he has risen professionally he has also advanced in the high regard and good-will of all who know him.

ROBERT MEE.

For twenty-nine years the Canadian Pacific Railway numbered among its most able and faithful representatives Robert Mee, who almost continuously during that period remained at the throttle of his engine, taking an unostentatious but important part in conserving the efficiency of the great system and assisting to an unusual extent in the making of railroad history in the Dominion. He later lived retired in Vancouver, his many years of earnest and faithful labor having brought him well earned leisure and rest. He was born in County Cavan, Ireland, May 27, 1853, and was a son of Robert and Mary Mee, both of whom have passed away, the father having been for many years a school teacher in his native country.

Robert Mee acquired his education under his father but when he was less than fourteen years of age left home and started out for himself, crossing the Atlantic to Canada. He landed first in Toronto, Ontario, in 1868 and there obtained employment as clerk in a grocery store, resigning this position in order to become connected with the Grand Trunk Railroad. He worked in the interests



ROBERT MEE

of that corporation east of Toronto for a short time but eventually entered the employ of the Northern Railroad Company of Canada, his run on this road being between Toronto and Collingwood. Mr. Mee was afterward connected with the Credit Valley Railroad until March, 1883, when he went to Winnipeg and became an engineer on the Canadian Pacific, beginning thus a long period of active and faithful service in the employ of that corporation. In the spring of the following year the end of the track to the west was located at Laggan, Alberta, and Mr. Mee had charge of the engine, running along with the line of construction until the eastern terminal was connected with the line at Craigellachie. He was present at the driving of the golden spike and he was in charge of the engine that pulled the notable officials who were present on that occasion, taking them to Port Moody, then the terminus of the Canadian Pacific. In those early days the engineer's duty was no light one, for the conditions under which he worked were comparatively primitive and entirely different from those which prevail at present. Mr. Mee had charge of engine No. 147, a small wood burner with no air brakes, and the tracks over which he ran had a grade of four and one-half per cent. In spite of these disadvantages during his thirty-two years of active connection with railroading Mr. Mee never had a wheel off the track, nor met with an accident, nor was responsible for the injury of any man—a remarkable record considering the danger of the work in which he was engaged and the conditions under which he labored. He was at the throttle of his engine during the entire period of his connection with the Canadian Pacific with the exception of five years, during which he was traveling engineer, going all over the Pacific division, from Vancouver to Donald, in the Kootenay district. This position he resigned, however, on account of the increase of labor and went back to his own engine. During the latter part of his active career his run was between Vancouver and North Bend, but eventually failing health compelled him to retire in 1912 and he later made his home in Vancouver, where he was widely known and highly respected.

On the 3d of November, 1898, Mr. Mee was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Gough, a daughter of Charles and Rebecca Gough, the former a veterinary surgeon. Mr. Mee belonged to the Church of England and was prominent in Masonic circles, having taken the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He belonged to Cascade Lodge, No. 12, A. F. & A. M., and was a member of the chapter, the commandery and the Vancouver consistory. He was also an active member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and represented this organization at many conventions, first at Richmond, Virginia, in 1888, and afterward at Los Angeles, California; Memphis, Tennessee; Columbus, Ohio; Detroit, Michigan; and at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. He was independent in politics and interested in municipal growth and advancement although never seeking public office. He was numbered among the pioneer railroad men in western Canada and enjoyed the high regard of the superiors under whom he worked for so many years and of all who had either business or social relations with him. He passed away August 27, 1913, leaving a host of warm friends, among whom he was very popular during the twenty-seven years of his residence in Vancouver.

WALTER EDWARD ADAMS.

Walter Edward Adams, connected with the ship chandlery house of E. B. Marvin & Company at 1202 Wharf Street, Victoria, was born November 4, 1876, in the city which is still his home, his parents being Frank Woodman and Sadie (Gerow) Adams, a sketch of whom is to be found on another page of this work. At the usual age the son entered the public schools of Victoria and later continued his education in the public and high schools of Oakland, California, completing his course in 1894. At that date he entered the employ of the British Columbia

Electric Railway Company of Victoria in the mechanical department, remaining there for a year, after which time he entered the service of the firm of Marvin & Tilton, hardware merchants, by whom he was employed for a year. His next service was with the Hickman-Tye Hardware Company with which he continued for two years and on the expiration of that period he went to New Westminster and became a traveling salesman for the hardware house of R. F. Anderson & Company, remaining in that position for four years. He then returned to Victoria and engaged as a traveling salesman with E. G. Prior & Company, wholesale hardware merchants, whom he represented upon the road for four years. On the 1st of January, 1907, he severed his connection with that house in order to enter the service of E. B. Marvin & Company, ship-chandlers, of which firm his father was a member. He has since remained in active connection with the business and is now serving in the capacity of assistant to his father in the management of the enterprise. The business has grown steadily and has reached extensive and profitable proportions. Its trade covers a wide territory and the annual sales make the business one of the leading concerns of the kind on the island.

On the 6th of December, 1899, Mr. Adams was married in Victoria to Miss Lillian St. Croix Beek, a native of St. Stephen, New Brunswick, and a daughter of J. F. and Jane (Rudge) Beek, who were also natives of New Brunswick and who came to Victoria in 1883. In this city her father engaged in the carriage building business for a number of years, but is now living retired, surviving his wife who passed away in 1912.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Adams have been born four children, Frank Clifford, who is attending the public schools of Victoria; Kenneth Frederick who is also a public-school pupil; Donald Marion and Lillian Joyce.

Mr. Adams finds recreation from an arduous business career in yachting, shooting and fishing. He is a member of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club and also of the Pacific Club of Victoria. He belongs to the Methodist church and there largely finds the rules which govern his conduct. Since completing his education he has been continuously active in business and has carried forward to successful completion whatever he has undertaken. Step by step he has worked his way upward and as the years have gone by he has made for himself a creditable place and gained an honorable name in commercial circles.

GEORGE RANDALL ASHWELL.

George Randall Ashwell, founder of the firm of G. R. Ashwell & Son, is known as one of the leading merchants of the Chilliwack municipality and has held a prominent position in mercantile circles of his locality since very early times. He is numbered among the real builders and promoters of Chilliwack, for his interests have extended to many fields, touching closely the political, business and religious interests of the municipality. He was born in Bedfordshire, England, December 17, 1831, and is a son of Henry and Mary Ashwell.

After completing the course in the public schools of his native locality he took up landscape gardening as a profession, following this in England until he was twenty-six years of age. He then emigrated to Canada and settled in Toronto, Ontario. He followed carpentering there and in various parts of the province for five years and in 1861 moved to British Columbia. The business which he founded is still in existence and under the able management of Mr. Ashwell has grown with the city of New Westminster until it is today a large wholesale and retail concern. In 1871 Mr. Ashwell moved to the Chilliwack valley and bought some settlers' rights, upon which he established a small mercantile concern. His store was on what is now known as Town Site Farm, on the land now occupied by L. Snider, east of the town. From there he

moved to Chilliwack Landing, where he bought the business of R. Garner and for years bought and sold goods to the settlers. In 1889 the business was moved to the present site on Wellington street and from a modest beginning has grown to be a large and important departmental concern, its expansion being almost entirely due to Mr. Ashwell's energy, resourcefulness and excellent management. Of late years Mr. Ashwell has been associated with his son under the firm name of G. R. Ashwell & Son and thus the responsibilities of the business have been in a large measure taken from his shoulders, yet he supervises the entire concern and his advice in all things is earnestly sought and found always sound and conservative.

In 1866 Mr. Ashwell married Miss Sarah Ann Webb, and six children were born to their union, of whom three are still living, as follows: Henry and George, of Chilliwack; and Mrs. Naboth Allen, of Vancouver. While Mr. Ashwell has been continuously engaged in business during the period of his residence in Chilliwack, he has yet found the opportunity to devote a share of his time to the political and religious affairs of the municipality. He is a stanch Methodist and has been one of the most able supporters of the church through his timely aid and constant support. He has held the position of reeve of the municipality and for many years was municipal clerk. He has always been a conservative and a supporter of the platform of that party whenever it conformed with the rights of his religion and adopted country. At one time when liberalism was in the ascendancy in the province he contested the riding in the interests of the conservative party and came the nearest of any to defeating the strongest liberal candidate that could be put forth. During the many years he has lived in Chilliwack his work has been an active force in promoting growth along many lines and his citizenship is accounted a valuable element in municipal advancement.

JOHN PATMORE WALLS.

John Patmore Walls is today one of the oldest representatives of the bar in Victoria, specializing in conveyancing. He was born in Kensington, England, July 10, 1843, a son of John and Emma Walls, the former in the employ of the East India Company for years. The son pursued his education in the private schools of his native country, and after his text books were put aside was articled to Sheriff & Son, barristers, of London, for five years. After thorough and comprehensive preliminary reading and study he was admitted as a solicitor in 1867. He afterward practiced in London for several years and about 1877 came to British Columbia. He spent some time in looking over the country in search of a suitable location and finally settled in Victoria, where he has since made his home, having now for thirty-six years practiced at the bar of this city. He has always continued in the general practice of law until a recent date, and is now giving his attention largely to conveyancing. He is today the oldest representative in years of continuous practice of the Victoria bar. His knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence is comprehensive and exact and he has enjoyed a good clientage. For about seven or eight years he was secretary of the Law Society of British Columbia, and its successful establishment is largely attributed to his efforts and influence.

In Victoria, on the 15th of March, 1881, Mr. Walls was united in marriage to Miss Fanny Nunn, a daughter of Captain George Nunn, who was an officer in the Crimean war. Mr. and Mrs. Walls have become the parents of nine children: Ellen Louise; Emma Nina; John Percival, who is a barrister of Victoria; Horace Norris, who is employed in the Victoria postoffice; Evelyne; Charles Orlebar and Pounall Theodore, twins; William E.; and Edward Aubrey.

During the early days of his residence here Mr. Walls was a member of the British Columbia Volunteers when war was expected with Russia, and his

political indorsement is given to the liberal party. Fraternally he was connected with the Masonic lodge of London, England. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to come to the new world, for here he found the opportunities which he sought and in their improvement has made continuous advancement.

ALEXANDER KEIR FARQUHARSON.

Alexander Keir Farquharson, now in the fourth year of his able service as postmaster at McKay, was born at Strathdon, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, July 4, 1844, a son of John and Margaret Farquharson both deceased. He acquired his education in the public schools of his native parish and after laying aside his books worked with his father on the farm until he came to Canada in 1867. In that year he settled in Peterborough county, Ontario, and for nine years thereafter worked as a shanty man and a river driver for various lumber camps. At the end of that time he moved to Muskoka, Ontario, continuing at his former occupation for some time. From Muskoka he moved to the Algoma district in the same province, turning his attention to the boarding house business, in which he engaged for eleven years thereafter. In 1897 he came to British Columbia and settled at Fernie, remaining five years, during four of which he was connected with the provincial police department. In 1909 he was appointed postmaster at McKay and he has since served in this capacity, proving capable, prompt and reliable in the discharge of his duties.

In 1872 Mr. Farquharson married Miss Isabel Mason and they became the parents of eight children, five sons and three daughters. Mr. Farquharson is a member of the Presbyterian church. He was a member of the municipal council of Burnaby for one year, thus manifesting his interest in community affairs. He served for two years as director of the Agricultural Association of Central Park and is always to be found among the leaders in any project to promote general advancement. He is regarded as one of the representative men of McKay and his integrity, ability and public spirit have drawn to him an extensive circle of friends.

CHARLES R. SERJEANTSON.

A growing country is always an excellent field for real-estate operation, for investments and for loans, and many enterprising business men find therein a source of affluence. Sound judgment and excellent business capacity have enabled Charles R. Serjeantson to win success along that line through his efforts in Victoria, where since 1907 he has made his home.

He was born August 17, 1866, at Acton Burnell, Shrewsbury, England, his parents being the Rev. William and Mary Serjeantson, the former a clergyman at Acton Burnell. His brother, Robert Merrick Serjeantson, is a well known writer of England and collaborated with others in the preparation of the Victoria County History of England, Mr. Serjeantson writing the history of Northampton.

In the public schools of Rossall, England, Charles R. Serjeantson pursued his education and afterward was employed in a cotton broker's office in Liverpool for a number of years. In 1887 he left that city and through the succeeding twenty years was engaged in raising fruit in Florida, U. S. A. In 1907 he again became a citizen under the English flag through his removal to Victoria, where he established his present business of real estate, loans and investments. He has thoroughly acquainted himself with the real-estate market and financial conditions of the northwest, especially in the city of his adoption, and is thus well qualified



CHARLES R. SERJEANTSON

to care for his own and the interests of his clients, who are constantly increasing in number, his business having enjoyed a substantial growth from the beginning.

On the 8th of September, 1908, Mr. Serjeantson was married to Miss Lucy Curtis, a daughter of Captain J. D. Curtis, R. M. Her father, now eighty-eight years of age, is a veteran of the Crimean war and makes his home with Mr. Serjeantson. He retired from the army forty years ago and is now the oldest pensioner of the British government. Mr. and Mrs. Serjeantson are of the Anglican faith and his political allegiance is given to the conservative party. Attracted by what he believed to be better business opportunities in the new world, he has never regretted his decision to try his fortune on this side of the Atlantic and is now well established in a business which is growing in volume and importance and has already brought him very gratifying returns.

CHARLES JONES.

Since 1906 Charles Jones has been numbered among the able and progressive young men of Vancouver and is today most capably serving in the office of city trades license inspector. He was born in Chester, England, January 19, 1881, and is a son of James and Sarah Jane Jones, the former during all his life connected with the Shropshire Union Railway and Canal Company.

In the acquirement of an education Charles Jones attended public school in Chester, England, and remained in his native country until 1901. In that year he came to America and settled in California, where for several years he was connected with the Union Iron Works of San Francisco. This position he resigned in 1906 and moved to Vancouver, accepting the office of manager of the Mainland Iron Works here, devoting his entire time to the duties of the office until 1910, when he was appointed city trades license inspector. He is now filling this position in a creditable and able way, placing the affairs of his department upon a businesslike basis and neglecting nothing which will add to the efficiency of the service.

On the 22d of February, 1912, Mr. Jones was united in marriage to Miss Emma Collyer, a daughter of George and Elizabeth Collyer. The former, now deceased, was a sergeant in the Fenian raid and won several medals for bravery in action. Mr. Jones is a conservative in his political beliefs. He is an enterprising and progressive citizen who takes a commendable interest in public affairs, and during his period of residence in Vancouver has made a host of warm friends.

JOHN HARRISON MUESSE.

During practically all of his active life John Harrison Muesse has been engaged in the lumber business and today is connected with important interests of this character as secretary and treasurer of the Cruisers Timber Exchange, Limited, of Vancouver. He was born in Lancaster, Wisconsin, October 28, 1864, and is a son of Henry and Eliza Muesse, the former for a number of years active in the lumber business in that city.

After acquiring a public-school education John H. Muesse went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he became connected with lumber interests in the employ of the Backus-Brooks Lumber Company, with which he remained for about eight years. In 1898 he went to Alaska, joining the rush to the gold fields of that territory, but after one year he returned to Minneapolis and resumed his former occupation being in the employ of the H. L. Jenkins Lumber Company. Mr. Muesse remained in Minneapolis until 1905 and then went to Seattle with the same company. This concern founded a lumber mill at Blaine, Washington.

but Mr. Muesse remained in that city only one year, removing in 1906 to Vancouver. Mr. Muesse after a short time went into partnership with C. O. P. Olts in the timber business under the firm name of C. O. P. Olts & Company. In 1908 they took A. J. Anderson into the business and incorporated the business under the style of the Cruisers Timber Exchange, Limited, Mr. Muesse being elected secretary and treasurer, a position which he has since capably filled. Understanding the lumber business in principle and detail, he has been an important element in the success of the concern which is now a recognized factor in commercial circles of Vancouver. Mr. Muesse has proved himself capable, energetic and far-sighted and the affairs under his charge are at all times administered ably and practically, so that he well deserves the place which he holds among the men of marked ability and substantial worth in this city.

On the 28th of August, 1905, in Lancaster, Wisconsin, Mr. Muesse was united in marriage to Miss Bertha V. Burris, a daughter of M. V. and Theodosia Burris, the former a well known politician in Lancaster. Mr. Muesse is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church and is connected fraternally with the Lancaster, Wisconsin, Masonic lodge, the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He belongs to the Commercial Club and is active in advancing the city's interests along all lines, taking a keen interest in its growth and welfare. A man of progressive ideas, he has made a success in his chosen field of work because he not only understands it thoroughly but has at all times used discretion and sound judgment in the direction of his affairs.

DAVID RUSSELL KER.

Among the most representative and prominent business men of Victoria is numbered David Russell Ker, president of Brackman-Ker Milling Company, and his success in the management of this great concern and in the direction and development of its trade relations has marked him as a man of superior force, experience and capacity. He is identified with other important corporate interests in the city and during the long period of his residence here his activities have been valuable factors in business growth. Mr. Ker is a native of Victoria, born October 2, 1862, a son of Hon. Robert and Jessie (Russell) Ker, natives of Scotland where they were reared, educated and married. The father came to Victoria by way of the Panama route in 1859 in order to form for himself an opinion of the future possibilities of western Canada. Being favorably impressed he sent for his wife in 1861 and they continued to make Victoria their home for many years. Robert Ker's first intention had been to go to the mines in search of gold, but he abandoned this plan on receiving an appointment with the crown colony in the treasury department. In 1860 he was made auditor under the Imperial government and he filled this position creditably until Confederation when he was made auditor general for the province and continued in this position until his death which occurred on the 11th of February, 1879. He was a devout member of the Episcopal church and had joined the Masonic fraternity prior to his coming to Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ker became the parents of four sons: Robert James, secretary and treasurer of British Columbia Packers, in Vancouver; Thomas Arnot, living retired in Victoria; Walter Henry, manager at Vancouver of Brackman-Ker Milling Company; and David Russell, of this review.

David Russell Ker was educated in the collegiate schools in the city. He prepared himself for a mercantile career but later, deciding to learn the milling business, worked for several years in different mills in Victoria and San Francisco, becoming thoroughly familiar with every department of mill operation. He returned to Victoria in 1882 and in August of that year formed the partnership with the late Mr. Brackman, the founder of the mill at Saanich now operated

by the Brackman-Ker Milling Company. From the beginning this firm enjoyed a remarkable degree of prosperity and the business increased in volume and importance, so that in 1886 warehouses and offices were opened in Victoria, which city has since been the center of the company's trade. Mr. Ker has full charge of the business at this point and has developed a trade which in extent and importance exceeds that of any enterprise of the kind in the province and throughout the northwest. B & K rolled oats, manufactured by this house, is one of the leading brands in this part of Canada, and many other kinds of breakfast foods are made and distributed throughout the Dominion. The annual business of Brackman-Ker Company, once represented by the sum of twenty-four thousand dollars, has increased to five million dollars, new departments have been added, trade relations have been extended and the business has been developed along progressive and modern lines. Mr. Brackman died December 28, 1903, and since that time Mr. Ker has been the principal owner of the milling business to which he devotes a great deal of attention. He is also identified with several important financial enterprises in various parts of the province and is a director of the British Columbia Trust Corporation.

In Victoria, June 12, 1894, Mr. Ker married Miss Laura Agnes Heisterman, a native of this city and a daughter of Henry F. Heisterman, now deceased. The father was one of the distinguished pioneers of Victoria and a more extended mention of his career appears on another page in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Ker have become the parents of the following children, all of whom were born in Victoria: Robert Henry Brackman, attending Haileybury College, England; Bernard Russell, a student in the same institution; and Laura Davida, attending Bently Priory, England. The Ker residence is located at 1306 Yates street and is one of the attractive homes in the city. Mr. Ker has also a summer residence at Golden Head, a delightful dwelling set in the midst of about ten acres of highly improved land, which affords all the pleasures of outdoor life, including the hunting and fishing of which he is especially fond.

Mr. Ker is a member of the Episcopal church and is a conservative in his political beliefs. He belongs to Columbia Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M. and is a Royal Arch Mason. He is past president of the Victoria Board of Trade in which he still holds membership and he is connected socially with the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, the Victoria Golf Club and the Union and Pacific Clubs. Those who know him personally find him always courteous and genial and in business circles his ability, enterprise and integrity are recognized and respected.

ARTHUR JOHN PATTON.

The tendency of the age is toward specialization. It would be impossible for any man to be thoroughly versed in all departments of the law, and therefore the most successful barristers are those who have concentrated their energies upon one or more branches of jurisprudence. Following this tendency of the times, Arthur John Patton, of Victoria, has specialized in marine law, in which he is accorded a gratifying patronage. He was born in Toronto, Canada, November 20, 1882, a son of William and Martha Patton. He comes from Empire Loyalist stock and claims distant relationship with Laura Secord, who was famous in Canadian history on account of her connection with the War of 1812.

During the early boyhood of Arthur J. Patton his parents removed to Victoria, where he attended the public schools. Later he supplemented his early educational training in Trinity College School, a preparatory school of Port Hope, Ontario. He afterward entered Trinity University of Toronto, where he won the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1904, and in 1907 was graduated from the University of Toronto with the Master of Arts degree. After leaving college he took up the study of law in the office and under the direction of

Hunter & Oliver, a well known and prominent law firm, the senior partner of which was Gordon Hunter, the present chief justice. Later Mr. Patton joined the firm, which is now practicing under the style of Oliver & Patton, making a specialty of marine law. Their clientage is extensive and they have been connected with much important litigation of this character. Mr. Patton is also a director of some local business enterprises and is secretary of the Cowichan Lake Hotel Company and solicitor of the city of Alberni.

On the 15th of May, 1906, in Victoria, Mr. Patton was married to Miss Myra Shakespeare, a daughter of F. N. and Marie Shakespeare, the latter now deceased and a granddaughter of Noah Shakespeare, who is postmaster of Victoria and one of the famous old characters of the early days. Mr. and Mrs. Patton have two children, Frederick John and Myra Frances.

For several years Mr. Patton was a member of the Fifth Regiment Canadian Artillery. He belongs to the Camosun Club of Victoria, and is well known socially, having attractive qualities which have won him high regard and warm friendships throughout the period of his residence in that city.

ISAAC KIPP.

Isaac Kipp may well be termed the father of Chilliwack, for the town has been built up on land originally located by him in very early times and it was he who cut the first brush and plowed the first furrow on the town site. In 1862 he settled on the spot where Chilliwack now stands and is numbered among the pioneers in this part of the province, no settlements having been made in this vicinity at the time of his arrival and all the evidences of frontier life being apparent. Throughout the intervening years he has borne an active and honorable part in the work of development which has transformed a wilderness into a rich and populous community and he stands today among the real promoters and upbuilders of the city where he makes his home. He was born in Brant county, Ontario, November 1, 1839, and is a son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Force) Kipp, both of whom have passed away. The father was a pioneer farmer in Brant county and engaged in agricultural pursuits there during the remainder of his active life.

Isaac Kipp acquired his education in the public schools of his native county and at the age of nineteen left for the west, journeying by way of the isthmus of Panama. He sailed from New York on the 3d of November, 1858, and arrived in California on December 3d of the same year. He afterward engaged in mining in that state until 1862, when the rumor of gold discoveries in the Cariboo district led him to come to British Columbia. He arrived in the Cariboo in the same year but tiring shortly afterward of mining, he moved to the spot where Chilliwack now stands. This was still a primeval wilderness inhabited only by Indians, Mr. Kipp having been the first white man to settle in the vicinity. The land was nominally in possession of the government but there were no recording offices in the western wilderness and Mr. Kipp was obliged to send to England for a crown grant to the land which he took up. With characteristic energy he set himself to improve and develop this property, clearing it of the heavy growth of brush and plowing upon it the first furrow on the town site of Chilliwack. He carried on the farm work resolutely along practical lines and the rich soil responded in bounteous harvests. With the passing years more settlers came to the vicinity and to them Mr. Kipp sold portions of his holdings until gradually a city arose where once there was nothing but a dense wilderness. In the welfare and progress of this community Mr. Kipp has taken an active and untiring interest since the early days and has been one of the greatest individual forces in its progress, his influence being always on the side of right, reform and advancement. He retains only five acres of his original ground and



MR. AND MRS. ISAAC KIPP

upon this is living in retirement, having earned rest and leisure by untiring and well directed work in the past.

On March 22, 1865, Mr. Kipp was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ann Nelems, a daughter of William and Eliza Nelems, who early in 1832 settled on lot 24 of the second Burford concession of Brant county, Ontario. There the father hewed a farm out of the wilderness and continued to engage in agricultural pursuits for many years. He reared a family of ten children. His daughter Mary Ann was twenty-five years of age when she came west by way of the isthmus of Panama in order to marry the subject of this review. She traveled all of this distance alone, making the journey during the time of the Civil war in the United States, and was the first white woman on the Chilliwack prairie. As she had some knowledge of the underlying principles of medicine she proved an invaluable aid to the sick as the community grew up around her and she was for fourteen years the only "doctor" in this locality. Mr. and Mrs. Kipp have ten children, twenty-six grandchildren and one great-grandchild. Their daughter Mary Jane was the second white child born on the Fraser river.

Mr. Kipp is a member of the Methodist church and gives his political allegiance to the liberal party. He has lived on the town site of Chilliwack for fifty-one years and is the only one who has so long witnessed its growth and development. Through the entire period he has made his home upon the property which is yet his place of residence but even in his active career did not confine his entire attention and efforts to its development, although he made it attractive and valuable. From time to time he has given his hearty cooperation to movements for the public good and his support can always be relied upon to further projects of community advancement. British Columbia owes her development to such men as he, who courageously faced the hardships of pioneer life and have reclaimed the province for purposes of civilization.

ANGUS BEATON.

Angus Beaton, a prominent and influential former resident of Coquitlam, British Columbia, is not only a pioneer of this province but also of Alaska and the Yukon, and his life has been replete with stirring, dangerous and exciting experiences. His birth occurred in Inverness county, Cape Breton island, Nova Scotia, on the 4th of February, 1872, his parents being Daniel and Jessie (Campbell) Beaton likewise natives of Cape Breton. The father was a farmer and fisherman.

Angus Beaton attended the common schools of his native county in the acquirement of an education and when a youth of fifteen left home and began railroading in Maine on the Boston & Maine Railroad, being thus employed for about a year. Subsequently he removed to Eau Claire, Wisconsin, where he was engaged in lumbering for a short time. Later he made his way to Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, and there mined and prospected on the Bunker Hill property for three years. On the expiration of that period he went to Spokane, residing there for three months during the year of the great fire in that city. Making his way to Nelson, British Columbia, he embarked in the building business there and remained thus engaged for one year. In 1890 he entered the service of the Southern Pacific Railway, framing bridges for one year. Returning to Nelson, British Columbia, he began placer mining on Pend D'Oreille river and, though fairly successful, sold out in the fall of the same year to the Kootenay Hydraulic Company. Subsequently he went through to Trail, British Columbia, below Rossland, mining there for nearly a year and locating the Northern Bell mine. He then made his way to Revelstoke and took up what is known as the Gold Hill mine, which was originally owned by a man named Glover and had relapsed. He took supplies from Revelstoke to Downey creek by poling a boat and packed from there to French creek or Big Bend,

a distance of about seventy-five miles. With Frank Vandell as his partner he worked there all winter, but had still found nothing when only four days' supplies remained. Mr. Beaton then sank a four-foot tunnel and took out two hundred and eighty dollars in gold. He went to Consolation to get a loan of bacon and beans, and on his way back to the claim sawed three caps for timbers for the mine. He enlarged the tunnel and in one week took out thirty-two hundred dollars in gold. Going to Revelstoke on snowshoes, he remained there until June, when the first pack train of the season came in with supplies. He took a grub stake, returned to his mine and, with the assistance of four men, took out nine thousand dollars during the summer of 1893. In the month of October he came to Vancouver for the winter but in June, 1894, went back to the mine and in that year took out ten thousand dollars. In 1894 he and his partner also put in their own pack train and brought in their supplies from Revelstoke. During the following cold season they wintered their pack train at Deer Park. In the spring of 1895 they went back to the property with a Milwaukee company, to which they sold out for twenty-five thousand dollars. In the fall of 1895 they went to Rossland, where they prospected and bought an interest in the Joker Mining Company, on Lookout mountain, in association with R. T. Daniels. They controlled this quartz mine and operated it for two years. In the fall of 1897 they closed the property and went to Skagway, at the entrance of White Pass, Mr. Beaton participating in the big rush that took place there that season. He located on Dominion creek, on the fourth above Discovery, camped there two days and two nights and then went back to register. He was obliged to wait two days, and when he was finally admitted and announced the claim which he had taken was informed that it had already been recorded. Subsequently he went to work for a Mr. Harris, who had a lay on the Gold Hill mine on Bonanza creek and for whom he sank a shaft of one hundred and two feet. The first pan taken out contained sixteen hundred and fifty dollars worth of gold. When the shaft had been sunk Mr. Beaton returned to Dominion creek, where he was engaged as foreman on No. 3 above Upper Discovery at a salary of twenty-five dollars per day. There he worked through the winter of 1898-9 for McDonald, the Klondike king, the Alaska Commercial Company and Philip Broner. In the spring of 1899 he purchased a third interest in this mine for two thousand dollars and thirty-five days later sold his interest for twelve thousand dollars cash. In the fall of 1899 he went to Nome and bought a team of six dogs for six hundred dollars. He took part in the stampede there and staked out a number of claims, also taking charge of No. 2 on Dexter creek for the North America Trading & Transportation Company and opening up that property for them.

In the winter of 1899-1900 Mr. Beaton headed a stampede for Tusquiquin, nine hundred miles north of Nome, making the round trip of eighteen hundred miles that season with a dog team. On the thirty-second day of the journey they encountered a terrific blizzard and lost their way. Mr. Beaton had three companions, Dolan, Hastings and Campbell, each of whom had his own team. Seeing an Indian some distance away and knowing that the red man was going to shelter until after the storm, Mr. Beaton, who had the fastest team, took the lead and followed the Indian about twelve miles, when he discovered that he had lost his partners. He stopped and called to them but after waiting for a couple of hours decided to seek shelter, for the storm was still raging. At the end of three days' search he found the Indian village of Old Hamilton. There he waited several days and when the storm had abated sent out two Indians, who found his partners and brought them into the village. They, in the meantime, had left their sleighs behind in an attempt to get to the village and had, when found, been without food for three days. Dolan was unconscious and badly frozen, but the other two men had fared better. After a two days' sojourn in the village, Mr. Beaton and his companions went back for their sleighs, on which all the food was packed, and again started out for the strike, which was still three hundred and fifty miles distant. They reached the

supposed strike but found it a fake. On the way back to St. Michael they encountered a party of three men, Madden, Callaghan and McNeil. Madden had both his feet frozen and after reaching the hospital at St. Michael was obliged to have them amputated above the ankles. The hands of both Callaghan and McNeil were frozen, and had to be cut off at the wrists. When Mr. Beaton and his companions discovered these men they had been in an igloo, an Indian shack, for six weeks. He informed the sufferers that he would cook them a meal and wash them. McNeil pleaded: "You will not do that and then leave us in the morning, as the others have done, will you? We have been here six weeks and all of us are crippled, but life is still sweet." Mr. Beaton assured them that he would not leave them there, and in the morning fitted up another sleigh, putting two of the men on his own and the third on Campbell's sleigh. In that way he brought them into St. Michael, a distance of three hundred miles. When within a half day's travel of St. Michael they met four dog teams that had been sent by the United States government to search for the lost men. The search had been ordered by General Ronald, officer in charge at St. Michael, who had made arrangements to pay twenty dollars a day for each of the four teams or a total of eighty dollars per day. Mr. Beaton suggested to the leader of the party that he be paid the eighty dollars per day for the time he had been carrying the disabled men. He received the retort that it was supposed he was bringing back the men gratis. Mr. Beaton explained that he was, but added that if he were paid the four hundred dollars for the five days he would turn the money over to the men who were in need of it. This was agreed upon, and with the money Mr. Beaton headed a subscription list upon which was raised eighteen hundred dollars for the three sufferers. They were cared for in the Army Hospital at St. Michael until spring and were then able to go where they wished, Madden and Callaghan making their way to San Francisco, while McNeil went to Seattle. When these men had been placed in the care of the institution Mr. Beaton and his partners proceeded on their return to Nome, a distance of three hundred and twenty miles. The entire trip consumed five months, and it was in the spring of 1900 that they arrived in Nome.

Mr. Beaton next entered the employ of Alexander MacKenzie, who was appointed by the United States government as receiver for Nome, remaining in his service until the fall of 1900. He then returned to Dawson and in the spring of 1901 again engaged in mining on Dominion creek, taking a lay on claim No. 6 below Lower Discovery. After working that for six months he went to Gold Run, where he mined No. 28 throughout the winter. In the spring of 1902 he went to Gold Bottom, took a lay on a claim and worked there during the summer. In the fall he started for Atlin, British Columbia, took a dog team and crossed to Telegraph creek, a post on the Stikine river, where he spent the winter with Johnny Highland, a well known trader on the Stikine. From him he purchased No. 13 below on Hunker creek, which he worked for a year and then sold. Subsequently he took a lay on the Anderson concession on Hunker creek, which he worked throughout the summer of 1904. In the fall he went to Fairbanks, British Columbia, and took a lay on No. 14 below on Clary creek, which he worked continuously for eighteen months. In the winter of 1905-6 he removed to Vault creek and took a lay on the Victor group, sinking a shaft two hundred and twenty feet deep but missing the pay ore by sixty feet, which put it on the next claim. In the spring he made his way to Dome creek and put up a plant on the Shakespeare group for Dunn, Morgan and himself. He operated this on a basis of fifteen dollars per day and a third interest in the property, working thus until the fall, when he sold out. He then left the interior, coming out at Seattle, but immediately made his way to Vancouver, arriving there in the fall of 1906.

In the following winter he in company with A. F. Kobes took a lease from the government on sixty-four sections of timber on Mackenzie Sound. In the spring of 1907 they sold this, and went to Prince Rupert and staked twenty

thousand acres of land in the Lekelse valley, making the first payment to the government, and in a short time they sold the entire tract. In 1908 they bought adjoining tracts from individuals aggregating four thousand acres. This purchase was made by the Lekelse Homes, Limited, of which Mr. Beaton is director and one of the principal stockholders. The vast area of fertile land is situated only fifty miles east of Haysport, on the Grand Trunk Pacific, and will be sold to the fishermen of the Skeena in ten-acre tracts for home sites, offering to these fishermen the greatest opportunity they could desire. They are sold the tracts on easy payments covering a long term. In the fishing season they may leave their boats at Haysport on Saturday mornings, as the law now requires them to suspend fishing for thirty-six hours, and for a mere trifle of expense take the train to their homes to spend Saturday and Sunday and be back on an early Monday morning train. During the time they are away on the river their families are close to schools, churches and the railroad and may care for their gardens and small farms, the proceeds of which will cover all cost of living. When the fishing season is over the men may return to their homes and farms and through industrious cultivation earn a good and steady income. These are the reasons why this land, in such close proximity to the greatest fishing port in northern British Columbia, offers a wonderful opportunity to new settlers. In 1910 Mr. Beaton took an option on the Silver Standard mine at Hazelton, British Columbia, and in ten days sold it to the Stewarts. In 1911 Mr. Beaton in company with Mr. Kobes took one hundred and forty-five sections of coal land in the Ground Hog district of British Columbia, for forty-two sections of which they have taken out a license. Associated with them in this project are Duncan Ross and Mathew Johnson. Mr. Beaton is a stockholder in the Graham Fish Company of San Juan Island, Washington, and is one of the proprietors of the Junction Hotel at Coquitlam. He likewise has a half interest in an apartment house in Coquitlam and also owns property in Prince Rupert. The success which has attended his undertakings and which has gained him recognition among the prosperous and representative citizens of the province has been the result of his own well directed efforts, keen discernment and splendid ability.

On the 31st day of December, 1912, at Seattle, Washington, Mr. Beaton was united in marriage to Miss Laura E. Troth, of Elizabethtown, Kentucky. He supports the conservative party and takes a keen interest in public affairs but is not active in politics. His religious faith is that of the Catholic church. Widely known and highly esteemed, his life record cannot fail to prove of interest to his many friends, and it is therefore with pleasure that we present this review to our readers.

ANGUS MCKINNON.

Angus McKinnon is proving an active factor in the development of Duncan, on Vancouver island. He was born at Madoc, Ontario, December 25, 1856, a son of Lachlan and Ann (Robertson) McKinnon. A great-uncle of our subject served through the French war, fought in the battle of Waterloo, and was afterward mentioned in Lever's history of the war. Lachlan McKinnon was born in Glenelg, Invernesshire, Scotland, and the mother on the Isle of Skye, Scotland. They were married in the land of hills and heather and in 1849 became residents of Ontario, where they remained throughout the residue of their days, the father following agricultural pursuits. They had a family of seven children, of whom three are living, Donald, Murdock and Angus. Mrs. Ann McKinnon was born in the same parish as was Gladstone's mother, whose maiden name was also Robertson, her birth occurring a generation or two later.

Angus McKinnon was educated in the common schools at Queensborough, Ontario, but his school privileges were limited. His training at farm labor, however, was not meager, for at an early age he began to follow the plow and con-



ANGUS MCKINNON

tinued to assist his father in the work of the fields until twenty years of age. He then went to Dresden, Ontario, where he rented a farm for two years and afterward spent a year in steamboating. On the expiration of that period he made his way westward to Winnipeg, entering the service of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which was then building its line. After a year he went to the Dakotas and was one of the first to lay steel rails on the Northern Pacific. He spent two years in that way and later purchased a farm and also cultivated rented land for six years.

In 1887 Mr. McKinnon arrived in Vancouver, where he established himself in the general contracting business, building wharves and doing other such work on his own account. Two years were passed in that way and he then came to Duncan, where he leased and operated a sawmill for four years. He next purchased the farm upon which he now resides, becoming the owner of one hundred and twenty acres of wild land, all of which is now highly improved and a part of which is today within the boundary limits of the town. He has always carried on mixed farming, yet has specialized to a large extent in dairying, supplying Duncan with milk. As the years passed on he prospered in his farm work and his land has become very valuable. He gave a plot of ground to the King's Daughters for a hospital, the building occupying a magnificent site upon an elevation. He also sold eight acres of the original one hundred and twenty for a mill site. Much credit is due Mr. McKinnon for clearing the land upon which the town of Duncan has been laid out. The land lies near and in fact adjoins Somenos lake, which is only nine feet above high tide. He is promoting work to have the lake connected with Cowichan bay, utilizing the Cowichan river in furthering this project, which when completed will greatly advance the value of property in and near Duncan, as it will give the community an "all water" outlet to the sea. The importance of such an undertaking can well be imagined and in planning it Mr. McKinnon has shown remarkable foresight and notable public spirit. In fact there is no movement set on foot for the betterment of the community in which he is not an active promoter and his substantial aid and encouragement have been given to every project for the public good.

Mr. McKinnon was married in 1887 to Miss Hannah Beregan, of Minnesota, and to them have been born five children: Annie, the wife of F. C. Jacoby, of Vancouver; and Sybil, William, Flora and Lachlan, all yet at home. In politics Mr. McKinnon is an old-time liberal and he served for some years on the municipal council. He is willing, however, that his public service shall be done as a private citizen and no man has been more interested or active in the welfare of Duncan than Mr. McKinnon, the value of whose services is recognized by all.

HENRY GUSTAV MULLER.

Henry Gustav Muller, one of the most honored, progressive and highly respected pioneer business men of Vernon, is now living retired after many years' identification with business interests of the city as proprietor of the Coldstream Hotel. He is a sturdy, upright and straightforward native son of Germany, born July 19, 1846, his parents being John and Matilda Muller.

Henry Gustav Muller acquired his education in his native country and remained in Germany until he was nineteen years of age, at which time he crossed the Atlantic to New York, where he remained until 1869. In that year he went to San Francisco and followed the cabinet-making trade in that city for eight years. Going to Oregon at the end of that time, he followed the same occupation in that state until 1886 and then came to British Columbia. He was in the furniture business in Vancouver and in Victoria for five years, but at the end of that time came to Vernon, arriving in this part of the province before a railroad was constructed through it. He walked from Sycamouse to Vernon and after his arrival established the Coldstream Hotel, the first

enterprise of its kind in the city. This he continued to operate with increasing success until 1908, when he leased it and retired from active business life to enjoy in rest and comfort the fruits of his former toil.

Mr. Muller was married June 5, 1890, to Miss Mathilde Augusta Mandelsloh of Berlin, Ontario and they have three children: Martha Ella, now Mrs. L. H. Rogers; Hurietta Bertha, at home; and Alfred Bernard, also at home. Mr. Muller is well known in local fraternal circles and has the distinction of being the oldest member of the Knights of Pythias in British Columbia. He has passed through all the chairs in that organization and has taken an active interest in the expansion and spread of the order through the province, having instituted lodges in all of the principal cities. He belongs also to the Masonic order. Mr. Muller is a very public-spirited and progressive citizen and is interested in everything that relates to municipal improvement or to the advancement of civic affairs. He served as mayor of Vernon in 1906 and 1907 and in official life as well as in social and business relations has ever proved himself upright, straightforward and honorable.

ARNOLD EVERARD FORBES.

Arnold Everard Forbes, assistant manager of the Island Investment Company, Ltd., is active in the work which is leading to the rapid settlement and development of Vancouver island and the substantial upbuilding of Victoria. He was born at Forbes Point, Nova Scotia, August 8, 1877, and is a son of John and Margaret Forbes, representatives of an old Scotch family. In the public schools of Nova Scotia he pursued his education and after his text-books were put aside became connected with railroad interests in different parts of the United States, his time being thus passed until 1909, when he sought the opportunities offered by the northwest and came to Victoria. Here he associated himself with the Island Investment Company, Ltd., being secretary and treasurer until 1912, when he was elected assistant manager, which position he fills at the present time. In the intervening years he thoroughly acquainted himself with every phase of the business and is now bending his energies to executive direction and administrative control. This company is active in the work of exploiting the natural resources and advantages of this part of the country and has gained a large clientage. Mr. Forbes has made investments in Victoria property and his holdings return him a good income.

At Providence, Rhode Island, on the 3d of July, 1908, Mr. Forbes was married to Miss Addie Allen, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Allen, Canadian people, and they now have one child, Eric Everard. Mr. Forbes holds membership with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is also connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Since starting out in life on his own account he has steadily worked his way upward, making good use of his opportunities and ever seeking to promote his efforts along lines that win not only honorable success for the individual but also constitute a factor in general progress and improvement.

DONALD C. MCGILLIVRAY.

Donald C. McGillivray, living retired in Chilliwack, is a native of Ontario, born in Glengarry county, February 29, 1848, a son of Donald and Christie (Chisholm) McGillivray. He acquired his education in the public schools of his native section and laid aside his books at the age of twelve, at which time he went to St. Lawrence county and worked in the iron mines for a short time. Later he moved to Muskoko and the Georgian Bay district and there engaged in

the sawmill business until 1868. He has made many changes in occupation and interests during his active career and has been identified with much pioneer work in western America and Canada but it is typical of the force of his business ability and judgment that each move has furthered his prosperity and brought him one step nearer the goal of success. From 1868 to 1870 he was in the lumber business in Pennsylvania and in the latter year went to Nevada, where he spent a short time in the famous Virginia mine. In the same year, however, he went to Seattle and followed the lumber business on Puget Sound until 1874. That year found him at Cassiar, at the time of the great gold discoveries in that section, and he prospected and mined there for five years, leaving in 1880 and going to Cariboo. Afterward he entered the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railroad and worked upon construction until the line was finished about the year 1885. He then established himself in the contracting and building business in Kamloops, British Columbia, and there remained until 1890, in which year he set aside his business affairs and traveled throughout the United States, visiting nearly all of the principal cities. When he returned to Canada he settled in Alberta and was there one year before he went to the Kootenay mining district to prospect for gold. After two years, however, he resumed his travels, this time journeying through Canada, and in 1904 came to Chilliwack. He has since lived in retirement here, in the enjoyment of well earned and well merited rest.

Mr. McGillivray was married in 1897 to Mrs. Joseph Farr of Chilliwack, who has lived in that city since 1862. Fraternally Mr. McGillivray is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is interested in the welfare and progress of the community, giving his support to many measures for the public good, and this public spirit has been given active expression in the city council, of which body he has been a member for two years. In business dealings he has ever been straightforward and reliable, enjoying the full confidence of those with whom he has been associated and proving himself in all things a worthy and representative citizen.

JAMES RAWLINSON WAGHORN.

James Rawlinson Waghorn, a member of the firm of Waghorn, Gwynn & Company, of Vancouver, British Columbia, is identified in that connection with one of the largest investment businesses in the province. The firm conducts a large loan department and handles all kinds of local securities, as well as stocks which are traded in the New York, Canadian, and London markets. Moreover, they represent various of the oldest and strongest British insurance companies, and important French and Belgian capitalists. The success which the firm has enjoyed is attributable to the personal efforts of Mr. Waghorn and his partners, who are able, shrewd, progressive yet conservative business men.

James R. Waghorn was born in Stratford, England, February 9, 1859, a son of George Augustus and Kathleen Waghorn. James R. Waghorn was educated at Brighton, England, and remained in that country until 1883, when, at the age of twenty-four years, he came to Canada. He first made a tentative trip to the Rocky mountains, viewing the construction of the first transcontinental railway. He finally decided upon Winnipeg as a place of location and there became connected with the land surveying department of the Canadian Pacific, continuing with that corporation for several years. His first public achievement was the founding of the now well known Waghorn Guide to Manitoba and the Northwest, which has become so successful. It is now issued by a company of which Mr. Waghorn is the head and the chief stockholder. When Osler, Hammond & Nanton opened offices in Winnipeg he became associated with that firm and while in their service held the position of secretary of the North of Scotland Canadian Mortgage Company. He continued with that well known firm until

1905. While in Winnipeg Mr. Waghorn had formed an acquaintance with Mr. G. Ivor Gwynn, who at that time was connected with the insurance firm of Allan, Lang & Killan. In 1905 they came to Vancouver and forming a partnership organized the present firm of Waghorn, Gwynn & Company, which enjoys a most representative and extensive patronage. They are also largely engaged in the loan business and handle all active stocks and shares and have direct telegraph connection with Chicago and New York, publishing current quotations of the leading New York securities. Mr. Waghorn is one of the founders of the Vancouver Stock Exchange and had the honor of serving as the second president of that promising organization in 1908.

In 1891 Mr. Waghorn married in Winnipeg Miss Caroline Beckett, of Cheshire, England, and of this union one daughter has been born, Dorothy.

Although Mr. Waghorn is public-spirited in the best sense of the word and takes a deep interest in all movements undertaken for the public benefit, he has never become active in political affairs. He gives his allegiance to the conservative party, upholding its principles and candidates. Mr. Waghorn has always been interested in sports both in Winnipeg and Vancouver, and in the former city served as president of the Tennis Club and was also one of the founders of the Winnipeg Hockey Club and at one time its president. He seeks recreation in shooting, golf and fishing, counterbalancing in that way his business activities. He is a member of the Vancouver Club, the Jericho Country Club, of which he was president in 1910, the Union Club of Victoria and the Manitoba Club. In the commercial and financial world of Vancouver he has attained an enviable place and in full measure enjoys the confidence and good-will of all who have business or social relations with him.

DUNCAN McRAE.

Duncan McRae, who since 1898 has followed ranching and fruit raising near Mission City, contributing in substantial measure by his well directed and practical work to the agricultural development of this vicinity, was born in Kyle, Lochalsh, Scotland, April 26, 1842. He is a son of Christopher and Mary McRae, both of whom have passed away. The former was for many years engaged in stone cutting and farming.

Duncan McRae acquired his education in the public schools on the island of Skye and after laying aside his books worked for eight years as a shepherd. He was afterward gamekeeper in Glenavon forest, a famous preserve in Scotland, and he held this position until 1878, when he left his native country and emigrated to America. He settled in New York state, where he remained for one year, after which he moved to Texas, spending a year in that state and a similar period in New Mexico. In 1882 he moved to the state of Washington, where he was for four years in charge of a large logging camp operated by the Tacoma Mill Company. At the end of that time he came to British Columbia, remaining two years when he returned to Washington. He then again came to British Columbia, homesteading land in Cedar valley among the early settlers in that part of the province. In 1890 he received a deed from the government for his farm and he continued to reside upon the property until 1898, when he bought his present homestead adjoining Mission City. Here he has since engaged in ranching and fruit raising and his well directed efforts have been rewarded by a substantial degree of success.

In February, 1878, Mr. McRae was united in marriage to Miss Betsy Carr, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Carr, the latter of whom died about 1906. Mr. and Mrs. McRae are the parents of two daughters, both of whom are married. Mr. McRae is a member of the Presbyterian church. He is a liberal in his political views and takes an active and intelligent interest in the growth and development of this part of the province. For two years he was councillor for



DUNCAN McRAE

the Mission municipality and he has been school trustee, the cause of education finding in him an able supporter. The twenty-seven years of residence in British Columbia have brought him well deserved success and his excellent qualities of mind and character have gained him the esteem and confidence of all who are associated with him.

DUNCAN EDWARD CAMPBELL.

One of the best known of the commercial enterprises of Victoria is Campbell's drug store, situated at the corner of Douglas and Fort streets, and its proprietor is one of the most popular and highly respected merchants of the city. In the long years of an active business career, he has made continuous progress and his position today is among the successful representatives of commercial affairs in the island metropolis. What he has accomplished represents the fit utilization he has made of his time, talents and opportunities, and his example may well serve to encourage and inspire others.

Mr. Campbell was born August 17, 1857, at St. Thomas, Ontario, being the youngest in the family of three sons and two daughters whose parents, Duncan and Mary (Turner) Campbell, were natives of Ontario, Canada. The father followed agricultural pursuits until his death in 1857 when he was but fifty-six years of age. His wife, long surviving him, passed away in 1902. The paternal grandparents of Duncan E. Campbell were natives of Argyleshire, Scotland, and came to Canada at an early day. The maternal grandparents were also born in Argyleshire and arrived in Canada about the same time as the Campbell family, settling at a point on Lake Erie known as Nellie's Hill, which place was so called in honor of Mrs. Nellie Campbell, the grandmother of our subject.

It will thus be seen that Duncan E. Campbell was a representative of two of the old Scottish Canadian families and in his life he has displayed many of the sterling characteristics of his Scottish ancestry. In his boyhood he was a pupil in the grammar schools of St. Thomas, Ontario, continuing his studies to the age of seventeen years, after which time he entered the drug business in St. Thomas in the capacity of clerk. Three years were spent in that way and in 1877 he came to British Columbia with the Canadian Pacific Railway Survey. It was his intention to take up engineering and for a year he worked in that way, but on the expiration of that period he returned to the drug business, being employed in San Francisco for a year and a half.

In 1879 Mr. Campbell arrived in Victoria and spent two years in the employ of Mr. Shotboldt, a druggist, during which period he became interested with his employer in the establishment of a branch store at Yale. At that time the Canadian Pacific Railway was being built and Mr. Campbell opened a drug store at Yale, continuing in charge until it was destroyed by fire a few months later. He next returned to Victoria and entered the drug business on his own account at the corner of Fort and Douglas streets, remaining continually at that location until March, 1913, when he removed into commodious quarters in a modern eight-story brick business block which he had erected and which at that time had just been completed. He occupies the corner store in the building which is one of the finest in the city. His location is unexcelled, being in the very heart of the business center and retail district. The equipments and fixtures of his drug store compare favorably with any in the city and his patronage is surpassed by none. Since occupying his present quarters he has confined his business particularly to the representing of drugs and his store is fitted up and equipped for specializing along that line. A contemporary writer said of him, "Mr. Campbell entered the arena of business determined to win success. He fought the battles incident to the life of a business man fairly and openly. He began in a small way, gradually overcoming the difficulties encountered, until he now enjoys the largest drug business in the city of Victoria.

The building which he erected at a cost of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars is absolutely fire proof and it is a monument to the enterprise, capability and success of Mr. Campbell."

On the 8th of October, 1901, Mr. Campbell was married in Petrolia, Ontario, to Beatrice MacDonald a daughter of Alexander and Margaret Jane (McCallum) MacDonald, who were natives of Scotland and came to Canada in the '60s. They established their home at Petrolia where the father engaged in the oil refining business. In 1862 he became one of the engineers for the French syndicate in the construction of the Panama canal, the French at that time being engaged on the project of cutting the waterway across the Isthmus.

He now has retired from active business and he and his wife make their home in London, Ontario. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have been born five children, Margaret Gertrude, Mary MacDonald, James Duncan Donald, Barbara Jean and Helen Beatrice. The first two are attending St. George's school in Victoria.

Mr. Campbell greatly enjoys all outdoor sports and manly athletics. He is particularly fond of hunting and fishing and during his residence in British Columbia, prior to his marriage, he devoted a certain period of each year to his favorite recreation of hunting, having covered practically the whole of the province. Many valuable trophies of his skill have been mounted and adorn the walls of his store and residence. In club circles Mr. Campbell is well known. He belongs to the Union Club of Victoria, the Golf Club, the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, and the Automobile Association. He is likewise a member of the Board of Trade of Victoria and is interested in various humanitarian projects and public-spirited movements. He is a past president of the Royal Jubilee Hospital, having served as president for two years and as a director for two years. He was at the head of the institution during the campaign for raising money for the new Jubilee Hospital building and was largely instrumental in bringing about the success of the undertaking. He is also a member of the Presbyterian church.

JOHN WILLIS AMBERY.

Throughout almost his entire business career John Willis Ambery has been identified with financial interests and with business enterprises which require notable watchfulness, keen sagacity and a ready discrimination between the important and the unimportant phases of the business. His expanding powers have qualified him for the responsible duties which now devolve upon him as manager for Hiram Walker & Sons, Ltd., for British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan.

John Willis Ambery was born in Toronto, Ontario, December 30, 1868, and is a son of the Rev. John and Henrietta Frederic Ambery. The father, now deceased, was dean of Trinity College at Toronto, and it was in the Trinity College School at Port Hope, Ontario, that the son pursued his education. On its completion he entered the employ of the Dominion Bank, with which he remained for five years, and in 1890 he left his position there to enter the Bank of British North America, which he represented in various capacities and at various points for three years. From 1893 until 1897 he was at Hamilton, Ontario, in various lines of business and in the latter year associated himself with Hiram Walker & Sons, Ltd., of Walkerville, Ontario. For several years he traveled through the eastern states in the interests of that corporation and in 1902 was appointed manager for British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan, since which time he has made his headquarters in Victoria. His present position gives him jurisdiction over the business in a wide territory and involves him in large responsibilities to which his powers seem fully adequate.

On the 28th of July, 1902, at Hamilton, Ontario, Mr. Ambery was married to Miss Augusta Helen Mason, a daughter of George E. and Sarah Emilie Mason. Her father was paymaster of the Grand Trunk system for a number of years, but is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Ambery have a son, George Edward. Mr. Ambery's military record covers five years' experience as a member of the Thirtieth Royal Regiment of Hamilton, Ontario. In politics he is a conservative and fraternally connected with Barton Lodge, No. 6, A. F. & A. M., and the Independent Order of Foresters, both of Hamilton. In the northwest he has become socially prominent as a member of a number of the leading clubs, including the Alberta Club, of Calgary; the Vancouver Club, of Vancouver; and the Union, Pacific, Victoria Golf, Victoria Tennis and Victoria Cricket, all of Victoria. He recognizes the fact that next in importance to working is playing well, and he makes his recreation constitute an even balance to his business activity and thus insure him strength and endurance to meet the duties of each succeeding day.

FRANCIS COOLEY WOLFENDEN.

Francis Cooley Wolfenden, a pioneer merchant of Armstrong, has since his arrival here in 1891 been prominently connected with important business and civic affairs. He was born in Sapperton, New Westminster, British Columbia, April 16, 1868, and is a son of Lieutenant Colonel Richard and Kate (Cooley) Wolfenden, the latter a native of Kent, England. A more extended mention of the parents will be found on another page in this volume.

Francis C. Wolfenden acquired his early education in the public schools of Victoria and afterward attended high school there. He was a law student with Theodore Davie in that city from 1883 to 1891. In the latter year he moved to Armstrong, among the early residents of the community, and three years afterward became connected with the Okanagan Flour Mills Company as secretary. In 1906 he established his present business and under his able management this has already grown to gratifying proportions. He is in addition a director in the Armstrong-Okanagan Land Company, Limited, and his unusual ability is recognized and respected in business circles of the city.

On the 29th of April, 1898, in Winnipeg, Mr. Wolfenden was united in marriage to Miss Mary Babcock, a daughter of Charles Babcock, of Galt, Ontario, and a descendant of United Empire Loyalist stock. Mr. and Mrs. Wolfenden are members of the Church of England. Since his arrival in Armstrong Mr. Wolfenden has taken a prominent part in practically every movement of civic or social importance and his interests, extending to many fields, have been important forces in general development. He has served as alderman of the city, as license commissioner and as school trustee, holding this latter position from 1903 to 1905. He was secretary of the Conservative Association from 1894 to 1909 and is still an active force in conservative circles. He is connected fraternally with Spallumcheen Lodge, No. 13, A. F. & A. M., of which he was senior warden in 1904, and he served as financial secretary of the local lodge of the Independent Order of Foresters from 1896 to 1913. His military record is excellent. From 1885 to 1889 he was gunner in the British Columbia Garrison Artillery at Victoria and in 1908 was made lieutenant of the Independent Company Infantry of Armstrong. He was captain of Company C, One hundred and second Regiment, from 1908 to 1912 and in the latter year was made major of the One hundred and second Regiment, Rocky Mountain Rangers. He founded the James Bay Athletic Association of Victoria and the Okanagan Rifle Association of the Okanagan, of which he is now the president. He is secretary of the Armstrong & Spallumcheen Agricultural Society. He is in addition vice president of the British Columbia Rifle Association and is a member of the Armstrong Club. He is well known in athletic circles, being vice president of the Armstrong Lacrosse Club, president of the Football Club and vice president of the Hockey Club and he

takes an intense interest in all kinds of outdoor sports. From this brief review of his career it may be seen that he is a man of varied interests, and that he possesses the power to make all of them separately effective along lines of advancement and progress.

ANGUS WYLLIE KENNING, M. D.

Dr. Angus Wyllie Kenning, one of the prominent and able general practitioners in Victoria, was born at Elmira, Ontario, February 23, 1868. He is a son of James Hogan and Marion (Campbell) Kenning, the former inspector of inland revenue for the Guelph district, with residence in Windsor, Ontario. The family is of Scotch ancestry but the paternal grandparents were natives of Ireland and came from that country in early life to Canada, the grandfather afterward engaging in agricultural pursuits near Elmira until his death. The maternal great-grandfather was for many years active in military affairs, serving as colonel in charge of Fort George. He lost his life in the battle of Queenstown Heights.

Dr. Angus Wyllie Kenning acquired his preliminary education in the public and high schools of Prescott, Ontario, and he afterward entered the Detroit College of Medicine, from which he received the degree of M. D. in 1895. He began the practice of his profession in Duluth, Minnesota, and remained in that city for eighteen months, after which, in the fall of 1896, he located in Rossland, British Columbia, where he practiced successfully until May, 1911. At that time he came to Victoria, opening offices in the Sayward building, where in two years he has gained for himself a place among the representative physicians of the city. He is affiliated with the British Columbia and the Victoria Medical Associations and in this way keeps in touch with the trend of modern thought in his profession.

In 1889 Dr. Kenning was united in marriage to Miss Agnes A. Miller, a daughter of Robert Miller, a native of Dorchestershire, England, who came to Canada in 1886. He located in Posen, Manitoba, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1896 at the age of sixty-eight. Dr. and Mrs. Kenning have become the parents of two children: Gordon, who was born June 7, 1896, and who is now a student in McGill University, Montreal; and Stuart, whose birth occurred May 4, 1899, and who is attending Victoria high school. The family reside at No. 1503 Belcher street.

The Doctor is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the Knights Templar, and he is affiliated also with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He served in the Ninetieth Battalion, Winnipeg Rifles, from 1885 to 1889. He holds membership in the Pacific Club and the Canadian Club and the Automobile Association, and is an enthusiastic advocate of all kinds of outdoor sports. He has gained an enviable reputation as a careful and able physician who always adheres to the highest standards of professional ethics, and he therefore enjoys the confidence of his patrons and the respect and esteem of his brethren of the medical fraternity.

WILLIAM KENDALL HALL, M. D.

Dr. William Kendall Hall, of Eburne, British Columbia, enjoys a high reputation among his colleagues and an extensive patronage in the city of his residence and the surrounding district. He has been engaged in practice in Eburne for about five years and in that time has gained the confidence of the community to a remarkable extent. Born in Hull, Quebec, on February 2, 1876, he is a son of Richard and Agnes Hall, the former an able civil engineer and a graduate of McGill University. After leaving that institution the father became



WILLIAM D. DILL

a sawmill contractor and among others built the Dunsmuir sawmill at Port Moody at the time of its construction the largest in Canada. The parents are now living at No. 2325 Third Avenue, West Vancouver.

Dr. William E. Hall was educated in the public schools and Upper Canada College and completed his professional training at the Manitoba Medical College from which he was graduated with the degree of M.D. in 1900. To improve his learning by practical experience he served as an interne for one year in the General Hospital and remained another year in Winnipeg subsequently doing a year of his medical work in the famous Westminster clinic of London, England. The next year were spent in the continent. He then successfully practiced for two years in Grand View, Manitoba but in 1908 came to British Columbia and established himself at Burnaby where ever since opening his office he has enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. Careful, earnest and conscientious he gives the greatest care and attention to his patients, is careful in diagnosis and correct in the application of remedies. The humane quality in his character is an important asset to his work and has made for him many friends.

Dr. Hall was born in Hungary and is the son of George and Mary Hall. His father was for many years prominent as a lumberman in Ontario and after his death the mother removed to Calgary, where she now has resided for about four years. Dr. and Mrs. Hall are the parents of one daughter, Anis Margaret.

Dr. Hall is medical health officer of Point Grey municipality, discharging his duties with circumspection and doing everything in his power to improve health conditions. He is also medical examiner of schools. He is a member of the British Columbia Medical Society. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church and fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Recognizing the value of suitable recreation, he takes a great interest in outdoor sports, deriving from this source new energy for his onerous duties. Since he has become a resident of Burnaby the interests of this town have become his interests and he is ever concerned in the welfare of the city and its inhabitants.

ARCHIBALD W. TENNANT

One of the most able and trusted men in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company is Archibald W. Tennant, who since 1891 has been connected with the road, advancing through various positions of importance and responsibility to that of auditor at Vancouver. He was born in Fredericton, New Brunswick, August 30, 1874, and is a son of James and Margaret (Anderson) Tennant, the former a native of Glasgow and the latter of Edinburgh, Scotland. Both have passed away.

Archibald W. Tennant acquired his education in the public schools of his native city and laid aside his books at the age of sixteen. He obtained employment as a messenger boy for the Western Union Telegraph Company and remained in this connection for one year, after which, in September, 1891, he entered the service of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company as assistant station agent, beginning thus a career in the employ of that corporation which has brought him well deserved and substantial success. After remaining three years at Fredericton as assistant station agent he served for several years as station agent and operator at other points in the east, and in 1900 was promoted to the office of traveling auditor. He traveled out of Montreal for a short time and was then transferred to Calgary, Alberta, at which point he held his headquarters from December, 1900, to October, 1907. He was then appointed traveling auditor out of Vancouver and remained in that capacity for about three years, after which he was stationed

in the city, where he has since remained. He is able and conscientious in the discharge of his duties and has accomplished a great deal of important work for the company, whose interests he keeps constantly in the foreground. During the twenty-two years of his connection with the Canadian Pacific he has risen to a place of importance and responsibility and has won the confidence and esteem of his superiors and the respect and good-will of his associates.

In Benton, New Brunswick, in September, 1902, Mr. Tennant was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Speer and they have become the parents of three children: Margaret, Jean and Dorothy, all of whom are giving special attention to the study of music. Mr. Tennant is a conservative in his political beliefs and is connected fraternally with the Canadian Order of Foresters at Canterbury, New Brunswick. He is well and favorably known in Vancouver, not only as a careful and reliable business man but also as a public-spirited and progressive citizen, and he commands the esteem and respect of all who come in contact with him.

RICHARD HOSKIN DUCE.

A young man of force, experience and personality, who has made these qualities factors in the accomplishment of a creditable business success is Richard Hoskin Duce, controlling a large and representative patronage as a real-estate and financial agent in Victoria. He was born in London, England, on the 16th of March, 1886, and is a son of Walter and Mary (Hoskin) Duce, the former a native of that city, where he engaged for many years in the cooperage business. The mother was born in Plymouth, England. The parents emigrated to Canada in 1903 and after spending a short time in Saskatchewan moved to Toronto, Ontario, where Walter Duce turned his attention to his former occupation. He is now one of the most prominent and successful business men of that city and controls an important and rapidly growing cooperage concern. Mr. Duce's paternal grandparents were natives of England and his grandfather died in London at a recent date. On the maternal side he is a representative of a family whose members have been well known in the vicinity of Cornwall since 1600.

Richard H. Duce acquired his early education in the public schools of London and he later entered the Battersea Polytechnic Institute. After laying aside his books he turned his attention to the cooperage business, working with his father in London until 1903, when he accompanied his parents to Canada, settling with them in Saskatchewan. In that province he and his father engaged in farming but after a few months the son moved to Edmonton, Alberta, where he established a cooperage concern, conducting it successfully for almost three years. In 1906 he moved to Victoria and here first turned his attention to contracting and building, working at this occupation for three years thereafter with varying success and finally becoming identified with a local real-estate firm as salesman. After six months, during which he effectually demonstrated his ability along this line, he engaged in business for himself, opening an office on Fort street. He later moved to No. 1113 Douglas street, in the Balmoral block, and here he carries on a general real-estate and insurance business, specializing in the handling of city property. He has been very successful for he is energetic and enterprising in the conduct of his affairs, paying strict attention to business during business hours and studying the conditions by which his trade is affected. Being an expert judge of land values, he has handled a great deal of property in Victoria and his patronage is constantly increasing, for he possesses the faculty of making his business profitable not only to himself but to his clients also.

Mr. Duce is a member of the Church of England and in politics is a staunch conservative, being a member of the local Conservative Club. He is connected fraternally with the Woodmen of the World and is a nonresident fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute. His membership in the citizens committee and the Progressive Club brings him in close touch with men who, like himself, are

interested in the growth and welfare of the city and anxious to take part in promoting its advancement. He belongs also to the Canadian Club and to the Canadian Highway Association and in matters of citizenship is found always progressive and public-spirited, cooperating heartily in worthy public enterprises. In business he has proved himself energetic, capable and farsighted and his future, judging by his past, will be filled with creditable and worthy accomplishments.

HARRY A. BERRY.

Among Vancouver's progressive and able native sons is numbered Harry A. Berry, connected with journalistic interests here as an employe of the advertising department of the Vancouver World. He was born in this city, November 24, 1891, and is a son of Harry A. and Alice Helen (Miller) Berry, the former of whom has passed away. A more extended mention of his career will be found elsewhere in this work.

Harry A. Berry acquired his early education in the public schools of Vancouver and later attended Columbia University in Portland, Oregon, and Whitworth College in Tacoma, Washington, completing his studies in 1910. He returned in that year to Vancouver and two years afterward became connected with the advertising department of the Vancouver World. He has since maintained this connection and has proven his ability by a great deal of excellent work.

On the 18th of November, 1912, Mr. Berry was united in marriage to Miss Hazel Drake, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Drake, the former of whom was for many years connected with the Royal City Mills but who is now retired. Mr. Berry is a member of the Church of England and is connected fraternally with the Royal Arcanum. He is very highly regarded among his business associates and his ability will undoubtedly gain for him a prominent position in his chosen field.

FREDERICK STURGESS.

Frederick Sturgess, one of the active and successful young business men of Victoria, prominently connected with real-estate interests as the proprietor of the business conducted under the name of Sturgess & Company, Ltd., was born in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, July 28, 1888, and is a son of Thomas M. and Elizabeth J. (Laidler) Sturgess. The father, who was born in London, England, engaged later in the legal profession in Newcastle-upon-Tyne and emigrated to Canada in 1904. He located first in Nelson and after three years came, in 1907, to Victoria, where he now lives a retired life. His wife was a native of Newcastle-upon-Tyne and both the paternal and maternal grandparents of the subject of this review were natives of England.

Frederick Sturgess acquired his education at the Royal grammar school in Newcastle and at Durham College and after laying aside his books came, in 1902, to Canada, locating first in Saskatchewan, where he spent one year on a cattle ranch near Broadview. He then moved to Nelson, British Columbia, where he joined his father in the fruit-raising business, continuing thus for three years. At the end of that time he secured employment as an express messenger for the Dominion Express Company and was afterward purser for the Canadian Pacific Railway on one of their boats. He continued in this capacity for some time and then went to Vancouver, where he entered a retail grocery concern, remaining nine months. He then moved to Victoria and again became connected with the Canadian Pacific Railway as assistant purser on boats operating on the Alaska route. After one year he entered the employ of Pemberton & Son, real-estate and financial agents, and he thus became identified with a line of work upon which he has concentrated his attention since that time. In March, 1910, he

formed a partnership with E. A. Harris, establishing the firm of Harris & Sturgess, real-estate and financial agents, with offices at the corner of Douglas and Yates streets. At the end of one year this partnership was dissolved and Mr. Sturgess continued in the real-estate business for himself, operating under the name of F. Sturgess & Company, a title which was afterward changed to Sturgess & Company, Ltd. The firm does a general real-estate business, specializing in the development of subdivisions, a number of which it has put upon the market in and near Victoria. Of these Olympic View Park on Cadboro Bay has been built with high class residences, while Burnside Park, in the northwest part of the city, and Panama Park, in the same district, are desirable for people of moderate means seeking homes of a less pretentious character. Mr. Sturgess also developed Mount Baker Park in the Saanich district, making it a high class residence district. He has been very successful in handling subdivisions and since incorporating his present concern has subdivided over one thousand acres of land in Victoria and vicinity, acting both as agent and principal in this business. He is agent also for a number of English investment companies and is gradually extending the scope of his business connections, his ability being recognized and respected in business circles.

In Vancouver, Mr. Sturgess was united in marriage to Miss Amy M. Swannell, a daughter of Fred W. Swannell, a native of England, who came to Canada when he was fourteen years of age. His wife was a native of Toronto, Ontario, and Mrs. Sturgess was born near Hamilton, Ontario. Mr. Swannell is now an accountant, located at Nelson, British Columbia. Mr. and Mrs. Sturgess have two children: Thomas F., aged five; and Dorothy, eighteen months. The family residence is at 1415 Monterey avenue, Oak Bay, Victoria, and the house and grounds are unusually attractive. Mr. Sturgess is a member of the Pacific and Camosun Clubs and the Automobile Association of Victoria, a director in the Progressive Club and is very fond of all kinds of outdoor sports, being an enthusiastic fisherman and motorist. A young man of energy, resource and ability, wide-awake to the advancing spirit of the times and fully alive to the importance of making the best use of each day as it comes, he is a splendid example of the modern type of business men and his usefulness will apparently be limited only by the opportunities by which he is surrounded.

JOHN MCKEE, SR., J. P.

Born in Kilbright House, County Down, Ireland, John McKee, Sr., became a pioneer of British Columbia in 1874, seeking for his family the opportunities which a new country held out. He became one of the foremost citizens of his locality, continuing in increased measure to receive the respect and honor of all who knew him as he had been respected and honored in his native district before leaving for American shores. He was born August 18, 1816, and by his death on February 13, 1900, in his eighty-fourth year at "Rosetta," British Columbia lost one of its most venerable pioneers. Prior to his leaving Belfast he was the recipient of a handsome illuminated address, which is still at "Rosetta" in the possession of his son John and which is most expressive of the high estimate which his neighbors placed upon him and the deep regret which they felt upon his departure. It is reproduced upon one of these pages. Mr. McKee was one of the important and prominent men of his community in the old country, there holding public positions, the duties of which he discharged in a manner that puts him forth as a man of splendid character and one who was imbued with a high conception of life.

Mr. and Mrs. McKee and family came to San Francisco via New York in the spring of 1874 and in the autumn of the same year left there by steamer, bound for British Columbia. After remaining all winter in Sapperton and New Westminster they located in the following spring at what was then known as



MR. AND MRS. JOHN MCKEE

Address TO MR. JOHN A. KEE,

On the Occasion of his Removal to a distant sphere.

Dear Sir, *J. W. S.*

We are anxious to express the high esteem with which you have been regarded by many friends who have had intercourse with you over a lengthened period, and it is with extreme regret that we find you are about to leave us, but the family ties and prospects are such as lead us to believe that there is a bright future before you.

Allow us to say, in this brief Address, that we have always found you, in the various relations of life, a pattern to those with whom you were familiar; and we have no doubt that, in the country to which you are going, your character will be as highly appreciated as it has been at home by us:— As a Guardian of the Poor, your course of action was worthy of the highest eulogy, and in every relation of life your conduct has been most exemplary.

In connection with this Address, we wish to present to your amiable wife a small token of our respect, and, on her behalf, we desire you to accept the accompanying service of a Plate, which, we trust, will be received in the same friendly spirit in which it is bestowed.

Signed, on behalf of the Subscribers,

Belquest
17th March 1874

William M. Hewson

Kenneth MacRae

John Samme

Chairman,

Treasurer,

Secretary.

the East Delta Flats and what is now known as the "McKee Settlement," East Delta. They were among the earliest settlers and remained in the Delta during their entire lives. Mr. McKee became a pioneer in land cultivation, adapting his talents to the peculiar conditions which existed on account of inundation and other conditions which made the reclamation of land most difficult. However, he succeeded in establishing, with the help of his sons, a most profitable farm enterprise and in full measure came to enjoy the fruits of his labors. He was also prominent in political life, his convictions inclining him towards the conservative party. He was appointed a commissioner of the peace and was a charter member of the Delta municipal council.

Mr. McKee was united in marriage in Belfast, Ireland, in 1835, to Miss Margaret Harris, born May 17, 1818, and a daughter of James Johnston Harris, of Princess street, Belfast, Ireland. She was the youngest and last surviving member of her father's family. A woman of strong religious convictions, she was one of the most regular attendants at church, her faith being that of the Presbyterian denomination, and until within a few weeks of her death she could ever be found at the regular services. For the last seven or eight years of her life she made her home at "Rosetta," Ladner, retaining all her faculties until the last. She was deeply venerated and beloved by all who had the privilege of knowing her and passed away after a useful and active life in her ninety-third year, in 1911. As mentioned before, her husband preceded her in death, also passing away at "Rosetta" on February 13, 1900, in his eighty-fourth year. Of their children the following have passed away: James, who married Mary Finlay, of Newtown Ards, Ireland; Mary Ann, the wife of John W. Allen, of Belfast, Ireland; and Samuel J. and William, of Ladner, both of whom died single. The surviving members of the family are: Robert, who married Mary Heard, of Saanich, Vancouver island; Isabella, the wife of W. E. Curtis; John, who married Margaret Lilla McNeill, of Toronto, Ontario, and of whom more extended mention is made on other pages of these volumes; and David A., whose wife before her marriage was Margaret Vallance, of Hamilton, Ontario, and who is also mentioned more extensively in another part of this work.

Mr. McKee was always deeply interested in religious matters, giving evidence thereof by serving as elder in the Presbyterian church. He took a leading part in establishing church services in East Delta and donated the site for St. Stephen's church there. Viewing his life record from various angles, Mr. McKee was one of the most notable pioneers of his district, ever interested in material, moral and intellectual advancement and ever ready to place his influence and means at the disposal of worthy public enterprises. His memory is still fresh with all who knew him and his name is deeply engraven upon the tablets of local history. A man of character, he was always guided by the highest impulses and his untarnished name is the greatest treasure which he left to his posterity.

JOHN L. DENHOLM.

John L. Denholm, a well known rancher and business man of the Chilliwack district, was born in Brant county, Ontario, December 23, 1862, and is a son of James and Barbara Denholm, the former of whom engaged in farming for many years. Both have passed away.

John L. Denholm acquired his education in the public schools of his native county and laid aside his books at a very early age, turning his attention to farming in that locality and continuing thus until he was twenty-seven. In 1890 he moved to British Columbia and here secured a position as manager of a ranch of three hundred and seventy-five acres owned by Bent & De Wolfe. Mr. Denholm has since purchased a portion of this property and his beautiful home is located upon it, one mile from Chilliwack. He alone is responsible for the excellent condition and attractive appearance of this place, for when he first took up his

residence upon it it was a vast tract of wooded land, altogether destitute of improvements. Through the years Mr. Denholm has labored untiringly in its development, following the most modern and practical agricultural methods and neglecting nothing which would in any way add to its appearance or value. In 1895 he engaged in the flour and grain business at Chilliwack, and so continued for several years. At the end of that time he formed a partnership with Thomas H. Jackson under the firm name of Denholm & Jackson, dealers in live stock, farm implements and grain. They continued their association until 1911, when they disposed of their interests, Mr. Denholm returning to his farm, to which he now gives practically all of his attention.

On the 2d of November, 1888, Mr. Denholm married Miss Ann Clarke, a daughter of Jehu Clarke, who owned a tannery in Guelph, Ontario. Mr. and Mrs. Denholm have three children, one son and two daughters. Mr. Denholm is a member of the Baptist church and is independent in his political views. He was license commissioner for a time and is in his third term as school trustee, having been elected each term by a large majority. He is progressive and public-spirited, interested in the growth and development of his part of the province, and his upright and honorable life has merited for him the respect and confidence of all who are associated with him.

FRANK K. BERRY.

Frank K. Berry, connected with the advertising department of the Vancouver World, is a native son of this city, born May 21, 1890, his parents being Harry A. and Alice Helen (Miller) Berry, the latter a daughter of Jonathan Miller. The father was born on the island of Jersey in the year 1862 and was brought to Canada by his parents when he was nine years of age. He lived in London, Ontario, until he was eighteen and then moved west, making the journey by way of San Francisco and thence northward to British Columbia. He took a position with the Onderdonks, contractors on the Canadian Pacific Railway and remained in that connection until the completion of the road to Port Moody. He afterward removed to Vancouver, where he embarked in business on his own account, making his home in this city until his death, which occurred on the 20th of September, 1899.

Frank K. Berry acquired his early education in the public schools of Vancouver and later attended Columbia College, New Westminster, and Whitworth College at Tacoma, Washington. After laying aside his books he secured a position in the advertising department of the Vancouver World. He has since continued in this connection and has made a promising record up to the present time.

On the 17th of June, 1912, Mr. Berry was united in marriage to Miss Eulalia Smith, of Marysville, Washington, a daughter of ex-Senator Smith, of that city. Mr. Berry belongs to the Church of England and is connected fraternally with the Royal Arcanum and the Loyal Order of Moose. He is a young man of great energy and resource and his ability is already recognized in his chosen field, in which he will undoubtedly make continued progress.

JOSEPH MICHAUD.

The late Joseph Michaud was one of the well known residents of Murrayville, where for many years he successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits and dairying. He was of French extraction, as the name would suggest, and a native of the province of Quebec, his birth having there occurred in 1840. His parents were Maxime and Marie Louise Michaud, both of whom have long been deceased.

Joseph Michaud received better advantages than fell to the lot of the average youth who was reared in the rural sections at that period, and in the acquirement of an education attended the public schools of his native province until he was eighteen years of age. His energies were then directed along agricultural lines, which he continued to follow in Quebec until 1880, when he removed with his family to British Columbia. Here he purchased eight hundred acres of land in the vicinity of Murrayville, where he resumed his agricultural pursuits, making a specialty of dairying. He was a practical man of enterprising and progressive methods, and his dairy was provided with an equipment comprising everything to be found in a modern establishment of this kind. As the years passed he sold a large portion of his land, the estate now containing only about two hundred and forty-two acres. The entire holding has been brought into a high state of productivity and annually produces abundant harvests. His widow and family still reside on the homestead, which is being operated by his sons, who are skilled agriculturists and capable business men.

In 1880, Mr. Michaud was married to Miss Georgina Morrin, and to them were born seven children, as follows: Zatique, Florence, Maxime, Mary L., Laura, Lena and Josephine.

The widow and children are communicants of the Roman Catholic church of which the father was a consistent member, and his political support he accorded to the liberal party. Mr. Michaud was held in high respect by his neighbors and fellow townsmen, who during the long period of his residence had found him to be a loyal friend and an honest and upright man of business.

GISBERT NICOLAUS WITT.

Gisbert Nicolaus Witt, a representative of insurance, real-estate and investment interests in Victoria, devotes his principal attention, however, to the conduct of the firm of Gisbert N. Witt & Company, an importing concern of which he is the sole proprietor. His birth occurred in Mühlhausen, Alsace, Germany, on the 14th of August, 1882, his parents being Otto and Elisa (Hutlinger) Witt. The former is well known in England as well as in the fatherland and is a prominent scientist who has won recognition by reason of his scientific research.

Gisbert N. Witt obtained his education in the public schools of his native province and in 1898 removed to Bremen, Germany, where for the next three years he was apprenticed to Heinecken & Vogelsang, cotton importers. Mr. Heinecken is now president of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company. In 1901 Mr. Witt left that concern and subsequently spent a year in Belgium in the employ of Solvay & Company, soda manufacturers. He next went to Ludwigshafen, on the Rhine, and for the following seven years remained in the service of the Badische Aniline & Soda Fabrik, spending the first year at their main works in Ludwigshafen, the next year at London, England, and the last five years in Japan. In March, 1911, he came to Victoria, British Columbia, and here followed farming for a time. In 1912 he embarked in the real-estate business and has since remained in that field of activity, also devoting some time to insurance and to his interests as a manufacturers' agent. The greater part of his attention, however, is given to importing, in which connection he carries on business under the name of Gisbert N. Witt & Company, of which concern he is the sole proprietor. He is principally an importer of German beers. In his various undertakings he is meeting with a gratifying measure of success, being a young man of excellent business ability, sound judgment and unfaltering enterprise. His military experience covers one year's service as a volunteer in the German army.

On the 10th of June, 1909, in Japan, Mr. Witt was joined in wedlock to Miss Maria Rebecca Blumhardt, a daughter of Rev. Theodore Blumhardt, who is a well known clergyman in the south of Germany. Mr. Witt is a staunch conservative in politics and is a popular member of the German Clubs of Vic-

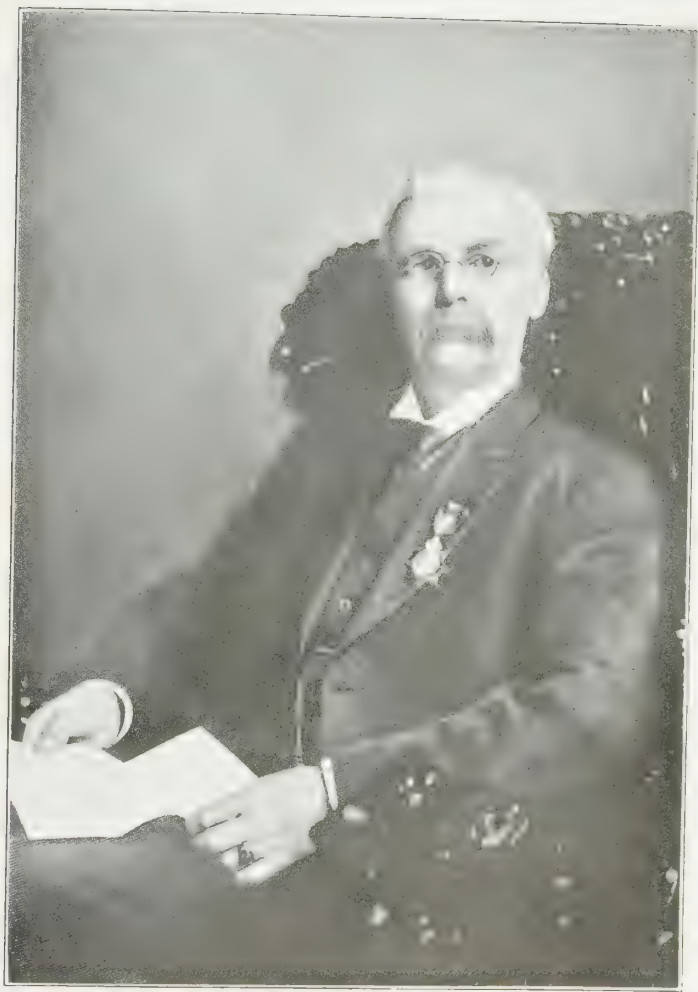
toria and Vancouver. In connection with his other business interests he acts as vice president of the Ten Acre Farms Shawnigan, Limited, which company he promoted. He has a very extensive acquaintance among the German-American residents of Victoria and his record is one which confers credit and honor upon both the land of his birth and the land of his adoption.

WALTER ERWIN.

Walter Erwin, who came to Vancouver when the community was yet known as Granville and who was from very early times connected with the lighthouse service at Point Atkinson, remaining in this connection for thirty years, is now living in retirement, having laid aside the cares of active life after a long, useful and honorable career. He was born in Peterboro, Ontario, August 13, 1853, and is a son of George Erwin, who for many years followed the sea, and his wife Rachel, both of whom have passed away.

Walter Erwin acquired a limited education in the public schools of his native city and at an early age laid aside his books in order to gain his own livelihood at farm labor. On the 3d of April, 1872, he left Ontario and went to Chicago, Illinois, whence after a short stay he removed to Omaha, Nebraska, where he spent a few months. From there he went to Denver, Colorado, and after half a year pushed westward to San Francisco, where he took passage aboard the old steamship, Prince Albert, to Victoria. He arrived in the latter city in May, 1873, but remained only a short time, moving to Vancouver, which was then known as Granville. He spent the next ten months engaged in steamboating in the vicinity and then returned to the city, where he has since remained an honored and respected resident. He worked for a few years in the adjoining woods and then, in 1880, joined the lighthouse service at Point Atkinson, retaining this connection for thirty years thereafter, and being found always prompt, trustworthy, and reliable in the discharge of his duties. When he first took charge there were but a few sailing vessels coming and going from the port, and he saw the shipping interests of Vancouver develop to magnificent proportions during his years of service. He watched, in fact, the entire growth of the city, witnessing its transformation from a small town into one of the important communities on the Pacific coast. On the occasion of his retirement, in 1910, after thirty years of valuable and faithful service as lighthouse keeper at Point Atkinson, he was presented by Mayor Taylor of Vancouver, representing the Dominion government, with a silver star, embossed and mounted with a replica of the crown, attached to the British colors, and inscribed "For Faithful Service," which he received with a letter, from which the following quotations are taken:

"The Hon. Mr. Templeman, minister of the department of marine and fisheries for the Dominion government, has requested me to present to you this imperial service medal, awarded in recognition of your long and faithful service as lighthouse keeper at Point Atkinson, and I can assure you that I feel proud of the fact that I have been entrusted with the duty of representing the Dominion government on this occasion. You have seen the shipping of the port of Vancouver develop to such an extent during the thirty years you served the government in the capacity of lighthouse keeper that we now have vessels from almost every part of the world calling here to discharge their valuable cargoes and to take aboard for distribution to the ports of various countries our products in return; and you have also seen the great wave of progress that has swept over this province, especially over the peninsula upon which Greater Vancouver is situated, transforming what was practically a tract of virgin forest land into a thriving city, with its environments occupied by a large and prosperous community. As lighthouse keeper you have performed a great and useful service in safeguarding vessels from shipwreck and in directing them into the magnificent harbor of Burrard inlet, where no matter how the elements may rage on the stormbeaten



WALTER ERWIN

coast of British Columbia they can safely ride and discharge their cargoes immune from tempest. Strict attention to duty has earned you the esteem of the officials of your department and merited the decoration which I now have so much pleasure in pinning on your breast."

Mr. Erwin married, on the 13th of January, 1879, Miss Jane Ternan, a daughter of Gregory and Jane Ternan, both of whom were born in Ireland and both of whom have passed away. Mr. and Mrs. Erwin have one daughter, Effie Jane, who is now Mrs. J. B. Silverthorne, of Vancouver. Mr. Erwin is a member of the Methodist church and is connected fraternally with Mount Hermon Lodge, No. 7, A. F. & A. M., to which he has belonged for thirty-five years, being today one of the oldest members. He is also affiliated with the Orange Association, in which he has held membership since he was a young man. Mr. Erwin loves the sea, upon which he has looked out from his lighthouse for so many years, and he, moreover, understands its commercial possibilities, having studied them at first hand. He is just completing a fine stone residence on the corner of Second avenue and Vine street, Ketsilano, where he intends to spend his remaining days. A fine view of the bay can be had from there and he can look out from his home toward the old lighthouse, where he spent so many years. He is well and favorably known in Vancouver and has a wide circle of friends to whom his sterling qualities of mind and character have greatly endeared him.

JAMES ALFRED MOTHERWELL.

James Alfred Motherwell, controlling extensive and important real-estate and insurance interests in New Westminster as a member of the firm of Motherwell & Company, was born in Portage du Fort, Quebec province, June 19, 1880. He is a son of Rev. Thomas and Cordelia J. (Young) Motherwell, the former a native of Sligo, Ireland, and the latter of Montreal. Their marriage occurred in the latter city, whither the father had come when he was a child of five. He was educated for the ministry at Lennoxville College, graduating from that institution with the degree of B. A. He was subsequently ordained to the Anglican ministry and for forty years or more thereafter filled pulpits in various towns in the province of Ontario, where he is still active, having charge of a parish in Stamford.

James A. Motherwell was reared in Ontario and acquired his education in the public schools and in the high school at Dunnville, from which he was graduated at the age of seventeen. Immediately afterward he entered the Bank of Commerce in Strathroy and he was identified with this institution for eleven years, rising through successive stages of progress and advancement from the position of junior clerk to that of accountant in the Westminster branch. He was transferred to New Westminster in 1907 and two years later resigned from the Bank of Commerce in order to accept the position of note teller in the Lumbermens National Bank of Portland, Oregon. He retained that connection for about eight months and in 1910 returned to New Westminster, where he joined Mr. Darling in the formation of the firm of Motherwell & Darling, now known as Motherwell & Company, real-estate and insurance brokers. They control a large patronage and handle a great deal of important business, both partners being resourceful, capable and farsighted business men. Mr. Motherwell has been a helpful factor in the development of the concern and is well known in business circles, where his energy, usefulness and ability are recognized and respected.

On the 3d of October, 1912, Mr. Motherwell was united in marriage to Miss Inez Shearer, of Detroit, Michigan, and both are well known in social circles of New Westminster. They hold membership in the Anglican church and Mr. Motherwell is connected with the British Columbia Golf and Country Clubs, spending a great many of his leisure hours at golf, tennis and boating. He belongs to the Westminster Club and is connected fraternally with Lewis Lodge, No. 57, A. F.

& A. M. He belongs to the Westminster Board of Trade and the Westminster Progressive Association and is interested in the growth and development of the city, cooperating heartily in all measures and projects looking toward municipal expansion. Although still a young man, he has already become well established in business circles here and his future will undoubtedly be marked by continued progress and important accomplishments.

CHARLES ANDREWS MOORHEAD.

Among the reliable and well managed business concerns of Victoria is that of Carmichael & Moorhead, Ltd., and among the important factors in the promotion of the substantial growth of the business it controls is numbered Charles Andrews Moorhead, who has been a director since 1907. He was born in Sydenham, Ireland, December 7, 1877, and is a son of Robert and Isabel D. (Moore) Moorhead, representatives of well known Irish families, the father being an extensive landowner in Donegal.

Charles Andrews Moorhead acquired his education in the public schools of Ireland and after laying aside his books entered the Belfast Bank in Belfast, remaining connected with that institution for seven years thereafter. At the end of that time he went to Africa, where he took part in the Zulu rebellion, serving with the Natal Mounted Rifles and becoming afterward signalling officer of the Scottish Horse. After coming to Victoria he became connected with the Eighty-eighth Victoria Fusiliers, of which he is now serving as captain. Mr. Moorhead arrived in this city in 1907 and in the same year formed a partnership with Alfred Carmichael under the firm name of Carmichael & Moorhead, financial agents. In 1909 the business was made a limited concern and before and since that time it has grown rapidly, so that the partners control today one of the leading enterprises of this kind in the city. The company acts as general financial agent and represents the Alberni Land Company, Ltd., of London, England, and other equally important concerns. Mr. Moorhead's energy and enterprise have been important factors in the success of the business, of which he is now a director, a position which calls for discrimination, tact and executive ability and the duties of which he is eminently well qualified to fill.

On the 10th of September, 1908, in Vancouver, Mr. Moorhead was united in marriage to Miss Jeannie Coulter Jackson, a daughter of Andrew and Emily (Coulter) Jackson and a niece of Sir Thomas Jackson, baronet, now general manager of the Hongkong Shanghai Bank of London. Mr. and Mrs. Moorhead have become the parents of two children, Harold Parker Jackson and Joan Isabel. Mr. Moorhead is a member of the Anglican church and gives his political allegiance to the conservative party. He belongs to the Junior Army and Navy Club of London, England, and the Union Club of Victoria, and he is well known in social circles of his city. Business men respect him for his ability, his integrity and his straightforward methods of dealing and count him a valued force in the promotion of general business development.

ALBERT JAMES BRUBAKER.

Albert James Brubaker needs no introduction to the citizens of Victoria for as a partner in the firm of Brubaker & Meharey he is prominently connected with real-estate and insurance interests of the city. During his residence here he has been active in cooperating in many movements for the public good and his business affairs and outside interests have been of such a character that they have contributed to the general development and improvement. He was born in Ashland, Ohio, July 17, 1878, and is a son of George and Sarah Brubaker, representatives of a pioneer family of Ohio and the former a well known farmer near Ashland.

Albert J. Brubaker acquired his education in the public schools of his native city and after laying aside his books went to California, where he was employed for several years in various capacities. The next six years were spent in mining and prospecting in Washington and Idaho and later in British Columbia. In January, 1909, he moved to Victoria and here entered into partnership with A. A. Meharey. They established themselves in the real-estate, insurance and investment brokerage business under the firm name of Brubaker & Meharey and Mr. Brubaker's energy and resourcefulness have been important elements in securing the large and representative patronage which the firm controls. He is a wide-awake, energetic and progressive business man and carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes and he has made the firm with which he is connected well known throughout his section of the province.

Mr. Brubaker is a member of the Disciples church and is connected fraternally with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He votes always for men and measures without regard to party lines and his influence is always on the side of right, reform and progress. Eminently public-spirited in matters of citizenship, he is one of the leaders in the work of the Victoria Progressive Club and his cooperation can always be relied upon to further movements for the promotion of the interests of the community. He was chairman of the publicity committee of the association which promoted the carnival held in Victoria from August 4th to 9th, 1913, and his untiring work during the whole of the previous year was largely responsible for the remarkable success of the event. Himself an enthusiast on the subject of baseball, Mr. Brubaker established a Boosters Club for the purpose of promoting professional baseball in Victoria and he succeeded in arousing the interest of the people of the city to a great extent. He is popular in both business and social circles and is regarded as one of the representative and leading men of his adopted city.

EDGAR JOSEPH BRIGHT.

Edgar Joseph Bright, who embarked in the real-estate business at Victoria in 1907, in partnership with three associates, still conducts his interests under the name of Capital City Realty, although he is now alone. His birth occurred in Wellington county, Ontario, on the 22d of June, 1880, his parents being Richard and Sarah Jane Bright, the latter now deceased. Richard Bright came originally from Ireland and is one of the old Ontario pioneers. Throughout his active business career he has followed general agricultural pursuits.

Edgar J. Bright acquired his education in the public schools of Ontario and Manitoba. His parents were desirous that he should have a college education, but the spirit of adventure was strong within him and he left home at an early age. In 1902 he took up his abode in Redvers, Saskatchewan, and embarked in the grocery and flour and feed business, being thus engaged until 1907, when he came to Victoria, British Columbia. Here he embarked in the real-estate business in association with J. O. Dunford, T. A. McQueen and E. Blakeway, the enterprise being conducted under the name of Capital City Realty. This relation was maintained until 1909, when Mr. McQueen and Mr. Bright bought out the other two partners, conducting their interests together until the spring of 1912. Our subject then bought the interest of Mr. McQueen and has remained in business alone to the present time, retaining the old firm style. He also maintains a branch office at Port Angeles, Washington, and through the able management of his affairs has won a gratifying and well merited measure of prosperity.

On the 22d of December, 1902, at Austin, Manitoba, Mr. Bright was united in marriage to Miss Ethel Stinson, a daughter of W. J. and Emily Stinson, of Sydney, Australia. Her father, who served in the Fenian raid, has been a dealer in general merchandise in Canada, Australia, etc., and has traveled around the world three times. He has seen much military service, being a soldier in Aus-

tralia and also participating in the Red River rebellion. His name is on the roster of numerous societies and he is well known from Quebec to Victoria.

In politics Mr. Bright is a staunch conservative. He belongs to the Commercial Club and was formerly a member of the Board of Trade at Redvers, Saskatchewan. Fraternally he is identified with the following organizations: Carlisle Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Saskatchewan; Victoria Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F., of Victoria; Victoria Lodge, No. 2, B. P. O. E., of Victoria; and Lodge No. 1661 of the Loyal Orange Lodge, of Manitoba. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church. There have been no spectacular phases in his life record but only that persistent energy and ready adaptability which, coupled with unassailable business integrity, always spell success.

DAVID CLIFTON.

Among the valued and representative citizens of Mission City is numbered David Clifton, who in the conduct of his interests has met with that success which is the natural result of ability, industry and excellent management.

Mr. Clifton was born in London, England, on the 21st of November, 1848, and is a son of Fred and Eliza (Turner) Clifton, both of whom have passed away. He acquired his education in the public schools of his native city and when he was sixteen years of age laid aside his books and began his independent career, working in London until 1869. In that year he came to Canada and immediately after his arrival entered the employ of the Great Western Railroad Company, remaining until 1877. He then went to Port Arthur, Ontario, and was connected with the Canadian Pacific Railroad at that point for two months, after which he moved to Winnipeg, Manitoba, and engaged in railroad contracting work until 1882. In the interests of the Canadian Pacific he journeyed through the United States and west to the coast, where he became an employe of Mr. A. Onderdonk, a railroad contractor, winning a high place among his trusted representatives. Until 1896 he continued to engage in this occupation and in that year made an entire change in his active interests. He came to British Columbia, and took up one hundred and sixty acres of land at Mission City, turning his attention to farming. He engaged in general agricultural pursuits for some time, but afterward sold all but five acres of his property to the town site company and this he still retains, operating it as a fruit ranch. His well directed and practical efforts have met with their natural result and he now lives retired in the enjoyment of a comfortable competence.

Mr. Clifton gives his political allegiance to the conservative party and is interested in public affairs although he is not an active politician. During the seventeen years he has lived in this vicinity he has become recognized as a man of high principles and stalwart character, and he has commanded and held the respect and esteem of all who have come in contact with him.

THOMAS RUSSELL MORGAN.

Among the strong and reliable real-estate firms in Victoria is numbered that of William Allen & Son and among the men whose energy, ability and resourcefulness have been factors in its advancement is Thomas Russell Morgan, who since 1910 has been connected with it. He was born in Palmerston, Ontario, August 31, 1881, and is a son of Robert H. and Margaret (Allen) Morgan, natives of that city, where the father is engaged in the carriage-building business. The paternal grandfather was born in County Sligo, Ireland, and founded the family in Canada, locating first in Montreal and later in Palmerston, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits up to the time of his death. On the maternal side also Thomas R. Morgan is of Irish extraction, his maternal grandparents having been born in County Sligo. After their emigration to Canada they located at Mount Forest, Ontario, where the grandfather engaged in farming.



DAVID CLIFTON

Thomas R. Morgan acquired his education in the public schools of his native city and after laying aside his books entered a dry-goods store in Palmerston, where he remained as a clerk for five years. At the end of that time he went to Chatham, where he spent three years learning the carriage-building trade, after which, in 1903, he went to Detroit, Michigan, and followed this line of work in connection with different automobile manufacturing concerns for two years. In 1905 he returned to Chatham and there engaged in carriage building independently until 1910, when he moved to Victoria, where he has since resided. He became a partner in the firm of William Allen & Son, real-estate agents, and this connection he still retains. The firm was established in 1901 and carries on a general real-estate and insurance business, also lending money as principal or agent. It controls one of the large and prominent real-estate concerns in Victoria and as its directing manager Mr. Morgan has been largely responsible for its later development. He is known as a keen, far-sighted and resourceful business man and his individual success has been an important factor in the general business growth of the city.

On the 30th of August, 1904, in Chatham, Ontario, Mr. Morgan was united in marriage to Miss Grace Ethel Jones, a daughter of Edwin E. and Emily (Dunkley) Jones, of Welsh and English parentage respectively. The father was for many years city engineer of Chatham, Ontario, and he is now in the government service on Vancouver island, residing in Victoria, where he located in 1910. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan have become the parents of two children: Nora, born October 15, 1906; and Edwin Thomas, born April 26, 1909.

Mr. Morgan is fond of fishing and hunting and is an enthusiastic automobilist, spending a great deal of time on the beautiful roads in and around Victoria. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of the Maccabees and the Independent Order of Foresters and belongs to Parthenon Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Chatham, Ontario. His political allegiance is given to the conservative party and his religious views are in accord with the doctrines of the Anglican church. No movement for the promotion of municipal advancement along any line lacks his cooperation and hearty support, for his citizenship is of that active and progressive kind which finds its best exemplification in work in the public service. He is a member of the Progressive Club of Victoria and also belongs to the Automobile Association. Although he has been a resident of the city only three years he has already become well established in business circles, where his ability and energy are recognized and respected. His future lies before him for he is still a young man and it will undoubtedly be characterized by continuous advancement along business lines.

WILLIAM MASHITER.

William Mashiter, pioneer in British Columbia, now living in retirement in Newport after more than thirty years' prominent and successful identification with business interests in this part of the province, was born in Cheshire, England, on the 1st of June, 1850, and is a son of Rev. Benjamin and Elizabeth Mashiter, the former a minister of the Church of England and for many years incumbent of the Woodford and Handforth churches. Both parents have passed away.

William Mashiter obtained his education at home under his father's tuition and after the latter's death made his home with a distant relative for whom he began working at farm labor when he was sixteen years of age. At nineteen he went to California and there also worked on a farm, remaining in that state for three years and a half. In 1874, however, he traveled up the coast to Victoria, British Columbia, and after remaining there a short time went to Laketon, where he hunted and fished for eight years and a half, supplying the miners of that district with food. From Laketon he then made his way to the Skeena river and for a time worked in the canneries, eventually removing to Granville, which is now the large and growing city of Vancouver. Mr. Mashiter operated a logging camp on the Fraser river for a year and a half thereafter, but eventually went into

business in Vancouver, conducting a profitable and important mercantile establishment there until his store was destroyed by fire in 1886. He continued his business for a short time after this disaster, but in 1887 disposed of all of his interests in Vancouver and went to Newport, being one of the pioneer business men in that community. He opened here the first general store in the district and for many years thereafter continued to conduct this enterprise, a large and important patronage being accorded to him in recognition of his thorough knowledge of his business, his straightforward and honorable business methods and his earnest desire to please his customers. Mr. Mashiter eventually disposed of his mercantile enterprise and retired from active life, feeling that he had earned rest and leisure by many years of untiring and well directed labor.

On the 21st of May, 1894, Mr. Mashiter was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Atkinson of Cumberland, England. He is a devout member of the Church of England and belongs to the Royal Templars, being well known in the affairs of that organization. In politics he is independent, voting for men and measures rather than for parties, but taking an active interest in everything pertaining to community growth, welfare and advancement. He has served in a creditable and able manner as justice of the peace in Newport, and was postmaster of the city from 1891 to 1903, discharging his duties in a manner which reflected credit alike upon his business ability and his public spirit. Mr. Mashiter is numbered among the pioneers in his part of British Columbia, and has been a great individual force in its upbuilding and development, cooperating heartily in all movements to advance the permanent interests of the community. A great many of the leisure hours, which he has so worthily earned, are spent in hunting and fishing, sports in which he takes great delight and in which he is unusually proficient. The years since his arrival in British Columbia have brought him prominence and substantial fortune and that true success which lies in the respect, confidence and esteem of many friends.

FREDERICK ARMAND. McDIARMID.

Frederick Armand McDiarmid, engaged in the practice of law in Victoria, specializing in the field of municipal and corporation law, was first called to the bar of Ontario in 1894. Since 1910 he has lived in the city which is now his home and was city solicitor for two years. He was born at Chatsworth, Ontario, November 10, 1872, a son of Neil and Emily (DeCew) McDiarmid. The father, now deceased, was a Methodist clergyman of Ontario for forty years and his influence was a potent force in the development and upbuilding of his denomination. For one session he was president of the Bay of Quinte conference. His wife was descended from an old United Empire Loyalist family.

In the public schools of his native province Frederick Armand McDiarmid pursued his early education and afterward entered Osgoode Hall at Toronto, from which he was graduated in 1894. He was articled with Snellie & Ryckman of Toronto and after thorough preliminary reading and study was called to the bar of Ontario in 1894. He located for practice at Fenelon Falls, Ontario, and there remained for more than ten years, enjoying a lucrative practice which developed his powers and called forth his latent energies. In 1905 he removed to Lindsay, Ontario, where he practiced law until 1910, when he came to Victoria and practiced as city solicitor, holding that office from 1910 until 1912. He now specializes in municipal and corporation law and is thoroughly well informed concerning those branches of the profession. He has won notable success in gaining verdicts favorable to his clients and he always carefully prepares his cases, being most thorough and painstaking in all of his professional work.

On the 19th of June, 1895, in Toronto, Mr. McDiarmid was united in marriage to Miss Edith Kidd, a daughter of F. H. Kidd. Their children are: Neil, who is now attending McGill University; Harry and Dorothy, at home. The

political belief of Mr. McDiarmid is that of the liberal party and his religious faith is that of the Methodist church, to the teachings of which he is consistently loyal. He belongs also to the Masonic fraternity and to the Loyal Order of Orangemen, and he is likewise a member of the Union and of the Pacific Clubs. The interests and activities of his life are evenly balanced and well maintained and Victoria judges him a citizen of worth.

ARTHUR GEORGE DALZELL.

Arthur George Dalzell, senior assistant city engineer of Vancouver, has held that position for the past five years and has proven an efficient incumbent, discharging his duties in a highly satisfactory and commendable manner. His birth occurred at Ootacamund, Mysore province, India, on the 24th of April, 1869, his parents being the Rev. S. and Susan Dalzell, the former a Methodist minister. Our subject acquired his education in Kingswood College of Bath, England, and subsequently took up the profession of civil engineering and also became a mill architect. For a period of fourteen years he was engaged in private practice at Halifax, England, and won both an enviable reputation and merited success as a representative of his chosen profession. Since March, 1908, he has held the position of senior assistant city engineer in Vancouver, British Columbia, with charge of sewers and main drainage. He prepared the preliminary data for the Burrard Peninsula joint sewerage scheme, and his record as a public official has been creditable and commendable in every respect. Mr. Dalzell is an associate member of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers and a member of the Royal Sanitary Institute of Great Britain. In 1913 a British Columbia Branch of this organization was established and Mr. Dalzell is a member of the local council.

FRANK ROBERT CARLOW.

Frank Robert Carlow is well known in business circles of Victoria as manager of the real-estate department of the firm of William Dunford & Son, real-estate and financial agents, who have offices in the Union Bank building. His birth occurred in Victoria, British Columbia, on the 5th of March, 1880, his parents being Horatio Nelson and Mary (McGlynn) Carlow, natives of New Brunswick, in which province the father engaged in contracting and mining to some extent. In 1875 he came to Victoria, where he followed the building business and also mined in the Cariboo district. His demise occurred in 1900, when he had attained the age of seventy-four years. Unto him and his wife were born twelve children, Frank R. being the youngest in the family. The paternal grandfather of our subject, a native of Germany, emigrated to New Brunswick, Canada, and served as a surgeon throughout the War of 1812 in the Loyalist cause. He lived to a ripe old age, being in his ninety-fifth year when called to his final rest. His wife, a native of England, had passed away two years before, at the age of ninety-three. The maternal grandparents, who were born in Ireland, came to Canada in early life.

Frank R. Carlow acquired his education in the public schools of his native city and after putting aside his text-books learned the trade of color mixer with the Canadian Paint Company of Victoria in the employ of which concern he remained for two years. On the expiration of that period he embarked in the fruit and confectionery business in Victoria but subsequently sold out and for several years or until 1903 was employed as a traveling salesman by various concerns. During the following two years he was engaged in the cleaning and dyeing business and from 1905 until 1909 acted as organizer for various fraternal organizations throughout Canada. In the latter year he formed a partnership

with Charles O. Vincent under the name of the Western Realty Company, which firm was dissolved at the end of a year. Mr. Carlow then became manager of the real-estate department of William Dunford & Son, contractors, builders and real-estate agents of Victoria, with which firm he has been associated to the present time. Under his able and judicious management the real-estate branch of the business has been developed to a great extent. He is likewise much interested in the raising of poultry of the better breeds and also devotes considerable attention to horticulture.

On the 30th of June, 1900, at Victoria, British Columbia, Mr. Carlow was united in marriage to Miss Eleanor Alice Barker, a daughter of Stephen Barker, of Olympia, Washington, and a young lady of English descent. Unto them have been born six children, namely: Myria Eleanor; Leila Adrienne; John Donald; Alice Frances and Frank Robert, both deceased; and Robert Jason. The family residence is at No. 2624 Fernwood Road.

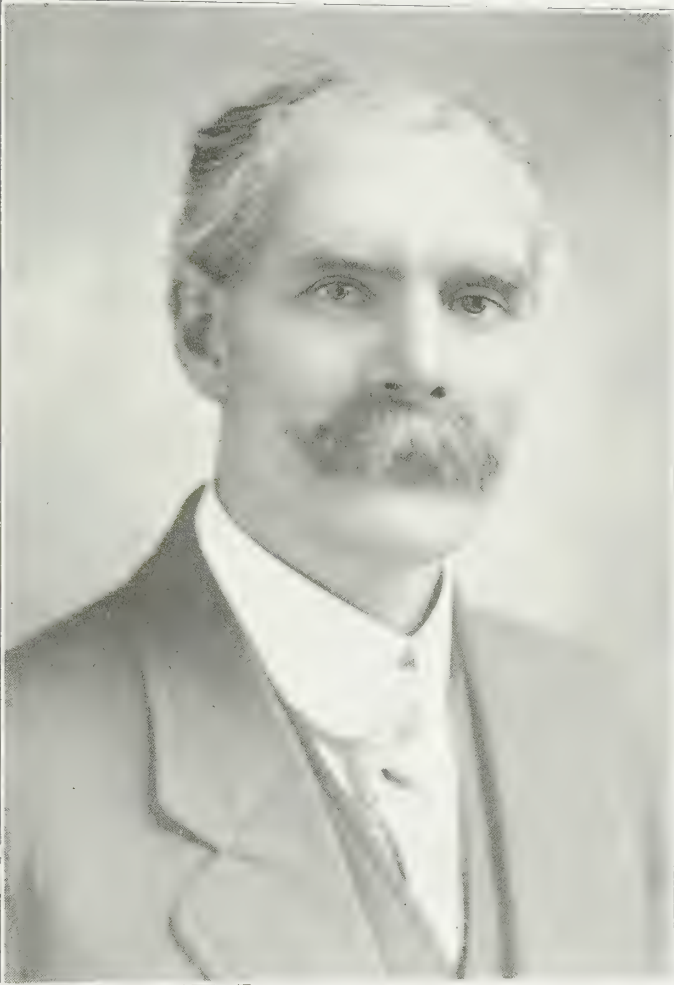
In politics Mr. Carlow is a conservative but not an active party worker. Fraternally he is identified with the Foresters and the Modern Woodmen of America, acting as provincial clerk of the latter. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Baptist church. He is particularly fond of baseball and took an active part in the game until a few months ago, when he met with an accident. Mr. Carlow has resided in Victoria from his birth to the present time and enjoys an extensive and favorable acquaintance here, having gained a wide reputation as a young man of excellent business ability and enterprise.

JULIUS MARTIN FROMME.

Pioneer and empire builder may well be written over the life record of Julius Martin Fromme, the first settler and founder of Lynn Valley, British Columbia. Ever since the inception of the town he has participated in its upbuilding and in various lines has given evidence of his public spirit, his enterprise and his ability. More credit is due to him, as he has attained to a substantial position through his own efforts and without particular advantages of birth or outside help. A sturdy son of Nova Scotia, he was born in Cumberland county, November 26, 1857, his parents being Julius Henry and Louise Fromme. The father was of German extraction and settled in eastern Canada in pioneer days, there engaging in farming. In that part of the Dominion both parents passed away.

Julius M. Fromme was educated in the public schools of Nova Scotia and as his parents were in straitened circumstances was compelled to abandon his lessons at the age of twelve in order to assist his father in clearing and cultivating the home farm, in which work he continued until he reached his majority. At the age of twenty-one he crossed the border, going to Pennsylvania, and for three years engaged at work of various kinds in different states. On June 6, 1883, he came to Port Moody, British Columbia, where he made ties for the Canadian Pacific Railroad. For ten years he acted as foreman for the Hastings Mill Company and, his experience giving him confidence, he then formed the Lynn Valley Lumber Company, Limited, of which he is still the principal stockholder and president. From the beginning this company has flourished, its trade connections ever extending under the efficient guidance of Mr. Fromme.

About eleven years ago Mr. Fromme preempted a homestead in the Lynn Valley, a property which has since become very valuable and is now platted in town lots. Lynn Valley is about three miles east of North Vancouver and when Mr. Fromme settled there, there was no evidence of what the future held in store for the place. However, he had confidence in the locality and results have proven that his judgment was correct. When he settled here provisions had still to be carted to the place under great difficulties, and the place has become the wonder of the district, now enjoying all modern improvements, such as electric lights, street car service, telephones and handsome churches, much of which has



JULIUS M. FROMME

come about through the incessant efforts of our subject. Mr. Fromme has been president of his lumber company for six years and has been on the North Shore for about sixteen.

Mr. Fromme was united in marriage to Miss Martha Cook and to them have been born four children: Margaret Louise, Harold Cook, Vere Elizabeth and Julia Henrietta. The two eldest are attending school in Lynn Valley.

Mr. Fromme is strong in the expression of his religious views, being a member of the Presbyterian church, in which he is prominent as member of the board of managers, as a director and as treasurer. He does not belong to any society, finding true happiness at his own fireside, and when not engaged in business spends his time with his wife and children. Charitable, public-spirited and progressive, he participates in all lines of interest that touch his life and is ever ready to give his share of time and money in the promotion of worthy public enterprises. He is fond of outdoor sports and although past the age for taking an active part in many that demand the agility of youth, can still enjoy all that thrills in a good game of lacrosse. He is highly respected and esteemed in his community, where his counsel is often sought by men in all positions, who recognize his wisdom and sagacity and esteem him as a pioneer and a man who as willingly devotes himself to the general cause as to the accumulation of individual wealth.

FRANCIS JONES BARNARD.

No history of British Columbia would be complete without mention of Francis Jones Barnard, one of the most striking figures among the hardy pioneers of the province, and one who bore his full share of the hardships of the period of early development. Indeed the chronicle of his experiences covering the period from 1859, the year of his arrival here, to 1880, when he retired from active participation in business affairs, is probably without an equal in point of strenuous endeavor.

He was born February 18, 1829, and died July 10, 1889. He was a direct lineal descendant of Francis Barnard, who settled in Deerfield, Massachusetts, prior to 1642, and who is mentioned in the Hartford records of that date as one of the selectmen of that town. Mr. Barnard was born in the city of Quebec, and was brought up in the hardware business. His father died when he was twelve years of age, and he was compelled to earn a living for his mother and her young family. He married Ellen Stillman, of Quebec, in 1853, and in 1855 he moved to Toronto, Ontario, where he engaged in business. Meeting with reverses he emigrated to British Columbia in the spring of 1859, leaving his wife and children in Toronto. He traveled via Panama to San Francisco as a third-class steerage passenger in order to save the few dollars he possessed, and endured all the discomforts that steerage passengers from New York to San Francisco in those days were subjected to—filthy quarters, bad food and brutal treatment. He arrived at Victoria with crowds of other gold seekers when the Fraser river excitement was at its height. He proceeded at once to Yale where he landed with a five dollar gold piece in his pocket—all the money he had in the world. He earned his first few dollars by carrying cordwood to the town on his back, and then sawing and splitting it. Subsequently he staked off a claim, made a few dollars out of it, and then sold it. During the summer he secured the position of constable of Yale, and while in the discharge of his duties it fell to his lot to take two prisoners to New Westminster, going down the river in a canoe. He remained at Hope over night and while there one of the prisoners succeeded in slipping his handcuffs and attempted to murder his guard. Mr. Barnard was aroused by the prisoner trying to take the pistol out of his holster for the purpose of shooting him. He grappled with the fellow and succeeded in recapturing him.

In 1860 Mr. Barnard was engaged as purser on the steamer Yale. This vessel was built by the merchants of Yale to navigate the Fraser river to that

point, steamboats to that date not having attempted to stem the current above Hope. Having also made some money during the summer building, in conjunction with Captain Powers, of Moodyville, the trail up the Fraser river to Boston bar, Mr. Barnard sent to Toronto for his wife and two young children, who arrived in Victoria in December and crossed the gulf on the steamboat Yale. The same steamer was blown up during her next trip, just below Hope, and the captain, fireman and others killed. The purser, Mr. Barnard, who was sitting at the dining table, was thrown out and fell on the guards of the steamer and was rescued by Indians. After this, Mr. Barnard took a contract from the government for clearing, grading and stumping Douglas street in Yale, a work which he satisfactorily completed.

In the autumn of 1860 Mr. Barnard first began the express business, laying the foundation for Barnard's Express, now the British Columbia Express Company, by carrying letters and papers on his back, and traveling on foot from Yale to Cariboo, a distance of three hundred and eighty miles or seven hundred and sixty the round trip, which he did entirely on foot. He received two dollars for every letter he carried and sold newspapers in the Cariboo mines at one dollar apiece. During the winter of 1861-2 he made trips between New Westminster and Yale, a distance of two hundred miles. In 1862 Mr. Barnard established a pony express, which meant that he led a horse, with the express goods packed on the animal's back, between Yale and Barkerville, connecting at Yale with Messrs. Dietz & Nelson (later Governor Nelson), who carried on the business between Victoria and Yale. Gold was being taken out of Williams creek in large quantities, and was entrusted by the miners for transport to Victoria to the well known expressman, who several times during the season of 1862 made his trip of seven hundred and sixty miles, walking and leading his horse, and who, only through courage, vigilance, unwonted pluck, perseverance and energy, accomplished the perilous journey and avoided being robbed. The Victoria wagon road from Yale to Cariboo, which the government commenced in 1862, being completed to Soda creek, some two hundred and forty miles above Yale, Mr. Barnard with the small capital he had accumulated, and backed by parties who realized the stuff he was composed of established Barnard's Express & Stage Line, equipping the road with fourteen-passenger, six-horse coaches, all driven by crack whips. The rush to the mines was so great in this year that the enterprising and entergetic proprietor, through the carriage of passengers, freight, letters, papers and gold dust, met with excellent returns for his outlay, and in 1864 extended his business and increased his stock, securing the contract at a very remunerative price for carrying the mails. He also, having won the confidence of the banks, induced the government to disband the gold escort and entrust the carriage of all gold dust to him, employing an armed messenger to protect it. In 1866 Mr. Barnard bought out Dietz & Nelson, and extended his route to Victoria, thus doing the whole business between Victoria and Barkerville. He moved his family to Victoria from Yale in 1868, where he continued to reside to the date of his death.

In 1870, with characteristic enterprise, Mr. Barnard, associated with J. C. Beedy of Van Winkle, attempted to place road steamers on the Cariboo wagon road, and securing from the legislature an exclusive right to run them for one year, he went to Scotland, and, purchasing six, brought them with engineers, to the country at an enormous cost. After several attempts and heavy pecuniary losses, the steamers were found not adapted to the roads of this colony, and Mr. Barnard met with his first set-back since his arrival on the Pacific coast. The road steamers, save two, were sent back to Scotland, as well as the engineers, except Andrew Gray of the Marine Iron Works, and J. McArthur, of the Albion Iron Works.

Notwithstanding his very heavy losses Mr. Barnard continued to carry on his express and stage business, and in 1874 obtained, unfortunately for himself, the contract for building part of the transcontinental telegraph line. His section extended from Fort Edmonton to Cache creek, a distance of about seven hundred miles. This contract Mr. Barnard was never permitted to finish, the

route being twice changed by the government, and although steamboats, pack trains and supplies, as well as wire and other materials, had been purchased, work was suspended for four years, until 1878, and Mr. Barnard kept out of his money for that time. In 1878 the new government came into power, and perceiving the foolishness of building and clearing the right of way for a telegraph line and railway before the road was located, canceled the contract, leaving Mr. Barnard with a large claim for damages against the government, which has not yet been finally settled. The worry and anxiety from this broke up Mr. Barnard's fine constitution, which had stood all the trials, exposure and fatigue incident to pioneer life—trials and fatigues, which in his case were far beyond the ordinary, and, perhaps, unparalleled in the colony.

In the fall of 1880 he met with his first stroke of paralysis, which left him an invalid until his death on the 10th of July, 1889. From 1880, until his death, his interests which were large and scattered throughout the province, including stock-raising, steamboating, staging and mining, were looked after by Frank S. Barnard, now a member of parliament for Cariboo. In 1866 Mr. Barnard was first returned to the legislature for Yale, which he continued to represent until 1870. He was one of the prime movers and fathers of confederation in this province, and together with Hon. John Robson (afterwards premier), Hon. Mr. Nelson, the late Dr. Carroll (senator) fought the battle against great odds on the mainland, and in the legislature, and on the stump, and through the interior. Just before confederation was adopted by the legislature of British Columbia, after it had been virtually secured, Mr. Barnard resigned, as he was interested in a private bill coming before the house, and although always active in politics and recognized as a power on the mainland, being engaged in business, he did not seek reelection until 1879. In this year he was elected by a large majority to represent the Yale-Kootenay district in the house of commons, and continued to retain the confidence of his constituents through two parliaments. On account of ill health he did not seek reelection at the general election in 1887, and for the same reason declined a senatorship in 1888.

In his death, British Columbia lost one of the worthiest citizens, a man of rare capacity who was among the foremost in developing the country's best interests. His native talent led him out of humble circumstances to a large degree through the opportunity that is the pride of our western life. Nor was his success measured by material standards alone, for he developed that type of character which makes for higher ideals in both the social and business world.

He was survived by three children: Frank Stillman Barnard, M. P.; Alice, wife of John A. Mara; and George Henry Barnard, K. C., M. P.

HENRY SIMPSON HENDERSON.

Henry Simpson Henderson is president of the Victoria Book & Stationery Company, Limited, and as such is a well known figure in commercial circles on the island. He carefully formulates his plans in regard to the conduct of the business and then carries them forward to successful completion, brooking no obstacle that may be overcome by persistent, honorable and determined effort. Of English birth, he was born at Middlesborough, Yorkshire, on the 24th of April, 1866, and is the elder of two sons whose parents were Robert and Annie (Adamson) Henderson, both of whom were natives of Whitby, Yorkshire, England. The father became a merchant of Middlesborough, where he conducted business for many years, and he is now living retired in Hull, Yorkshire. His wife, however, died in 1875 at the comparatively early age of twenty-nine years. The paternal grandparents of Henry S. Henderson were also natives of Whitby, Yorkshire, and the grandfather was a seafaring man. The maternal grandparents were born in the same place and the grandfather operated a line of colliers between the Tyne and the Thames. An uncle of H. S. Henderson on the paternal

side was the famous English artist, William Henderson, whose death occurred in 1907.

Henry S. Henderson was educated in the Middlesborough high school and in the Nottingham University College, and after his education was completed entered the service of the Nottingham branch of the Paris house of Charles Le Comte & Company, one of the largest lace houses in France, remaining with that company for seven years. In 1892 he came to Canada, at once making his way to Victoria, where he was engaged in various occupations for eighteen months. He then entered the firm of Robert Jamieson, books and stationery, at Victoria, as bookkeeper, and later was made manager. In 1898 he became a partner in the business, which was then conducted under the name of the Victoria Book & Stationery Company, Limited. After a period of thirteen years' partial ownership he was chosen, in 1911, president and managing director of the company, which position he now holds. The business was originally capitalized at twelve thousand five hundred dollars and later, as the patronage increased, the capital stock was increased to twenty-five thousand dollars which amount is fully paid up. The company has been unusually successful and has gradually added to its lines, which now include office furniture in steel and wood and a complete line of office equipment, together with all kinds of stationery. The firm solicits and fills large orders for provincial and municipal departments as well as for private enterprises and specializes in steel vault fixtures and office equipment. This is today one of the largest firms of the kind in the city and their business is constantly growing. Everything is carefully systematized and methodically done, and close connection with the trade has enabled Mr. Henderson to become an important factor in the substantial development of a business which has now reached extensive and gratifying proportions.

In 1891, in London, England, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Henderson and Gwendolyn Mabel Fenner, a daughter of Richard and Margaret (Fenner) Rowlinson, who were natives of London, England, where for many years the father carried on business as an accountant but where he is now living retired. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson were the parents of three children but the only survivor is Gwendolyn Muriel Joy, who is now attending St. Ann's Academy of Victoria.

Mr. Henderson served for three years in the ranks of the Fifth Regiment of Canadian Artillery, from 1895 until 1898. He is a member of the Pacific Club and of the Canadian Club and is a past president of the Yorkshire Society. His political views are indicated in the fact that he is a member of the Conservative Association. He belongs also to the Church of England. Amateur photography is his only hobby and to this delightful interest he devotes much of his leisure time, reading widely upon the subject and doing excellent work with the camera. However, his life has been closely concentrated upon his business affairs and his application, earnest purpose and thorough mastery of his work have fitted him to carry on his line of business in a most satisfactory and successful manner both in the interests of the company and its patrons.

JOHN WILLIAM FLETT.

John William Flett, who for many years has been extensively engaged in dairy farming near Maple Bay, where he owns one hundred acres of fertile land, is a native of British Columbia. He was born in Victoria, July 29, 1855, and is a son of John and Janet Flett, natives of Scotland and pioneers of this province. The father, who was an expert judge of furs, was sent over here in 1849 by the Hudson's Bay Company. For five years thereafter he traded with the Indians, returning at the expiration of that time to Scotland, where he was married in August, 1854, and starting in the same month upon his return voyage to British Columbia with his wife, arrived here in April, 1855, taking up his resi-



JOHN W. FLETT



MR. AND MRS. JOHN FLETT

dence in Victoria. He continued in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company until 1870, in which year he came to Maple Bay and took up one hundred acres of undeveloped land, which he and his son, John William, cleared and brought under cultivation. Subsequently they engaged in dairying, having the satisfaction of building up an extensive and lucrative business. The father also took a laudable interest in community affairs, serving as one of the first councilors of Maple Bay. He died February 4, 1886, his wife surviving him for over twenty-three years, passing away June 7, 1909. They were the parents of four sons, the two living brothers of our subject being James and Peter, while Alfred is deceased.

The first fifteen years in the life of John William Flett were passed in his native city, where he obtained his education. Upon him devolved a large portion of the work in connection with the clearing of their homestead, after the family removed to Maple Bay. As the timber had to be cut by hand and burned, many months were occupied in getting the land ready for planting. With the passing of time, Mr. Flett assumed more and more of the responsibility in connection with the operation of the farm. Here he now engages as owner in diversified farming and dairying, and is meeting with a good measure of success by reason of the practical and capable manner in which he directs his activities. As his circumstances have permitted he has increased the value of his property by the addition of modern improvements, and various conveniences consistent with the spirit of progress he at all times manifests. The land has been cleared a small portion at a time, until it is practically all under cultivation, and is now one of the attractive properties of the Maple Bay district.

On the 10th of October, 1893, Mr. Flett married Miss Mary Elizabeth Evans and to them have been born three children, Mabel, Arnold Christmas and John Alfred, all at home. Mr. Flett is a man of many estimable qualities and is accorded the respect of his neighbors and fellow townsmen, all of whom know him to be reliable and trustworthy in matters of business, while as a citizen he is progressive and enterprising.

ALFRED CARMICHAEL.

The most progressive business methods are followed by Alfred Carmichael, the managing director of Carmichael & Moorhead, Ltd., financial agents of Victoria. His life has ever been one of intense and intelligently directed activity, bringing him at length to the present position of prominence which he occupies in the business circles of the island. Mr. Carmichael was born June 13, 1874, at Belfast, Ireland, his parents being David and Katherine Carmichael, representatives of an old Irish family, who were wealthy landowners on the Emerald isle. The son pursued his education in the Royal Academical Institute at Belfast. He was a youth of sixteen when he became a resident of Victoria, British Columbia, but after a short time he left this city for northern British Columbia, where he was connected with mining interests for a number of years. In 1907 he went to Port Alberni, British Columbia, where he entered into partnership with C. A. Moorhead under the style of Carmichael & Moorhead, and thus engaged in the development of the townsite. In 1909 they incorporated their business under the name of Carmichael & Moorhead, Ltd., and in addition to their headquarters at Victoria they have branch offices at Parksville and at Port Alberni, British Columbia. In all these different places they handle much property and the improvements which they have made thereon and the enterprising methods which they follow in placing their land upon the market have given them rank with the leading representatives in their field of labor. They are also both managing directors of the Vancouver Island Fruitlands, Ltd., a company engaged in developing thirty thousand acres of farm and fruit lands on Vancouver island. They have closely studied the opportunities and conditions of the country, recog-

nize much of what the future has in store for this great and growing district and, acting in accordance with the dictates of sound judgment, they are winning the success which their enterprise and diligence merit.

On the 7th of April, 1909, at Port Alberni, Mr. Carmichael was united in marriage to Miss Kathleen Frances Withers, a daughter of Major and Fannie Withers, of Napier, New Zealand. The father, now deceased, was a major of the regular army in New Zealand for many years and was in command of the troops in the Hawkes Bay district and in the Auckland district until the time of his death. The children of this marriage are Kathleen Patricia and Brian Withers. The religious faith of the parents is that of the Anglican church and in politics Mr. Carmichael is a conservative. He belongs to the Union Club of Victoria and is well known and highly esteemed in both business and social circles. Determination and energy have carried him into important business relations and throughout the period of his residence in Canada his record has been one of advancement.

J. A. SUTHERLAND, M. D.

Dr. J. A. Sutherland, since 1910 engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Vancouver, where he has already become well established in his chosen profession, was born in River John, Pictou county, Nova Scotia, August 10, 1869. He is a son of Robert and Margaret (Fitzpatrick) Sutherland, natives of Nova Scotia, and his paternal grandfather settled in that province in pioneer times, spending the remainder of his life at River John, in Pictou county. Dr. Sutherland's parents still reside in that locality, where the father is engaged in farming. In the acquirement of an education Dr. Sutherland attended public school in River John, Pictou Academy and Dalhousie University. He afterward entered the medical department of McGill University, Montreal, and from that institution was graduated M. D. in 1896. Afterward he opened an office at Spring Hill Mines, Nova Scotia, and there remained until the spring of 1910, when he came to Vancouver, where he has since continued in general practice. Although his residence in the city has been brief, the position to which he has already attained is but another proof that ability and worth will ever win quick recognition. Something of his standing in the community is indicated in his growing practice, which he is very successful in conducting.

At St. John, New Brunswick, in the summer of 1906, Dr. Sutherland was united in marriage to Miss Lilius McLeod, of Spring Hill, Nova Scotia, and they have become the parents of three children. Dr. Sutherland is connected fraternally with Vancouver Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and is a member of the University Club. While a resident of Spring Hill he was medical officer of the Ninety-third Regiment, Cumberland Infantry, with the rank of major, and he holds membership in the Vancouver and the British Columbia Medical Societies. Politically he supports the conservative party and his religious views are in accord with the doctrines of the Presbyterian church. He has throughout his life made wise use of his time and talents and his ability, natural and acquired, has placed him in a favorable position among the physicians of Vancouver.

WILLIAM BECKMAN.

William Beckman is located on the Dyke road in the vicinity of Steveston, where he successfully engages in general farming. He was born in Sweden on the 26th of February, 1856, and is a son of Andrew and Clara Sophia Beckman.

The boyhood and youth of William Beckman to the age of fifteen years were passed in the land of his birth, where he acquired his education. In common with many other youths of his country he was strongly attracted to America,

and in 1871 took passage for the new world with British Columbia as his destination. The Canadian transcontinental railroads had not then been built, so he came by way of the United States, the journey at that time occupying from ten to fifteen days. Upon his arrival here he first engaged in fishing, but later turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, taking up a portion of the old Woodward farm, which he cultivated for two years. At the expiration of that time he bought the place where he now lives and continued to engage in farming until 1883. He next engaged in salmon canning, which occupation he followed for three years and then went into the sealing business. He followed the latter activity for eleven years, and at the expiration of that time went to Victoria, British Columbia, his sojourn there covering a period of a year. In 1897, he joined the gold seekers who were making for the Yukon, where he passed the next ten years. Upon his return to British Columbia he again engaged in the canning business, but he gave this up at the expiration of five years and returned to his farm. During the long period of his connection with other activities and his absence in Alaska, property in this section had steadily increased in value, and his farm had become a highly desirable holding. Mr. Beckman has made many improvements on his place, developing it into one of the most attractive and valuable properties in this vicinity.

At Port Townsend on the 13th of December, 1878, Mr. Beckman was united in marriage to Miss Amelia Fraser, a daughter of Paul and Amelia Fraser. They are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and take an active interest in the work of its various organizations. The fraternal relations of Mr. Beckman are confined to his connection with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is an enterprising man of good business ability and since coming to America has met with more than an average degree of success and is numbered among the substantial citizens of his community, where both he and his wife are held in favorable regard and have many friends.

WALTER ARTHUR MILLINGTON.

Few men in Victoria have made a closer or more practical study of the hotel business than Walter Arthur Millington, who since 1901 has been a partner with F. L. Wolfenden in the control of important hotel interests in the city and who is today well known as part owner of the King Edward. He was born in Esquimalt, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, April 19, 1860, and is the youngest of six sons in the family of nine children born to William and Mary Millington, natives of Bristol, England. The parents emigrated to Canada in 1858 and located in Esquimalt, where the father followed the stone mason's trade for a number of years. He later turned his attention to farming, acquiring a large tract of land around Langford lake and continuing to develop and improve this property for fourteen years. At the end of that time he disposed of his farming interests and engaged in the fishing industry near Plumper Pass, later again adding farming and stock-raising to his activities. In this latter occupation he continued for thirty years thereafter and at the end of that time moved to Victoria, where his death occurred in 1911, when he was eighty-five years of age.

Walter Arthur Millington acquired his education in the public schools of Esquimalt and afterward followed various occupations until 1898, when he came to Victoria and turned his attention to the hotel business. In 1901 he formed a partnership with F. L. Wolfenden and they operated first the Horseshoe Hotel and later the Victoria. Two years later they disposed of their interests in these enterprises and secured the Garricks Head and the Manitoba, disposing of the former in 1906 and of the latter in 1911. In 1912 they purchased the King Edward and this has become under their able management one of the most popular and up-to-date hostelries in the city. They have completely remodeled and refurnished it at considerable expense, combining convenience of arrangement

with beauty of detail and neglecting nothing which would add in any way to the comfort of the guests. To that most important department of any hotel—the dining room—they have paid special attention, making the food excellent and the service prompt, and they maintain also a high class and perfectly appointed bar, the fittings of which show great elegance and refinement of taste. The King Edward is one of the most popular hotels in Victoria, for its owners are both experienced hotelmen and have followed the most progressive and up-to-date methods in making their enterprise a success.

On the 21st of October, 1898, Mr. Millington was united in marriage to Miss Sibyl Frances Backus, a daughter of Joseph Backus, a native of Toronto, Ontario, who came to British Columbia, following the carriage building trade in Victoria until the time of his death, which occurred in 1908, at the age of seventy-two. His wife survives him and makes her home in this city. Mr. and Mrs. Millington have become the parents of two children: Walter Leroy and Miriam Frances, both of whom are attending school. The family reside at 2305 Willows road, in a comfortable and attractive home, with improved grounds, the beauty of which is due largely to the efforts of Mrs. Millington, who is an expert and enthusiastic horticulturist.

Mr. Millington spends many of his leisure hours hunting and is a lover of horses and dogs, raising in the Millington kennels, which are famous throughout Canada and the Pacific coast, pedigreed English pointers, many of which have been prominent prize winners. He also raises standard bred horses. He holds membership in the Victoria City Kennel Club, the Victoria Gun Club and the British Columbia Agricultural Association and he gives his political allegiance to the conservative party, taking an active interest in community affairs, although never seeking public office. His attention is, however, given largely to his business affairs, which are capably conducted and have brought him a gratifying measure of success.

JOHN WEIGHTMAN WARDEN.

John Weightman Warden, whose name is well known in connection with the real-estate, insurance and loan business in Vancouver, has a life record fraught with many interesting and varied experiences. He was born November 8, 1871, at Bayswater, Kings county, New Brunswick, a son of George and Mary (Weightman) Warden, both descended from United Empire Loyalist families. His great-grandfather in the maternal line, John Weightman, for whom he was named, was a colonel in the Royal Engineers, raised a regiment at his own expense and fought for the king in the American Revolutionary war in 1777. His son, John Weightman, grandfather of J. W. Warden, received in 1812 for signal service done for the British government at that time a parchment from the king, agreeing to give any of his sons or grandsons a captain's commission in the king's army, so that J. W. Warden is entitled to this if he should so elect. On the paternal side Andrew Warden, his great-grandfather, also enlisted with the Loyalist troops and fought in defence of British interests. The Weightmans are descendants of the nobility of England and can trace their ancestry back for twenty-four generations. The Wardens are descendants of a Polish family, whose ancestors sat upon the throne of that kingdom. Representatives of the family went to Scotland in the early times and left Edinburgh for Connecticut, where the family was represented at the outbreak of the Revolutionary war. Believing in the supremacy of the king as the ruler over his provinces, they left the United States and went to St. John, New Brunswick. The old homestead at Bayswater, New Brunswick, was given to them by King George III in recognition of their loyalty.

In the public schools of Kings county, New Brunswick, John W. Warden pursued his education and in early manhood went to Boston, where he secured



JOHN W. WARDEN

employment in a piano factory in order to learn the business. His initial position was a humble one, for he wished to acquaint himself with every phase of the trade. Gradually he worked his way upward to the position of foreman and was thus engaged when the Boer war broke out, at which time he enlisted in the South Africa constabulary. He remained in South Africa for six years in charge of the Wakkerstroom police and filled the position of assistant prosecutor in criminal courts for four years. In 1906 he left Africa and came to Vancouver, where he again entered business circles in connection with the line of activity in which he had first engaged, being a traveling representative of the Montelius Piano Company, Ltd., of Vancouver, for a few years. In 1909 he embarked in the real-estate business in partnership with F. J. Conneau under the firm style of Conneau & Warden. In 1911 he purchased the interest of Mr. Conneau and the present firm of Warden, Maxwell & King was then formed. He handles real estate, insurance and loans, and the business has gradually assumed large and gratifying proportions, the firm having an extensive clientele in all departments.

On the 26th of April, 1900, at Brockton, Massachusetts, Mr. Warden was united in marriage to Miss Jessie Whitaker, a daughter of Garret H. and Mary (Sears) Whitaker, representatives of an old English family. Her father was an officer in the Union army in the Civil war in the United States. The children of this marriage are: Olive Warden, who was born in Africa; Ruth, born in St. John, New Brunswick; and Florence, in Vancouver. Mr. and Mrs. Warden hold membership in the Baptist church and his political support is given to the conservative party. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons, the Royal Orange lodge and the Independent Order of Good Templars. He is lieutenant in Company A, Sixth Regiment, Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles, and is a member of the United Service Club and is an honorary vice president of the Empire Service Club. As member of the municipal council of West Vancouver he does valuable work for progress and expansion. His interests and activities in life are broad and varied and his influence is always found on the side of improvement, truth and right. His success is the legitimate outcome of earnest effort, perseverance and ability, and in business circles he has made an enviable record.

BRIAN HALSEY TYRWHITT-DRAKE.

Brian Halsey Tyrwhitt-Drake, since 1895 registrar of the supreme court of British Columbia and since 1896 registrar of the exchequer court, is a native son of Victoria, born here October 6, 1866, and is a representative of a pioneer family, his father, Hon. Montague William Tyrwhitt-Drake, having settled in the province in 1859. A more extended mention of the father will be found elsewhere in this work.

Brian Halsey Tyrwhitt-Drake acquired his education in Charterhouse school, England, completing his studies there in 1884. He was in the following year articulated to the late R. E. Jackson, of Victoria, under whom he studied until 1890, when he was called to the bar of British Columbia as barrister and solicitor. After practicing his profession in the city for five years, Mr. Tyrwhitt-Drake was appointed registrar of the supreme court of British Columbia and in the following year registrar of the exchequer court, Admiralty district, and in these important capacities is still serving, discharging his duties capably and conscientiously.

Mr. Tyrwhitt-Drake is a conservative in his political beliefs and takes an intelligent interest in public affairs, although he is not an active politician. He was for twelve years connected with the Fifth Regiment, Canadian Artillery, serving from 1886 to 1889 in the ranks. He took a commission in 1896 and was placed on the reserve of officers in 1905 with the rank of captain. He belongs to the Union Club of Victoria, is a fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute and an

adherent of the Church of England. He is fond of all kinds of outdoor sports, his special enthusiasms being indicated by his membership in the Victoria Cricket Club, the Royal Victoria Yacht Club and the Victoria Golf and Lawn Tennis Clubs. He was for twenty years a member of the James Bay Athletic Association and was a well known oarsman and football player. In the field of his profession he has won a place of honor and distinction and his record is a credit to a name that has been held in high regard and esteem in this city and province since pioneer times.

ROBERT FOWLER.

Robert Fowler, who since 1907 has served in a conscientious and able manner as engineer of the Oak Bay municipality, was born in Cobourg, Ontario, September 20, 1857. He is a son of John and Jane Fowler, the former of whom was for many years a railway contractor in that city but who has passed away.

Robert Fowler has devoted his entire active life to the engineering profession. Shortly after leaving a private school in Rice Lake, Ontario, where he was educated, he joined the engineering corps of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, acting as rodman for a time and later as assistant engineer. He afterward held this same position with the Canadian Northern Railroad until 1905, when he left Manitoba, where he had been making his headquarters, and moved to Victoria, where he has since resided. He practiced his profession privately with gratifying success until 1907, when he was appointed to his present position as engineer of the Oak Bay municipality. He has proved capable, prompt and conscientious in the discharge of his duties and his record reflects credit upon his energy, his ability and his public spirit.

On the 2d of January, 1883, in Cobourg, Ontario, Mr. Fowler was united in marriage to Miss Grace Ley, a daughter of George and Mary Ley, pioneers in Ontario, where the father still owns large landed holdings. Mr. Fowler is a member of the Church of England and gives a general allegiance to the conservative party, although he often votes independently. He is a man of great ability in his profession, to which he devotes practically all of his attention, and his official record is above reproach.

DUNCAN DRUMMOND YOUNG.

Duncan Drummond Young, vice president of Taylor & Young, Limited, engineers and dealers in machinery in Vancouver, established the present business in 1912 and in his present position is bending his efforts to administrative direction and executive control. The qualities he is displaying promise well for a successful future. On the 11th of February, 1883, he was born at Edinburgh, Scotland, a son of William and Helen Young, the former an artist. In the public schools of his native city Duncan D. Young pursued his early education and afterward attended Daniel Stewart's College at Edinburgh. He engaged in the lumber business in Scotland and England for sixteen years and his broad experience in that connection well qualified him for the position which he secured on coming to Canada in 1910. Making his way to Vancouver, he spent two years as sales manager for the North Pacific Lumber Company, but ambitious to engage in business on his own account and believing that there was a good opening in the engineering field and for machinery sales, he organized the present company of Taylor & Young, Limited, of which he was elected vice president. The business was at that time incorporated and in the intervening period has shown a satisfactory growth which indicates that it has entered upon an era of progress and prosperity.

Mr. Young was a lieutenant of the Queen's Royal Rifle Brigade of Edinburgh for three years. He belongs to the Terminal City Club and is interested in all of its projects for the welfare of Vancouver. He came to this country with the intention of being a loyal Canadian citizen and his cooperation can be counted upon to further any movement for the general good.

GEORGE CHRISTIE TUNSTALL.

The pioneer history of the west bears unmistakably the impress of the individuality of George Christie Tunstall, who was one of the first to go to the Cariboo country. He was connected in large measure with the settlement and upbuilding of different sections of the Pacific coast country and his name is yet honored and his memory revered by those who knew him. He was born December 5, 1836, in the United States, his parents being James and Elizabeth Tunstall, both deceased. He came of distinguished ancestry. The grandfather was Rev. James Tunstall, first rector of Christ's cathedral of Montreal, appointed by George IV., and the grandmother a daughter of General Christie, who was commander of the city of Montreal after the cession of Canada to Great Britain in 1763.

George Christie Tunstall pursued his education at Sparkman's Academy at Sorel and at the Lower Canada College of Montreal. He was one of that brave band of one hundred and fifty men who crossed the plains to British North America in 1862 and settled at Cariboo, where for a number of years he was engaged in mining on Williams creek. He was appointed government agent at Kamloops in December, 1879, and received the appointment of gold commissioner for the Granite Creek gold mines in 1885. Five years later he was transferred to the West Kootenay district, with headquarters at Revelstoke, from which place he was subsequently sent to Kamloops. He was also gold commissioner for the eastern portion of the Yale district, embracing the Yale, Kamloops and Similkameen divisions, which contains some of the most important and most valuable mineral deposits in British Columbia. He was likewise an assistant commissioner of lands and works and a stipendiary magistrate for the province. His duties were thus of an important character in connection with the natural resources of the country and in all he discharged the tasks devolving upon him in most capable, creditable manner. As a pioneer settler he knew the entire history of this section of the west and was familiar with the different phases of pioneer life. Some humorous stories are told of Mr. Tunstall in the early days of mining in the Cariboo. His close friend and companion of many years, the late Archie McNaughton, related how one night he returned to their cabin at midnight with a sack of potatoes, and so elated was Mr. Tunstall that he got out of bed even at the midnight hour and cooked a potful of the tubers. Potatoes were a great luxury in those days and not always to be had, even at a hundred dollars per sack, the price Mr. McNaughton had paid for them. On one occasion, when the party were on the verge of starvation, they slaughtered an old horse for food, but Mr. Tunstall was found toasting a piece of lariat rope, saying that he preferred to eat it in preference to horse flesh, and actually did so to appease his hunger. After partaking of this choice morsel he made the philosophical remark that he could understand now and cease to be surprised at Esau selling his birthright for a mess of pottage. Mr. Tunstall, however, lived to witness great changes as the country became settled and the work of improvement was carried steadily forward, producing a marked transformation in this western country.

In 1865 Mr. Tunstall was married to Miss Annie Morgan, who died in 1873, leaving two children, George Christie and Charles Augustus. George C. Tunstall was born in 1867 and attended Ottawa University, from which he graduated in 1883. In 1887 he came to British Columbia, locating in Vancouver, where he assisted in organizing the Standard Explosives Company, Limited, and the Western Explosives Company, Limited, the head offices of which were in Mon-

treal. These two companies were later purchased by the Canadian Explosives, Limited. Mr. Tunstall is a member of the western board and as such occupies an influential position in this mammoth concern, the business of which extends to all parts of the Dominion. The Canadian Explosives, Limited, is associated with the Dupont & Debell Company of Glasgow, Scotland. In March, 1911, Mr. Tunstall was married to Miss Marguerite Duchesnay, a daughter of Charles L. Duchesnay, of Montreal, and their home is at Shaughnessy Heights. Mr. Tunstall is one of the foremost business men of Vancouver and also prominent in club life, being a member of the Vancouver and Terminal City Clubs.

Dr. Charles A. Tunstall was born in 1869 and received his preliminary education in the common schools of eastern Canada. He then attended the Jesuit College, the Ottawa University and that of McGill, there completing his professional education by graduation. Soon thereafter he came to British Columbia and has taken high place among the professional men of the province. He is married to Miss Allie Bowron.

Their father passed to his final rest on the 6th of January, 1911, in the town which he loved so well and where he was greatly beloved and honored. He was an adherent of the Church of England. He was a ready writer and speaker and a most courtly gentleman. He was a man of strong character, yet possessed a most charitable disposition, and his broad humanitarian spirit was manifest in the assistance which he gave to the needy. Generous to a fault, he was respected by all in the Cariboo. His record forms an interesting chapter in connection with the history of that district and deserves a prominent place in the annals of the history of British Columbia.

JOHN RAYMOND.

Success attained by enterprising and honorable methods in former years now enables John Raymond to live retired. He makes his home in Victoria, where for a long period he figured prominently in industrial and commercial circles. He was born on the island of Guernsey, June 22, 1843, a son of Augustine and Dinah (Head) Raymond. The father was the owner of a paper mill and also of stone quarries. Both he and his wife are deceased.

John Raymond was educated in the public schools of his native place, but his opportunities were somewhat limited, owing to the fact that he left school at the age of eleven years to work with his father in the quarries. He was thus employed for a decade when he started out independently. Leaving home, he made his way to Toronto and after a short time removed to London, Ontario, where he became connected with the lime business. He began working for Robert Summers for a low wage. The place was sold three times while he worked there, and each time it was made a condition of the sale that he remain. By frugal and careful management he saved a considerable sum and finally, in connection with Mr. Skuse, he purchased the business, which he conducted for three years. At the end of that time, because of a disagreement with his partner, he sold his interest at a great sacrifice. He then determined to come to the coast and by way of San Francisco reached Victoria in 1886. Seeing opportunities in his own line of business he visited several localities in search of limestone, both on the island and on the mainland, and finally located at the place known as Raymond's Crossing. There he established a business in a small way. At that time there were several engaged in the lime business, but Mr. Raymond's enterprising and progressive methods enabled him to develop his trade to such an extent that he was able to buy out his competitors. It is true that he encountered many difficulties and hardships, but he overcame all obstacles by persistent effort and at length received the reward of his earnest and persistent labor.

In order to buy out some of his competitors he was forced to borrow money at twelve per cent interest, but he succeeded in discharging all of his indebtedness



JOHN RAYMOND

and in placing his enterprise upon a profitable basis. He supplied lime for all building purposes in Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster and many places on the mainland. He also entered into an agreement with brick manufacturers to take over and market their product at eight dollars per thousand. Previous to this agreement they were getting but five dollars per thousand. Mr. Raymond was successful in this project and had entire control of the brick market for the following three years.

He controlled the market on lime and brick and built up a business of mammoth proportions. At length, contented with the success which was his, he disposed of his business in 1911 to Evans, Coleman & Evans. He had been fortunate in securing water frontage on which he had built his wharfs. These he sold to the Canadian Pacific Railroad at a handsome price. He still retains what is known as the Far wharfs, which he owns in connection with the cement company.

In 1867, Mr. Raymond was married to Miss Elizabeth Donnelly, a daughter of James and Mary (Doyle) Donnelly, natives of the isle of Jersey, who are deceased. Mrs. Raymond passed away in 1903. In the family were two sons, one of whom is deceased, and four daughters. The surviving son, Percy Augustine, now manages his father's business affairs.

Mr. Raymond is a member of the Church of England and he is affiliated with the United Workmen. In politics he is a conservative. He greatly enjoys fishing, and travel has also been one of his chief sources of recreation. He makes his home at No. 419 Belleville street. For twenty-seven years he has lived in Victoria and has acquired considerable property. He has seen wonderful changes during this period and he is greatly and helpfully interested in the welfare and upbuilding of the city and all who know him speak of him in terms of high regard. It is difficult to believe that he has reached the age of three score years and ten, for he seems a man of much younger age. His has been an active and useful life, wrought with results, and he enjoys the respect and esteem of those with whom he has been brought in contact.

ALBERT EDWARD KELLINGTON.

A popular citizen and a man of recognized capability in various directions is Albert Edward Kellington, senior partner of the firm of Kellington & Hendry, real-estate brokers and insurance agents of New Westminster. He was born at Listowel, Ontario, on the 24th of May, 1874, a son of William and Maria (Andrew) Kellington, both of whom were natives of Ontario. The father was reared to farm life and adopted that occupation on reaching man's estate, being actively engaged in general agricultural pursuits up to the time of his retirement in 1897, when he took up his abode in Listowel, where he spent his remaining days in the enjoyment of well earned rest until his death, which occurred in 1902 when he was seventy-five years of age. He was a strong liberal in his political belief and an active worker in support of the party. His widow still survives and now resides with her youngest daughter, Maud, in Elkhart, Indiana.

Albert Edward Kellington spent his youthful days in his father's home and he secured his education in the public and high schools of Listowel, in the Stratford Model School and Ottawa Normal School, successively attending these institutions. He afterward engaged in teaching for one year in Huron county, Ontario, and then started westward, making his way to Neepawa, Manitoba, where he engaged in teaching for seven years. He then abandoned the profession and, opening an office at that place, represented the Sun Life Insurance Company, of which he also became a representative upon the road. The growing western city of New Westminster attracted him in 1907 and he came to British Columbia, where he has since made his home. For two and a half years he worked for the Dominion Trust Company and in the spring of 1910 embarked in

business on his own account, opening a real-estate and insurance agency. He has since been identified with both lines of business and in March, 1911, he formed a partnership with R. D. Hendry. They conduct a successful real-estate and insurance business, having now a large clientage, and none is better informed concerning property values or the real-estate market. They have negotiated many important realty transfers and the insurance department of their business is likewise large and growing.

In December, 1899, Mr. Kellington was married to Miss Lillian M. Hamilton, of Neepawa, Manitoba, and they now have three children, a daughter and two sons, Gwen, Joseph H. and Harold A. Mr. Kellington belongs to Neepawa Lodge, No. 16, I. O. O. F., and is a prominent Mason, holding membership in King Solomon Lodge, No. 17, A. F. & A. M.; Westminster Chapter, No. 124, R. A. M.; Preceptory Commandery, No. 56, K. T.; and Gizeh Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He likewise belongs to Granite Lodge, No. 16, K. P., and to the Westminster Club, Burnaby Lake Country Club and to the Westminster Progressive Club. Politically he is a liberal and is now a member of the city council and chairman of the finance committee. He is the council's representative on the license commissioners board and also of the hospital board, and in the discharge of all his duties in these connections manifests a public-spirited devotion to the general good. That he enjoys the confidence of New Westminster is shown by the fact that he was unanimously elected acting mayor during Mayor Gray's absence in the east this year. His wife is a member of the Methodist church and they are well known in New Westminster where warm regard is entertained for them, the part which Mr. Kellington has taken in business, political and fraternal circles making him a well known and popular resident of New Westminster.

JOHN COOPER MCFARLANE.

John Cooper McFarlane, who is serving his fourth term as reeve of the municipality of Maple Ridge being elected by acclamation each time, has for fifteen years been engaged in light farming in the vicinity of Hammond, where he owns ten acres of fertile and well improved land. His birth occurred in Nova Scotia on the 16th of January, 1860, his parents being Donald and Hannah (Waugh) McFarlane. They are still living and continue to make their home in Nova Scotia, where last year they celebrated their golden wedding.

The boyhood and youth of John Cooper McFarlane were passed in the quiet and uneventful routine characteristic of life in the rural sections. His education was obtained in the district schools, which he attended until he was sixteen. He then terminated his student days and took a man's place in his father's fields, devoting his entire time and attention to the cultivation of the home place for six years. When he was twenty-two, he left the parental roof and started out for himself. For a year thereafter he engaged in railroading in Canada, but at the end of that period he went to the United States, settling in Wisconsin. He resided there until 1891, when he came to Vancouver, obtaining employment with a bridge construction crew of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company. He followed that occupation for six years and then came to Hammond where he has ever since made his home. For the past three years he has worked for the provincial government in bridge work and has been foreman of the Dominion pile driving outfit.

Hammond was the scene of the marriage of Mr. McFarlane on the 30th of September, 1896, to Miss Mary McIvor. She is a native of New Westminster and a daughter of John and Catherine McIvor, pioneer residents of this province, where the mother still makes her home. The father who died in May, 1913, was one of the first employes of the Hudson's Bay Company sent to British Columbia. To Mr. and Mrs. McFarlane there have been born eight children, as follows:

Donald J., and Anna C., both of whom have passed high school entrance examinations; Effie M.; Charles A.; Mary E.; Jean C.; Grace; and George E.

Faternally Mr. McFarlane is a Mason and also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, while he gives his political support to the conservative party. He takes a progressive yet practical view of those questions affecting the development of the country and the welfare of its citizens, and enthusiastically supports every movement he feels will promote the advancement of the municipality. As a public official he is efficient and competent, meeting the responsibilities of his position in a manner highly satisfactory to his constituency and the municipality at large, as is evidenced by the long period of his incumbency.

WILLIAM BLAIR ROBERTSON.

William Blair Robertson, who has resided in British Columbia for the past seventeen years, has since 1905 devoted his attention to business along the lines of insurance, mining and real estate and maintains his offices at No. 620 Columbia street in New Westminster. His birth occurred at Belleville, Ontario, in 1871, his parents being James and Amelia (Nielson) Robertson. The father had charge of the business of the Hudson's Bay Company at Portage la Prairie from 1882 until 1905.

William Blair Robertson obtained his early education in the public schools of Portage la Prairie and afterward continued his studies in a private college of that place. In 1896, when a young man of twenty-five years, he came to British Columbia and remained in charge of the office of the Columbia River Lumber Company at Beaver Mouth and Golden until 1905. In that year he embarked in business on his own account along the lines of insurance, mining and real estate and has since conducted operations in these fields continuously with gratifying success. He spent much time and money in developing the mining resources of the Revelstoke district and still holds extensive interests in placer and quartz mines of the district.

On the 1st of June, 1912, in Vancouver, Mr. Robertson was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Hanam of Gloucester, England. Their home is at No. 47 Agnes street in New Westminster. Mr. Robertson gains needed recreation in fishing, hunting and boating, greatly enjoying outdoor life and sports. The salient characteristics of his manhood are such as have brought him the warm regard of those with whom he has been associated in both business and social relations.

EDGAR HUGH SANDS.

Edgar Hugh Sands, prominently connected with business interests of New Westminster as a partner in the firm of White, Shiles & Company, real estate and insurance, was born in Kent, England, February 9, 1874. He is a son of Edward and Marion Kate Sands, the former a prosperous fruit grower in his native country, his home in England being known as the Fruit Plantation.

Edgar Hugh Sands acquired his education in the grammar schools of Kent and at the early age of thirteen was left an orphan and obliged to earn his own livelihood. Since that time he has been dependent upon his own resources and his career furnishes an excellent example of the value of self-reliance, independence and determination. His first occupation was as clerk in a real-estate office in England and he thus first became familiar with the details of the business in which he is now engaged. He continued active in it until 1896, when he crossed the Atlantic to Canada, making his first location here in New Westminster, British Columbia. He found employment as a farm laborer and was afterward

engaged as a section hand on a railroad. Eventually he turned his attention to journalism, joining his three brothers in this occupation. He became a member of the staff of the *News Advertiser*, one of the leading papers in Vancouver, and continued this connection for a number of years, proving himself a resourceful and enterprising journalist. He rose to be city editor and afterward, on account of his impaired health, was made manager of the advertising department. It was during the period of his connection with the *News Advertiser* that he reported the great fire in New Westminster, making the journey from Vancouver on a bicycle and sending out the dispatches to the Associated Press. He also for a time had charge of the Associated Press dispatches from Vancouver. He returned to New Westminster from Vancouver and was for several years in the newspaper field here. In 1908 he abandoned his connection with journalism and turned his attention to the real-estate business, joining the firm of White, Shiles & Company, dealers in real estate and insurance. This is one of the strong firms of this kind in the community and it controls an important and growing patronage, much of its success being due to Mr. Sands' business enterprise, industry and initiative spirit.

Mr. Sands married Miss Whilaminna Hawkins, a daughter of J. C. and Maria Hawkins, of St. Thomas, Ontario. Mr. and Mrs. Sands have three children: Langlois, who is attending public school; Frances; and Dorothy. The family residence is at 515 Twelfth street. Mr. Sands, fraternally, is connected with the Masonic order and the Sons of England and he is identified with the general business life of the city as a member of the Board of Trade. Although not active as a politician, he takes a deep and intelligent interest in the advancement and progress of the community and at all times does everything in his power to promote development along many lines. He is a leader in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association and was instrumental in establishing this society both in Vancouver and in New Westminster, having been a director in both associations. He is a man of exemplary character and varied interests and his activities, which have been largely of an unselfish kind, have been important forces in the expansion and growth of the city.

LEWIS KING.

Long connected with the active operation of the Canadian Pacific as fireman and engineer, Lewis King is now living retired at Vancouver, his judicious investments in real estate gaining him a place among the men of affluence in this city. He was born in Wallace, Nova Scotia, January 9, 1856, and is a son of David and Elizabeth (Dixon) King, both of whom were natives of Nova Scotia but are now deceased.

In the common schools of his native province Lewis King pursued his education to the age of sixteen years, when he left home and went to Boston, where he remained for five years, there working at the carpenter's trade. About the time he attained his majority he went west to Colorado, where there was great excitement concerning the discovery of gold. He spent some time at Georgetown and at Leadville, Colorado, engaged in mining and afterward went to Utah and on to Butte City, Montana, about the time of its founding. There he engaged in mining until May, 1882, when he proceeded northward to Winnipeg, reaching there at the time of the memorable high water. There he accepted a position as fireman for the Canadian Pacific Railroad, thus making his initial venture in connection with railroad service. He remained with the company for about twenty-eight years, or until 1910. He was employed all through the construction period of the railroad, acting for some time as fireman for the late Robert Mee, of Vancouver. He was thus engaged all through the period of track laying across the mountains, following the road as the tracks were laid and spending about eighteen months as fireman on engine No. 148 which met the construction train from the



LEWIS KING

west as Onderdonk continued his work eastward. Mr. King was present at the driving of the last spike and when this was done engine No. 148 was coupled to the official train and taken over the other division with Mr. Mee as engineer. He thus made the run as fireman on the train that brought the officials through to Port Moody, which was the terminus of the track at that time. Mr. King was promoted from the position of fireman to engineer and for twenty-four years acted in that capacity for the Canadian Pacific Railway, all of the time in British Columbia, running for about twenty years out of Vancouver. His long connection with the road stands as incontrovertible evidence of his ability and loyalty. In the meantime he made some investments in property, successfully handling his real estate until the increase in values enabled him to retire in 1910.

Mr. King is a member of the Masonic fraternity and also of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. While regarding Vancouver as his home, he spends much time in travel, having gone around the world and made various trips to Australia and other foreign points. His life history contains many interesting experiences which have come to him in connection with his railroad service and his travel abroad.

JOHN PARKIN.

One of the best known citizens of Nanaimo is John Parkin, chief of the fire department, in which capacity he has given efficient service for fifteen years. He is a native of this city, his birth having occurred on the 4th of February, 1867, and a son of William and Elza (Malpass) Parkin. The father, who was born and reared in Durham, England, emigrated to the United States in his early manhood. He first located in Pennsylvania, where he was employed in the coal mines. From there he subsequently went to California, whence he later came to British Columbia, spending some time in Cariboo. His next removal was to Nanaimo, and here he worked in the coal mines until he had the misfortune to lose his sight, this calamity having befallen him some thirty-five years prior to his death. His wife is still living and makes her home in Comox.

The earliest recollections of John Parkin are associated with Nanaimo, where he has passed his entire life, his education having been acquired in the public schools. Upon attaining the age of seventeen years he became self-supporting, his first position being in one of the local grocery stores. Later he engaged in teaming, following this occupation until about eighteen years ago, when he joined the fire department. He early manifested qualities which marked him for promotion, and soon became an officer in the department, being advanced to the rank of chief at the end of three years' service. He is in every way well qualified to meet the duties and responsibilities of this position as he has ably manifested on innumerable occasions, being absolutely fearless, steady of nerve and resourceful. Added to these excellent qualities is a keen mentality, alertness and faculty of fully recognizing the needs of a situation and the ability to quickly decide on the best line of action. Without doubt, however, his greatest gift is his ability to stimulate those working under him to at all times put forth their best efforts, summoning to their aid renewed zeal and enthusiasm in the face of the most apparent defeat. During the long period of his service as head of the department he has directed his men in fighting some of the biggest fires which have occurred in this section of British Columbia, including the one at the pit head and that of the Haslam mill. He was also a member of the relief party which carried supplies to the refugees of the New Westminster fire.

Mr. Parkin married Miss Rose Hilbert of Nanaimo and to them has been born one daughter, Violet Amelia, who is now eight years of age.

The fraternal relations of Mr. Parkin are confined to his membership in the Knights of Pythias and the Loyal Order of Moose. Having passed his entire life in this immediate vicinity he has been an interested observer of the mar-

velous growth and development of the country, having witnessed large tracts of the country transformed from a wilderness into one of the richest and most productive agricultural sections of the northwest. Mr. Parkin took a trip to Port Moody on the first train run on the lines of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and he vividly remembers when only a sawmill marked the site of the present city of Vancouver.

LEWIS GRIFFITH McPHILLIPS, K. C.

Lewis Griffith McPhillips, a prominent representative of that profession which has long been regarded as the conservator of human rights and liberties, has been a resident of Vancouver since 1888 and was called to the bar of British Columbia in 1890. He was born at Richmond Hill, York county, Ontario, March 12, 1859, and is a son of George and Mary (Lavin) McPhillips, both of whom were natives of Ireland. The mother was brought to Canada in her childhood by her parents, who settled in York county. George McPhillips learned surveying in Ireland and for several years practiced his profession there. While still a young man he came to the new world, settling in Toronto, Ontario. He made his home there for several years and then resided in Richmond Hill. He made the first survey, under J. S. Dennis, secretary-general of the Dominion, of what then was York. From Ontario he went in the late '60s to Manitoba with the first surveying party that entered that province after the Riel rebellion. The remainder of his life was spent in that province, his home being in Winnipeg and St. Charles. He passed away in Manitoba at the age of sixty-eight years and his wife died in St. Charles in her eighty-sixth year. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. George McPhillips were, beside our subject, the following: Albert Edward, president of the executive council of the province; Francis X., a well known surgeon of Vancouver; and two other sons, both surveyors, following that business in Winnipeg, Manitoba, where one of them, George, had the honor of making the first survey of the city, all maps of which bear his name.

Lewis G. McPhillips spent one year as a student in St. Boniface College and completed his more specifically literary course in Manitoba College. He was but fourteen years of age at the time of the removal of the family to the west so that almost the entire period of his youth was passed in Manitoba. He entered upon the study of law with the firm of Bain & Blanchard, which later became Bain, Blanchard & McCall, the third partner afterward becoming Chief Justice McCall. In 1883 Mr. McPhillips was called to the bar of Manitoba and immediately entered upon the active practice of his chosen profession, forming a partnership with his brother, who is now the Hon. A. McPhillips of Victoria. After a few years this partnership was discontinued and L. G. McPhillips joined A. E. Wilkes in a partnership that was maintained until 1888, when Mr. McPhillips removed from Manitoba to Vancouver. He was called to the bar of British Columbia in the spring of 1890 and soon afterward became associated in practice with Adolphus Williams, with whom he continued until March, 1905. Following the dissolution of that partnership the firm of McPhillips & Larsen was organized and later they were joined by a third partner under the style of McPhillips, Tiffen & Larsen. Mr. McPhillips is now associated in practice with H. S. Wood and by the consensus of public opinion is acknowledged one of the foremost members of the British Columbia bar. He has been counsel for the British Columbia Electric Railway Company since its organization and acts in that capacity for various other important corporations. During the quarter of a century of his practice here he has been connected with much important litigation tried in the courts of the province and has given practical demonstration of his ability to handle important law problems. He was appointed a Dominion king's counsel in 1892 and afterward was made provincial king's counsel. For the past twenty years he has been a bencher of the Law Society of British Columbia and his standing in the

profession is further indicated by the fact that he was for five years honored with the presidency of the Vancouver Bar Association and in December, 1912, was again elected to that office, in which he is now serving.

In Vancouver Mr. McPhillips was united in marriage to Miss E. L. Rogers, a native of New Orleans, Louisiana. Mrs. McPhillips is deeply interested in various activities which have to do with the social interests, with civic problems and with projects instituted for the public good. She holds membership in the Anti-Tuberculosis Society, in which she is an earnest worker. She belongs to the Shaughnessy Heights Golf and Jericho Country Clubs and also to the Georgian Club. Mr. McPhillips is also a member of the Shaughnessy Heights Golf and Jericho Country Clubs and, moreover, belongs to the Vancouver Club and to the Union Club of Victoria. He acts as one of the governors of the University of British Columbia. His religious faith is that of the Catholic church, and his political allegiance is given to the conservative party, yet he has never been active in politics. His attention has been concentrated upon his profession and his leisure time has been devoted to public interests outside of politics or to social interests, which prove a recreative feature in his life.

JOHN HENRY LAITY.

Diversified farming, dairying and stock-raising successfully engage the energies of John Henry Laity, who owns an attractive ranch of two hundred and sixty acres at Maple Ridge. His residence in Hammond covers a period of thirty-four years, during the greater portion of which time he has been connected with the official life of the community, and is now the incumbent of the office of police magistrate. Mr. Laity was born in Cornwall, England, on the 17th of June, 1854, and is a son of Thomas and Honour (Rodgers) Laity, both of whom are now deceased.

The early years in the life of John Henry Laity were passed in the land of his nativity, his education being acquired in the schools there. At the age of fourteen years he terminated his student days and began fitting himself for the heavier duties of life. During the first two years he worked as wheel racking apprentice, and then followed various occupations until he was eighteen, at which time, 1873, he left England, taking passage for the United States. He went direct to Colorado and there followed mining until 1879, when he came to Maple Ridge. Upon his arrival here he purchased a hundred and sixty acres of land and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, which he has ever since followed with a good measure of success. A few years later he increased his holdings by the purchase of another hundred acres of government land, all of which he has brought under high cultivation. Mr. Laity is an enterprising business man of progressive methods, as is evidenced by the general appearance and condition of his farm, which plainly manifests the exercise of systematic and competent supervision in its operation. In connection with his diversified farming and stock-raising he is engaged in dairying, milking from twenty-five to thirty cows throughout the year. His place is well improved and provided with an equipment comprising everything essential to the operation of a modern dairy farm. He takes great pride in his ranch, which stands as a monument to many years of intelligently directed energy and is in every way a credit to his well organized and capably directed activities. More than average prosperity has attended the efforts of Mr. Laity, who is numbered among the substantial agriculturists and capable business men of the community.

In Denver, Colorado, in 1878, Mr. Laity was married to Miss Mary Jane Pope, a daughter of Captain James and Elizabeth (Richards) Pope, of Cornwall, England, and to them have been born eight children, four of whom are living, as follows: Algeron, John Raymond, Evelyn, and Thomas Henry. Those deceased are Mabel, Evelyn, Thomas Henry and Lambert Eugene.

The family attend the Methodist Episcopal church, and fraternally Mr. Laity is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Ancient Order of United Workmen. He has always taken an active interest in all political affairs, giving his support to the conservative party, and has been the incumbent of a local office during the greater period of his residence here. He was for twenty-five years justice of the peace and he served as reeve for four terms, while for a number of years he was councillor. He was also for many years school trustee and for a time secretary of the board. The sterling integrity, sound principles and straightforward, honest methods which distinguish his business transactions have always characterized the official career of Mr. Laity, who enjoys the respect and esteem of a large circle of acquaintances, many of whom are stanch friends of long years standing.

ANDREW HENRY MITCHELL.

Among the younger generation of business men in Victoria who have founded a distinct and substantial success upon untiring energy, enterprise and well directed ambition is numbered Andrew Henry Mitchell, controlling a large and important trade as a general contractor and builder. He was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, May 19, 1882, and is the fourth son in a family of seven children born to James and Agnes (Watson) Mitchell, also natives of that region, where both the paternal and maternal grandparents of the subject of this review were born. The father emigrated to Canada in 1873 and located in the vicinity of Toronto, Ontario, where for three years he engaged in farming. At the end of that time he returned to his old home in Scotland, resuming there his agricultural pursuits.

Andrew Henry Mitchell acquired his education in the public schools of Aberdeenshire and at the age of sixteen laid aside his books and for two years thereafter assisted his father on the farm. In 1900 he began learning the carpentering and building trade and after four years emigrated to Canada, locating in Toronto in 1904. He followed his trade there for a short time, moving later to Calgary, Alberta, and then to Regina, Saskatchewan, engaging in carpentering and building in both places. In July, 1907, he left Regina and located in Victoria, where he established himself as a general contractor and builder. He took offices on Fort street, moved from there to the Pemberton building and finally, in May, 1913, secured his present offices in the Sayward building. Acting both as principal and agent, he carries on a general contracting and building business and has erected a great many of the large business structures and residences in the city, a number of which he designed himself. These include the Morris residence located on Beach drive, the E. D. Grierson house on Pemberton road and the W. W. Blair home on Beach drive, and these are representative of the class and style of residential structures handled by Mr. Mitchell. He erected also the Deans block on Fort street, the Haynes block and the Dominion Bank addition, as well as many other of the most important business structures in Victoria. He also builds houses on lots which he owns himself, selling these on easy installments, and his success in his chosen line of work places him among the men of marked ability and substantial worth in this locality. Aside from the contracting and building business he is financially interested in several of the most important industrial and commercial enterprises in Victoria and his ability is recognized and respected in business circles.

On the 22d of March, 1911, Mr. Mitchell was united in marriage to Miss Edith Thomson, a daughter of William and Emma (Jennings) Thomson, the former a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, and the latter of Birmingham, England. The father emigrated to Canada in 1886 and for a number of years was manager of a powder company at Nanaimo, Vancouver island, retaining this position until the time of his death, which occurred in October, 1904. His wife survives him and makes her home in Victoria.



ANDREW H. MITCHELL

Fraternally Mr. Mitchell is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and he belongs to the Builders Exchange and the Camosun Club. His political allegiance is given to the conservative party and he is a member of the local conservative association, taking an active interest in public affairs without being active as an office seeker. He was for three years a member of the Second Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, stationed at Aberdeenshire, Scotland. He and his wife are members of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church and are well known in social circles of the city. Mrs. Mitchell is a lover of flowers and spends a great deal of time in her garden, being an enthusiastic horticulturist. Mr. Mitchell is fond of all kinds of outdoor sports and is especially interested in hunting and motoring, recreations in which he spends many of his leisure hours. Although still a young man, he is without question an important factor in the business life of Victoria. His prosperity has come as the result of close application and thorough knowledge of his special line of work, combined with up-to-date and honorable methods, which have secured for him the confidence and respect of his associates and all who have had any dealings with him. Judged by his past attainments, his future is promising and will no doubt be marked by continued progress and important accomplishments.

REV. THOMAS CROSBY, D.D.

Rev. Thomas Crosby, who since 1907 has lived retired in Vancouver, is one of those zealous servants of God who was among the earliest missionaries to bring to the savage tribes of the Pacific coast the holy word. Landing where now stands the outer sea wall of Victoria, April 11, 1862, he began from that point and journeyed up the coast, which undertaking resulted in the establishment of numerous missions devoted to the education of the red man and to unfold him in the brotherhood of the cross. Braving manifold dangers, Rev. Crosby traveled to and fro, reaching the most desolate places to bring the word of God to those whom he considered his charges. However hard he was tried on occasions and however discouraged he might have felt at times, the spirit of the Christ ever moved him to renewed effort, and the splendid spread of religion among the savage tribes must largely be ascribed to his indefatigable labors.

Rev. Thomas Crosby was born in Pickering, Yorkshire, England, in 1840, and in 1856 came to Canada with his parents, the family settling near Woodstock, Upper Canada. There he was reared and received an education that prepared him for the ministry. Stirred by a strong missionary zeal, he determined early in life to devote all his efforts to the savages of the Pacific coast, a country which at that time could be reached only by way of New York and the isthmus of Panama, whence steamers could bring passengers to San Francisco and from there to Victoria. Heeding the voice of God, which bade him go forth and spread the gospel among the red men, he left Woodstock, February 5, 1862, taking passage on board the old steamship *Champion* to the isthmus and embarked at Panama on the ship *Golden Age*. At noon on April 11, 1862, Rev. Crosby landed by means of small boats where the outer wharf of Victoria has since been built. Soon after arriving he took up the work to which he felt consecrated and in the spring of 1863 was sent to Nanaimo to take charge of an Indian school. His first difficulty was to master the language, but he soon overcame this obstacle. Alternating with Rev. Edward White, he visited the different points of the east coast of Vancouver island from Comox to Victoria and later continued the work of education among the tribes on the Nanaimo and Fraser rivers. Frequently he made trips from Nanaimo to Yale in a dugout, a distance of three hundred and forty miles. In his yearly journeys he traveled on an average of two thousand miles annually in all kinds of weather, risking life and limb in order to bring to the Indian enlightenment and Christianity. In his missionary journeys he also visited the west coast of the mainland, preaching to the Sechelts, Squamish and

other tribes as far north as Cape Mudge. Laboring under the greatest difficulties, he passed through a terrible smallpox epidemic which carried off Indians and whites alike by the thousand. In the spring of 1869 Rev. Crosby left Nanaimo and took up work at Chilliwack. In 1871 the late Rev. William Morley Punshon, D. D., announced to Mr. Crosby that his ordination was near and he accepted orders in April, 1871. In 1872 he left by the steamer Onward for Yale, the head of navigation, to make a journey through the vast interior, "the Bunch Grass Country," and in two weeks he had traveled four hundred and eighty-two miles from Yale by pony and on foot, preaching both in English and Indian. He returned soon thereafter, laboring in all twelve years as a missionary between Yale and Victoria. In the fall of 1873 Rev. Crosby went east to Ontario to inspire zeal for his western work of salvation and subsequently made on different occasions similar visits for a like purpose. After his return in 1873 he sought a new field, going north to Port Simpson, where for twenty-five years he gave his life to spreading the word of God. Port Simpson was his central point and from there he worked north and south along the coast—south as far as Queen Charlotte Sound and north along the Alaskan coast and up the Skeena and Nass rivers, traveling by canoe and the Hudson's Bay Company's boats. He established missions all along the coast and in the interior, at Hazelton, also along the North Nass river, building thirty churches and schoolhouses, among which the principal missions were at Nass, Port Simpson, Skeena, Kitamat, Bella Bella, Bella Coola, and at China Hat. The three missions on the Queen Charlotte islands are now united under the name of Skidegate. When on his way to the Cassiar mines Dr. Crosby engaged with his Indian converts to cut five hundred cords of wood at Fort Wrangel, and while there he started Sunday schools among the rough miners who had come from the States to Alaska. There the Indians had waited for help for ten years before General Howard of the United States army arrived and before the Christian church of the United States began to take an interest in them. The Presbyterian church sent out a woman missionary, Mrs. McFarland, and later other missionaries were sent by that church. Mrs. McFarland was the first white missionary from the States and the wonderful results have to be attributed to her for her efficient early work among these people. An Indian teacher had for two years instructed his brothers before this missionary arrived. In those pioneer days Rev. Crosby was the superintendent at Port Simpson over all the missions north and south, and with courage and determination he bore all the hardships that his work involved. In his work he traveled twenty years in canoes in all kinds of weather until the friends of the mission, moved by his inspiring work, provided him with a little steamboat named the Glad Tidings. On this boat he visited all of his missions, going as far as Victoria and traveling many thousands of miles to and fro in his district. In the earliest days the only steamer running in that district was the old Hudson's Bay Company's vessel, Otter, which visited him about every six weeks, and these far-in-between visits constituted practically his only communication with the outside world. The establishment of the Presbyterian missions in Alaska, which are mentioned above, must be largely accredited to the effort which Rev. Crosby made on behalf of his Indian charges. Previous to that time no Protestant missions could be found in that country, the only religion of Christian persuasion being that of the Russian church. In 1897 Rev. Crosby left Port Simpson and, although still in charge of the northern mission, remained for two years in Victoria. In 1899 he returned to Sardis and Chilliwack, the scene of his early efforts. In 1907, because of failing health, Rev. Crosby retired from a work rich and fruitful in results.

As a factor of the church work resulting from the early missionary efforts, day schools and industrial schools at Port Simpson and elsewhere, apart from government work, have been established by the Canadian Methodist church. The medical mission work of the Methodist church is also due to a large extent to the early efforts of Dr. Crosby and his equally ardent colleague, Dr. Bolton, now of Vancouver. The medical work in the district was first established by them, as the church at that time did not see fit to send out medical missionaries, as there

were no funds for this purpose. For that reason Dr. Crosby and Dr. Bolton sacrificed part of their salaries to be able to establish medical stations among the Indians, in which effort they valiantly collaborated. In 1889 Dr. A. E. Bolton became a volunteer medical missionary, joining Dr. Crosby. From this little beginning have grown the now permanently established stations at Port Simpson, Essington, Hazelton, Bella Bella, Bella Coola, Rivers Inlet and others. Numerous nurses and five doctors are kept constantly employed. The above were the first medical missions of the Methodist Episcopal church of Canada, and it is interesting to record here that the church at first was entirely opposed to the idea, advising Dr. Bolton to give up that line of work. The medical missions, however, grew in a most unprecedented way and their far-reaching effect for good soon became widely recognized. Moreover, it is interesting to note that to these missions may be traced the establishment of the missions of the Methodist church in China.

The hardships and danger-fraught situations which Rev. Crosby underwent had made him an invalid, and since his retirement in 1907 he has lived in rest and contemplation at 2535 Second avenue, West, Vancouver, being able to look back with satisfaction upon his former success. He and his wife were pioneers in this district of the city, known as Kitsilano, where they now make their home. For six years the Doctor has been in poor health, though he courageously bears his ailment, being buoyed up by the thought of having given all of his efforts to the Highest Cause. It may be interesting to mention that the Glad Tidings, the boat on which he traveled so much, was wrecked in the service and that the new missionary boat is named in his honor the Thomas Crosby.

On April 30, 1874, Rev. Crosby was united in marriage to Miss Emma Douse, a daughter of Rev. John Douse, and she has shared in his labors, his successes, his adversities, his sorrows and has been a great help and potent factor in his work. She kept the house and reared the children while her husband was away on his missionary journeys, and courageously bore great sorrow when death invaded the home three times and carried off three of their children during one of his trips. Their three surviving children are: Jessie, now Mrs. R. W. Harris, Grace and Thomas Harold, all of Vancouver.

Rev. Crosby throughout his life has manifested a spirit of sympathy and helpfulness that has reached out to all mankind. Taking cognizance of the temptations and weaknesses to which his charges were liable, he has done everything in his power to alleviate their hard conditions. He has made inestimable contributions to the upbuilding of Christian citizenship among the Indians, for the words which he uttered from the pulpit and in the classroom were words of wisdom that sank deep into many hearts and bore fruit in the lives of those who came under his instruction. A sympathetic friend and adviser, his character is Christian in a sense rarely met with, and his gentle, unselfish disposition has gained him much love.

THOMAS DOUGLAS SHERRIFF.

An initiative and enterprising spirit, guided and controlled by sound and practical business judgment, has brought Thomas Douglas Sherriff to a high place among the younger business men of New Westminster, where he is at the head of a large and growing investment business and controls a representative trade as an expert property valuator. He was born in Scotland, on the 11th of May, 1884, and is a representative of one of the old Edinburgh families, his ancestors as far back as his great-grandfather having claimed that city as the place of their birth. His parents, Thomas and Sophia (Stronach) Sherriff, were both born in Edinburgh and the father spent his entire life in the government service there.

Thomas Douglas Sherriff was reared at home and acquired his education in Edinburgh. After completing his studies he was indentured to an architect and civil engineer in Edinburgh for a period of five years, but after serving four and

a half years of his apprenticeship he became ambitious to earn some money and before completing his full term accepted a position with the North British & Mercantile Insurance Company, displaying in this connection the same decision and initiative spirit which have marked the activities of his entire career. After remaining for about two years in the surveying department of this concern Mr. Sherriff resigned his position and in 1908 left Scotland and came to British Columbia. After his arrival in this province he spent about one month in Vancouver and then came to New Westminster, where he has since resided. He at once secured a position with Albert J. Hill, then city engineer and land surveyor, and he remained in his employ for two and a half years, following which he established the firm of Sherriff, Rose & Company and engaged in the real-estate and insurance business. The copartnership was dissolved in 1912, Mr. Sherriff remaining in control of the entire concern, and this he has since continued to conduct along progressive, modern and practical lines. He has almost entirely abandoned the real-estate department and is giving his attention largely to investments and property valuations, a branch of his work in which he is an expert. His patronage has increased steadily since he established the concern, for he understands his business in principle and detail and, being possessed of sound and discriminating judgment and an expert knowledge of land values, he has made his business profitable not only for himself but for his clients also. Mr. Sherriff is a business man of the modern type, progressive, energetic, public-spirited and imbued with a desire not only for his own advancement but for the promotion of general commercial and industrial activity. In this cause he has done splendid work as chairman of the commerce committee of the New Westminster Board of Trade and as an active member of the Progressive Association of New Westminster, which he aided in founding and of which he served for some time as under secretary.

In 1905 Mr. Sherriff married, in Edinburgh, Miss Jean Kay Watson, a daughter of George Watson, a retired contractor of that city, and to their union has been born one son, Douglas Knight. Mr. and Mrs. Sherriff are members of the Church of England and are well known in social circles of New Westminster, Mr. Sherriff holding membership in the Westminster Club. He is a member of the Vancouver Golf and Country Club. He gives his political allegiance to the conservative party and, while not active as an office seeker, takes an intelligent interest in public affairs. A man of broad views, progressive standards and modern ideals, he typifies the present day business man whose ability is used not only to advance individual prosperity but to promote community growth and development. He has become well known in business circles of New Westminster, where his accomplishments command respect, and his feet are undoubtedly upon the pathway which leads to honor and distinction in the business field.

HARRY PERCY SIMPSON.

Prominently connected with various business and corporate interests of Victoria, Harry Percy Simpson figures as one of the leading business men of the city, his ability and energy having carried him forward into important industrial and financial relations. He was born in Plymouth, England, October 18, 1872, and is a son of David Charles and Caroline (Penn) Simpson, the latter a descendant of William Penn. The father was for many years in the navy department of the government civil service in England but is now living retired.

Harry Percy Simpson acquired his education in the public schools of his native city and in Mannamere College, Plymouth. He emigrated to America in 1891, settling first in Manitoba, where for eight years he engaged in farming. He moved to Winnipeg in 1899 and entered into partnership with D. A. Ross under the firm name of D. A. Ross & Company, financial agents. In 1906 they dissolved partnership and Mr. Simpson came to British Columbia, where he has since been a prominent factor in business affairs. His interests extend to many



HARRY P. SIMPSON

fields, he being connected through investment or official service with some of the most important concerns in this part of the province. He is president of the Coquitlam Terminal Company, Ltd., managing director and secretary of the North British Columbia Exploration Company, Ltd., and a director in the British Columbia & Suburban Properties, Ltd., and in the Coquitlam Shipbuilding & Marine Railway Company, Ltd. All his interests are carefully and conservatively conducted and have brought him gratifying and well deserved success.

On the 27th of April, 1898, in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Mr. Simpson was united in marriage to Miss Violet Alice de Kerrison de St. Martin, daughter of the late Gustave Francis de St. Martin, of Madras, India, who was a member of the East India Company. Mr. and Mrs. Simpson have become the parents of two children, Helene St. Martin and Philip Charles Penn. Mr. Simpson is a member of the Anglican church and gives his political allegiance to the conservative party. He holds membership in the Carleton Club of Winnipeg, the Western and the Royal Vancouver Yacht Clubs of Vancouver and the Royal Victoria Yacht Club. He is well known in social circles of Victoria and in business is known to be clear-sighted, progressive and reliable, a valued factor in the business life of the city.

THOMAS BENNETT GREEN, M. D., C. M.

A history of the medical fraternity of New Westminster would be incomplete and unsatisfactory were there failure to make mention of the career of Dr. Thomas Bennett Green, one of the prominent physicians and surgeons in the city. During the years of his connection with the medical profession he has made steady progress and has proven his knowledge and capability in the excellent results which have followed his labors. He was born in Listowel, Ontario, and is a son of James and Susan (Zimmerman) Green, the former a native of Wick, Scotland. James Green is a son of William Green, who emigrated from Scotland to Canada in 1850 and settled in Woodstock, Ontario, where he followed his trade of carriage building until his death. His son James was reared at Woodstock and there learned the carriage builder's trade under his father. He resumed it in Listowel, whither he moved in 1867, remaining there until 1889, when he went to Virden, Manitoba, and turned his attention to farming. In that locality his death occurred in 1906.

Dr. Thomas B. Green acquired his preliminary education in the graded and high schools of Listowel, receiving from the latter institution a second class teacher's certificate in 1889. In the same year he went to Manitoba and in January, 1890, began teaching in a district school near Virden and continued there until the spring of 1891. The department of education then became aware of the fact that he was but sixteen years of age. Although he had been teaching over a year they took the matter up with the directors of his district, and after considerable controversy, as the directors were pleased with his work, the department insisted that he resign. Leaving his school he attended the normal at Virden for a time and at the age of seventeen he was permitted, by special permission from the board of education, to renew teaching. In 1895 he entered the University of Manitoba. At the close of his first year of college life he again taught for a year. Returning to the university he completed his course and was graduated in 1899 with the degree of B. A. and with honors in mathematics. In the following year he moved to British Columbia and here first turned his attention to teaching, becoming principal of the public schools of Sapperton. After one year he was made first assistant principal of the Central high school of New Westminster, succeeding J. D. Buchanan, and he continued in that capacity until 1902, when he took up the study of medicine. He entered McGill University, from which he was graduated in 1906 with the degree of M. D., C. M. He located first in Lillooet, British Columbia, where he practiced for eight months, removing in May, 1907, to New Westminster, where he has continued in practice to the

present time. The consensus of public opinion regarding his professional skill is altogether favorable for it is well known that he is most careful in the diagnosis of cases and never neglects anything which he believes will be of value in promoting health. He is a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of British Columbia, and his ability is widely recognized in the profession.

Dr. Green married Miss Mary Lloyd, a daughter of Dr. Wellington and Adelaide (Smith) Lloyd, the mother a native of Chatham, Ontario, and a step-daughter of J. B. Kennedy, ex-member of parliament for New Westminster. Dr. Lloyd was a native of Toronto, or that vicinity, and practiced in that city for some time. Dr. and Mrs. Green have become the parents of two children, Lillooet Kennedy and James Lloyd. Dr. Green is a member of the Presbyterian church and belongs to the New Westminster Club. He is connected fraternally with Royal City Lodge, No. 3, I. O. O. F., and is a liberal in his political beliefs, taking an active part in the civic life of New Westminster. He is particularly interested in the cause of education and for the past four years has done capable work as a member of the school board. His has been an excellent professional record, as is indicated by the lucrative practice now accorded him and he is, moreover, known as a progressive and public-spirited citizen.

WILLIAM DISBROW BRYDONE JACK, B. A., L. R. C. P. & S.
(EDINBURGH)

The name of Dr. William Disbrow Brydone Jack, of Vancouver, is synonymous with proficiency and professional honor. For a long period he has been recognized as one of the most prominent members of the profession in the province. He is practicing as senior partner in the firm of Brydone Jack, Monroe & Cumming, and his wide knowledge and skill have made his opinions largely accepted as authority upon intricate medical problems. He was born in Fredericton, New Brunswick, June 13, 1860, a son of Dr. William and Caroline (Disbrow) Brydone Jack. The former, a native of Scotland, became a resident of New Brunswick in early manhood and figured prominently for many decades in connection with the educational progress of the province, being for forty years president of the University at Fredericton. He retired a few months prior to his death, which occurred in 1886 when he was sixty-seven years of age. His wife, who was descended from United Empire Loyalist ancestry, died at St. John, in 1910.

Dr. Brydone Jack pursued his more specifically literary education in the University of New Brunswick, and entered upon preparation for the practice of medicine as a student in McGill University. Later he went abroad and matriculated in the University of Edinburgh, from which he was graduated in 1884. He also took post-graduate work in that city and in 1884 went to Cheshire, England, where he engaged in practice for six years. The opportunities of the far west attracted him and in the autumn of 1889 he arrived in Vancouver, where he immediately opened an office and entered upon active practice in which he has since continued. Step by step he has advanced until he now stands in the front rank among the eminent physicians and surgeons of the northwest, his learning and ability being recognized by all. He has been connected with the Vancouver General Hospital since 1892, serving on the active medical staff there from that year until 1912, when at the close of two decades he retired but is now honorary consulting physician and member of the directorate. He was one of the organizers of the Royal Victorian Order of Nurses and is serving on its advisory board. He assisted in the organization of the British Columbia council of the St. John Ambulance Association, which association was founded in England in 1877 for the purpose of instruction to the public in first aid to the injured, in sick room sanitation and other points of equal value to health and life. He is also a member of the general council of the Dominion, president of the British Columbia council and an esquire of that order. His reading has always been comprehensive, his investigation and research thorough and he is prominent today among the men who

have most nearly solved the problems of life and health, keeping ever in touch with the advanced work of the profession. He is medical director of the British Columbia Life Insurance Company and he has held several offices of a semi-professional character, being chairman of the health committee during his two years' service as a member of the city council as alderman from Ward 5. He is serving his third year as chairman of the Vancouver school board and for many years has been one of its members. He is likewise known in financial circles as the vice president of the Dominion Trust Company.

On the 2d of April, 1884, in Staffordshire, England, Dr. Brydone Jack was married to Miss Alice Hicklan, a native of Staffordshire. They have become parents of four children: Dr. F. W. Brydone Jack, a graduate of McGill University and now medical inspector of the Vancouver public schools; C. B. Brydone Jack, local manager of the Dominion Trust Company; H. B. Brydone Jack, a graduate civil engineer of McGill University; and Gladys, at home.

Dr. Brydone Jack is a past master of Acacia Lodge, A. F. & A. M., is a member of the Royal Arch chapter and has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He belongs to Mount Pleasant Lodge, No. 19, I. O. O. F., and to Vancouver Lodge, No. 3, K. P. He has membership in the Vancouver and University Clubs and both he and his wife are members of the Shaughnessy Heights Golf Club. Dr. Brydone Jack holds membership in the Church of England and Mrs. Brydone Jack belongs to St. James church and is very active in its different lines of work. She is likewise connected with various charitable projects, seeking ever to ameliorate the hard conditions of life for the unfortunate. Merit and ability have brought Dr. Brydone Jack to the position of distinction and prominence which he now occupies, the profession as well as the public paying high tribute to his ability and to his personal worth.

NELSON CARTER.

Various interests have claimed the attention of Nelson Carter, who with his son is now engaged in the business of contracting and building in Haney, in which he is meeting with a good measure of success. A native of the province of Ontario, his birth occurred on October 11, 1844, his parents being Edward and Charlotte (Dorent) Carter, both of whom are now deceased.

The education of Nelson Carter was acquired in the common schools of his native province, which he attended until he was a youth of seventeen years of age, when he began his business career. He first engaged in contracting and building with his father, with whom he was associated for thirteen years. At the expiration of that period he went into the contracting business at St. Catharines, Ontario, continuing to follow this activity until 1885. In the latter year he came to British Columbia, locating at Victoria, where for four years he had a subcontract from Mr. Connelly on the Esquimalt dry dock. In 1887 he started the first brick yard in Vancouver. In 1889, he established a brick yard at Port Moody, but he soon abandoned it and went to Roche Point, where he engaged in the same business with D. MacFarlane. Three years later he sold his interest in the industry to his partner and went to Vancouver where for two years he was engaged in the building business with his cousin. During the succeeding two years he operated stone quarries at Nanaimo and Newcastle island, being awarded the contracts for supplying the stone for the old post office, Bank of Montreal and the building of the Hudson's Bay Company at Vancouver. His next removal was to Haney, where he purchased a brick yard which he operated until 1903. Disposing of it in the latter year he went into partnership with his son in contracting and building, which business he still follows.

At Beaver Dam, Ontario, on the 5th of February, 1868, Mr. Carter was married to Miss Helen Hopkins, and to them have been born eight children. In order of birth they are as follows: Charlotte, who married Mr. Manning; Fred;

Louisa, who is the wife of George Howe; Adda, who is deceased; Horace; Harry; Lena, now Mrs. Ford; and Obadiah.

Mr. and Mrs. Carter attend the Methodist church, and he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a veteran of the Fenian raid, and his political support he accords to the conservative party. Mr. Carter takes an interest in civic affairs, and during the period of his residence in the municipality of Maple Ridge has served for four or five years in the council.

VICTOR B. HARRISON.

Victor B. Harrison, one of the most able and successful barristers of Nanaimo, where since 1908 he has been in active practice of his profession, was born in Victoria, British Columbia, and is a son of Eli and Eunice M. A. Harrison, the former an ex-judge of the county court. Victor Harrison acquired his education in the collegiate institute in Victoria and in Victoria College, and in 1908 was called to the bar of British Columbia. Immediately afterward he began the practice of his profession and each year has brought him increased success and prominence, so that he is numbered among the most able representatives of the provincial bar. He makes his home in Nanaimo and is in control of a large and growing practice.

Eminently public-spirited and progressive in matters of citizenship, Mr. Harrison is always to be found among the leaders in the promotion of measures and movements for the general good, and he has accomplished a great deal of practical and constructive work along this line as president of the Citizens League of Ladysmith and as vice president of the Vancouver Island Development League. He was appointed police magistrate of the city of Ladysmith in 1909, doing able work in that connection. He belongs to the Native Sons of British Columbia and is loyal to his province and city, making his ability and energy the basis of a useful work of public service. In his profession he has steadily forged to the front, his advancement coming as a result of his thorough knowledge of the law and his keen discernment and foresight in its application.

MICHAEL COSTIN BROWN.

If any one desires a correct and interesting account of early mining experiences in the northwest, he has but to talk with Michael Costin Brown, known to all old-time British Columbia miners as Mike Brown, who has prospected in every known camp in the province, and is familiar with every phase of mining life in the Pacific Coast country of the north. The knowledge that he gained from actual experience enables him to speak with authority upon matters relating to the history of the country. Moreover, as a hotel proprietor, he gained a wide acquaintance and popularity and none begrudge him the success which now enables him, in the evening of life, to live retired. He makes his home in Victoria at the age of seventy-four years, his birth having occurred in Waterford, Ireland, September 29, 1839, a son of Patrick and Mary (Costin) Brown, deceased. The father was a farmer and cattle dealer.

The son spent his youthful days under the parental roof and was educated in the parish school, and in the night school conducted by his father at his home. When eleven years of age, Michael C. Brown came with his mother and other members of the family to Cleveland, Ohio, in about the year 1850. He remained in that city for six years and then went to California, traveling by way of New York to Aspinwall, thence to Panama and on to San Francisco, as a passenger on the steamer Golden Gate. He remained in the California metropolis for about five months, after which time he proceeded to Portland, Oregon, in the fall of



MICHAEL C. BROWN

1859. There he engaged in the hotel business for a short time, when he went to the Dalles, expecting to open a hotel at Walla Walla. When he reached the Dalles, however, he met with a government surveying party who reported having found gold in the Similkameen. This led Mr. Brown to change his plans, and with a partner he went into the country where the gold was discovered and prospected, but with poor results. He next went to the Thompson river, and afterward to Quesnel, where he found gold, mining from six to ten dollars a day. Williams creek was so named by Mr. Brown, after William, or Bill Dietz, one of Mr. Brown's party.

This was in the spring of 1861. Mr. Brown had the first patented and registered claim on Williams creek and has the credit of being the discoverer of that district, where later he sold his share of the claim for twenty-five hundred dollars. On the return trip to Portland, Oregon, he met Governor Douglas, at Harrison river, who, upon Mr. Brown's advice, abandoned the proposed trail into the Similkameen and had built the famous wagon road from Yale into the Cariboo. In the spring of 1862, Mr. Brown purchased a pack train at Portland and returned to the Cariboo, carrying with him, eight thousand pounds of provisions, and there he sold flour at a dollar and a quarter per pound; beans at a dollar and a half; bacon at a dollar and a half; dried apples for the same price; and tobacco at two dollars and a half. He continued to pack all that summer, from the Falls of Quesnel to Antler and Williams creeks. In the autumn of the same year he lost forty-two head of horses in a snow storm.

In the spring of 1863 Mr. Brown built a store on Williams creek, which he conducted until the spring of 1864, when he sold out. This building thirty by sixty feet and one story in height cost four thousand, five hundred dollars, the high cost being accounted for by the fact that all the lumber was whip-sawed and carpenters were paid sixteen dollars, laborers ten dollars per day, and nails were two dollars and fifty cents per pound. The same year he again engaged in mining in the Cariboo and in the fall of 1865, he came to Victoria. While in this city, he heard of the gold discovery on French creek in the Big Bend country and went to those diggings in the spring of 1866. On his journeys into this wild and unknown country, he suffered untold hardships and great privations. He was often both hungry and cold, and he had to go without shoes and other necessities, sometimes, because it was difficult to obtain supplies and because luck seemed against him and he could not make the purchases. Every phase of mining life is familiar to him and no camp of British Columbia is unknown to him, for in every one he has prospected. In 1867 he went to the Cariboo and 1868 finds him at Lightning creek, where he had to whip-saw lumber for his flumes. In 1870 in the Peace River country, he prospected on Germansen and Manson creeks, and on one of his claims on Manson creek took out nine thousand dollars. In 1874 he went into the Cassiar country, where he once more engaged in the hotel business, returning later to Victoria.

He was, for a quarter of a century, proprietor of the Adelphi Hotel in this city and in 1897 he went to the Yukon, where he engaged in the hotel business at Dawson. His hotel, the Melbourne, was the principal one there and he conducted it for three years, but left the Yukon in 1904, having gained from his well directed business affairs sufficient capital to enable him to live retired in the evening of life. He has acquired considerable real estate in Victoria and this yields to him a substantial financial return.

On the 11th of November, 1870, Mr. Brown was united in marriage to Miss Agnes Murray, a daughter of James and Mary (O'Laughlin) Murray, the former a man of brilliant parts and a Victoria pioneer. Mr. and Mrs. Brown had eight children, four sons and four daughters, of whom four are living. His religious faith is that of the Roman Catholic church; in politics he is independent; and in fraternal relations is a United Workman. His memory forms a connecting link between the primitive past and the progressive present. He has seen many men killed and drowned in his travels and he tells many interesting tales of kindnesses shown to each other by the early settlers, as well as of the hardships of those times. The series of stories of British Columbia mining camps of the early days

"Odd Talks with Old Timers," which appeared in the "Province" some years ago were largely stories of Mr. Brown's personal experiences in all sections of the province, and are thrilling narratives of the adventures, hardships, successes, narrow escapes and romance of the pioneer prospector. Mr. Brown has lived to see remarkable changes as the years have passed on, for the work of man has wrought a marvelous transformation in the northwest, seeds of civilization which were long since planted, having borne rich fruit.

JAMES IRVING.

General farming engages the energies of James Irving, who holds the title to a hundred and thirty acres of well improved and highly cultivated land in the Maple Ridge district. He is a native of the province of Ontario, his birth having there occurred on the 14th of April, 1866, and is a son of Adam and Elizabeth (Oliver) Irving, both of whom are deceased. The father, who was a farmer, was one of the pioneers of Ontario, having removed to Maple Ridge district during the early childhood of his son James, and here continued his agricultural pursuits until he passed away.

Practically the entire life of James Irving has been passed in the immediate vicinity of his present ranch. In the acquirement of an education he attended the public schools of Maple Ridge municipality, until he was a youth of eighteen years. The son of an agriculturist he early became familiar with the various processes connected with the tilling of the fields and caring for the crops and upon leaving school gave his undivided attention to the operation of the home place. Later he homesteaded a claim, staying upon it for three years, then returning to the home farm. Upon the death of his father he inherited the farm but has now sold all but eighty acres of it and all but thirty-five acres of his original claim. His land has greatly increased in value during the period of his ownership, largely owing to the capable manner in which he has directed its development and the extensive improvements he has made thereon. Diligent and persistent effort perseveringly applied year after year has brought the usual returns and today Mr. Irving is known as one of the prosperous agriculturists and capable business men of his community.

At Port Moody on Christmas day, 1900, Mr. Irving was married to Miss Catherine McCracken, a daughter of Thomas McCracken, and to them have been born six children: Bruce; Mona; Mary; Adam; James Thomas, deceased; and Catherine.

The family attend the Presbyterian church and Mr. Irving is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He supports the liberal party in politics and although he has never figured prominently in local affairs, he takes an active interest in all public questions and is regarded as one of the progressive and enterprising citizens of the district.

R. F. REDDECLIFF.

For practically a quarter of a century R. F. Reddecliff has been identified with the agricultural development of Maple Ridge municipality, where he holds the title to a hundred and forty acres of land, which he has converted from a wild state into one of the finest ranches in the vicinity of Hammond. He also owns seventy acres located a mile from his home. Mr. Reddecliff was born in Devonshire, England, in the month of January, 1853, and is a son of Francis and Hannah Reddecliff, both of whom are deceased.

The early years of R. F. Reddecliff were passed in the uneventful routine of country life, his energies being largely devoted to the acquirement of an educa-

iton until he had attained the age of seventeen. A longing to see the world and pursue his career amid different conditions to those in which he had been born led him to leave home and in 1870 he took passage for South America. For ten years thereafter he engaged in mining in that country and the United States, following which he came to British Columbia. Readily recognizing the wonderful agricultural possibilities this country promised, in the late '80s he located in the vicinity of Hammond, where he purchased a hundred and forty acres of land. He is also the owner of a seventy-acre tract in the same locality. He diligently applied himself to bringing his tract under cultivation and now has his land in a high state of productivity, annually reaping from his fields abundant harvests that well repay him for his many years of unceasing toil. His land has increased in value from year to year, largely owing to the capable manner in which he has developed it and because of the many improvements he has made, and is today regarded as one of the desirable properties of the district.

In Devonshire, England, on the 8th of May, 1889, Mr. Reddecliff was married to Miss Helen Cole, a daughter of William Cole, and to them have been born seven children. There are five living, as follows: Frank, Edna, Arthur, Wilfred and Walter Claude. One son, Walter, and a daughter, Olive May, are deceased.

The family attend the services of the Methodist church and his political support Mr. Reddecliff gives to the conservative party. He is one of the enterprising and progressive citizens of the pioneer period to whose intelligent efforts and unceasing diligence the district is largely indebted for the prosperity it enjoys, and is accorded the respect and esteem of his neighbors and fellow townsmen, many of whom are stanch friends of long years standing.

CONSTANTIN ALVO VON ALVENSLEBEN.

The rapid rise into prominence of the province of British Columbia, may be said to be synonymous with the inception and progress of the great business house of which Constantin Alvo von Alvensleben is the president. Born at Neu Gattersleben, Germany, in 1879, a son of Count Werner Alvo von Alvensleben and Anna, Baroness von Veltheim, Mr. von Alvensleben came to British Columbia at the age of twenty-five, and for some four years after his arrival engaged in such pursuits as would enable him to gain the closest insight into the many opportunities offered by the country, and, at the cost of a strenuous personal endeavor, acquired a practical experience of the primary producing industries, such as mining, lumbering and fishing, together with a most valuable knowledge of business conditions and methods throughout the province.

Impressed with the rapid growth and future of the city of Vancouver, Mr. von Alvensleben at length decided upon it as a center for his field of operations, and in the latter part of the year 1908, with a capital of fifty-thousand dollars, of which twenty-five thousand dollars was paid up, the house of Alvo von Alvensleben was incorporated. The main objects of the company were to deal in real estate, farm lands, first mortgages, etc., and to interest outside capital in the development of the province. Starting thus in an inconspicuous way, the operations of the company, conducted with skill and foresight, were attended with success from the outset, indeed, the firm so rapidly forged to the front, that, only three years later, at the end of 1911, not only had most substantial dividends been paid, but from its original working capital of twenty-five thousand dollars, a reserve fund of four hundred thousand dollars had been built up, and the sum of upwards of seven millions of dollars had been secured from Europe and safely invested for its clients. The scope of the company had greatly enlarged, many subsidiary companies were formed to undertake the conduct of other fields of enterprise, and a constant stream of fresh capital was employed in the development of new industries in the Canadian west. At the present time, the corporation of Alvo von Alvensleben, Limited, con-

trols more European capital than any other business house upon the Pacific coast of Canada, and has enormous interests in almost every one of the natural resources of the province of British Columbia.

Mr. von Alvensleben may be looked upon at the present time as one of the foremost capitalists and leading figures of the west. He is president of many companies of which he was the prime organizer, among which may be mentioned: the Vancouver Timber & Trading Company, Limited, which controls extensive and valuable timber holdings on the Pacific coast, and operate several large logging outfits and lumber camps; the Standard Fisheries & Whaling Company, Limited, which is occupied in the development of a most important fishing industry in the coastal waters; the Vancouver-Nanaimo Coal Mining Company, Limited, operating large coal interests upon Vancouver island; the Issaquah & Superior Coal Mining Company, Limited, with prominent mines in the state of Washington; the German Canadian Trust Company, Limited, of Victoria, and many others.

Mr. von Alvensleben was educated at Bernburg and Gross Lichterfelde in Germany, serving for several years as lieutenant in the Prussian army. He married, in 1908, Edith Mary, daughter of the late Captain Westcott, one of the earliest pioneers of Vancouver, and has two sons and one daughter. He is a member of the Vancouver, Western, Jericho Country, Polo, Shaughnessy Heights Golf and Royal Vancouver Yacht Clubs of Vancouver, and also the Union Club of Victoria. Although he devotes the greater part of his time to his multitudinous business interests, he is yet able to indulge his fondness for wholesome sports, among which hunting, shooting, golf, polo and motoring are his favorites.

As an example of what may be accomplished by a man of ambition and energy, Mr. von Alvensleben undoubtedly deserves the success he has won by his talents and perseverance, while as a capable business man, a generous giver and a good citizen, he is a type of which the province of British Columbia has every reason to be proud.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR JAMES BENJAMIN MELLISH.

In legal, military and club circles Captain Arthur James Benjamin Mellish is so well known that he needs no introduction to the readers of this volume. A splendid military record is his, one that connects him with active service in the Boer war, from which he returned with high honors. In days of peace one would hardly suspect the military spirit that underlies the quiet exterior of the man, who always seems thorough master of himself as he presents a cause before the courts, thus sustaining the well merited reputation which he has won as an able barrister. He was born in Amherst, Nova Scotia, May 16, 1868, and is a son of John Thomas Mellish, D. C. L., and Martha Jane Mellish, nee Chappel, both of whom are natives of Prince Edward Island. The father is a barrister—a member of the Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island bars. The family is descended from Captain Thomas Mellish, who fought with the British as an officer in the Second Battalion, Duke of Cumberland's Regiment, in the American Revolutionary war.

Captain Mellish was married at Shirley, England, in the parish church at Southampton, May 17, 1904, to Evangeline Hutton, a daughter of Augustus Fortescue and Ellen (Preston) Hutton, of Woodstock, South Africa. The father is a descendant of General Sir William Pepperell, the conqueror of Louisburg, while Mrs. Hutton is a descendant of the family of Admiral Lord Nelson and was honored by Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg with a personal visit on the centenary of the naval hero's death in 1905. The four children of this marriage are: Arthur Preston, born June 10, 1905; Ellen Fortescue, October 23, 1906; Humphrey Walter, December 7, 1909; and Martha Violet, June 16, 1912.

The following table may be of interest as showing Captain and Mrs. Mellish's connection with the early history of America and Admiral Nelson's family.



CAPTAIN ARTHUR J. B. MELLISH

Capt. Thomas Mellish m.
Jane, dau. of Captain Wm.
Douglas.

Judge Sewell of
Mass.

William Nelson, b. 1654, d. 1713,
m. Mary, dau. Thomas Shene.

Dau. m. Grove
Hirst, of Boston,
Mass.

Rev. Edmund Nelson, b. 1693, d.
1747, m. Mary, dau. John Bland.

Thomas Mellish, b. 1778
in Prince Edward Island.
Farmer. d. Mar. 13, 1859; m.
May, 1802, Catherine, dau.
James Lewis Hayden, a United
Empire Loyalist.

Mary Hirst, d.
1789, m. Sir Wil-
liam Pepperell,
Bart., Conqueror
of Louisburg. b.
1696, d. 1759.

Rev. Edmund
Nelson, b. 1722,
d. 1803, m. Cath-
erine, dau. Rev.
Maurice Suck-
ling.

Alice, m. 1760,
Rev. Robt. Rolfe,
d. 1785.

Elizabeth m. Col.
Nathaniel Spar-
hawk.

Sir Wm. Pep-
perell, 2d Bart. b.
1746, d. 1816. m.
Nov. 12, 1767,
Elizabeth, dau.
Hon. Isaac Royall.

Admiral Lord
Nelson, b. 1758.
Killed at Trafal-
gar, 1805.

Rev. Robt.
Rolfe, m. Eliz.
Rose.

James Lewis Mellish, b. Aug.
26, 1807, d. June 14, 1884.
Farmer P. E. I. m. Margaret,
dau. of John Murray of Tulla-
more, Queens Co., Ireland.

Elizabeth m.
Rev. Henry Hut-
ton, Eng.

Caroline m.
Thos. Preston,
Capt., R. N.

Rev. Henry Hut-
ton, Vicar of Fil-
leigh, Devonshire,
m. Sophia Beevor.

John Thomas Mellish, D. C.
L., b. at Prince Edward Island,
Jan. 26, 1841; m. July 18, 1867,
Martha Jane, dau. of Benj.
Chappell, of Charlottetown,
P. E. I.

Augustus Fortescue Hutton of {
Capetown, S. A., } Married Mar. 19, { Ellen Preston
d. 1910. } 1872 } of Norwich, Eng-
land.

Arthur James Benjamin Mellish,
b. Amherst, Nova Scotia, May 16,
1868.

Married Evangeline Hutton.

Arthur Preston, b.
June 10, 1905.

Ellen Fortescue,
b. Oct. 23, 1906.

Humphrey Wal-
ter, b. Dec. 7, 1909.

Martha Violet, b.
June 16, 1912.

The initial words of the military chapter of Captain Mellish's life history were written in 1885, when he entered the service, at the time of the Northwest rebellion, being under arms with the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island contingent. Beginning in 1888 he served for one year as private secretary to Staff Commander Maxwell on H. M. S. *Gulnare*. In 1893 he was made lieutenant in the Abegweit Light Infantry, eventually becoming captain. In 1899 he was made aide-de-camp to the governor of Prince Edward Island for a term of five years. The same year he went to the front with the First Canadian contingent in the Boer war, participating in all of the actions with that command. He was the third man to enter the Boer laager at Paardeberg and was the first Canadian to enter Bloemfontein on its surrender. He marched into Pretoria on the day of its fall, June 3, 1900. He was injured and stunned by a shell at the battle of Tabā Mountain and was wounded at Doornkop in the battle of Johannesburg.

His official record follows. Actions: February 6-8, 1900, Koodos Drift; February 18-27, Paardeberg (Cronje surrendered to his company); March 7, Poplar Grove; March 10, Driefontein; March 31, Relief of Sanna's Post; April 4, Leeuw Kop; April 24, Waterworks; April 25, Israel Poorte (cut off and main-
tained position against main force of enemy with three companions); April 26-30,

Taba N'Chu; May 1-2, Hout Nek (thrown in air by exploding shell of enemy and stunned); May 4, Welkom Farm; May 9, Zand River; May 18, Lindley; May 22, Heilbron; May 29, Doornkop or action of Johannesburg (wounded in right leg); June 4, Six Mile Spruit or Pretoria; June 14 to July 10, defense of Springs; July 15-20, defense of Vredefort Weg. No defeats. Towns captured: February 15, Jacobsdale; March 13, Bloemfontein; April 26, Taba N'Chu; May 6, Winberg; May 10, Ventersberg; May 12, Kroonstad; May 18, Lindley; May 22, Heilbron; May 31, Johannesburg; June 5, Pretoria; and June 14, Springs. He received war medal with clasps for Cape Colony, Paardeberg, Driefontein and Johannesburg; presented by present king. He was invalided to England in transport "Kildonan Castle," having charge of the orderly room. Called at Ascension, Cape Verde islands, and Madeira. Arriving in England, proceeded to France. Visited Paris exposition, Amiens, Boulogne, etc. Returning, visited England. Lectured on war at Ragnall, Notts, former seat of Mellishes, and at Manchester. Visited Glasgow and Edinburgh, guest of Dr. Dowden, lord bishop of Edinburgh. Visited Londonderry, Belfast and other places in Ireland. He was interviewed and photograph taken for Belfast Telegraph. At Liverpool given command of a detachment of Canadian Horse, Foot, and Artillery, returning home. At farewell banquet given by lord mayor of Liverpool spoke on behalf of Canada. Speech reported at length in London Times, Liverpool Post and other papers, November 2, 1900. Arriving at Newfoundland his command was accorded great reception. He spoke at banquet tendered them and lectured at Presbyterian church, addressed Methodist College, etc. The party crossed Newfoundland as guests of Mr. Reid, owner of railroad. They landed at Sydney, Nova Scotia, thence by rail to Halifax, where the regulars turned out to welcome them. He was orderly officer of the Second Infantry Brigade when the Duke of York, now the king, visited Halifax, and he was twice mentioned in orders by Lord Dundonald for efficiency in brigade camps at Sussex, New Brunswick, on one such occasion being attached to the Seventy-fourth Regiment. On removing to Vancouver, Captain Mellish was transferred to the Seventy-second Seaforth Highlanders of Canada, in which he is now captain. He holds a field officer's infantry certificate; a first-class military engineering certificate; and a first-class military signalling certificate. He was president of the South African Veteran's Association of Prince Edward Island and is president of the South African Campaigners in Vancouver. He commanded the Campaigners and British Veterans in the review on the occasion of a visit of the Duke of Connaught to Vancouver in 1912. He has a long-service medal and the auxiliary colonial forces officers' decoration in addition to his war medal.

Captain Arthur J. B. Mellish supplemented his initial collegiate work by thorough training in Harvard University, in which he won the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1892. While at Mount Allison University, where he also won a bachelor's degree, he was president of the Eurhetorian Society and at Harvard of the Harvard Canadian Club. While connected with the latter he took prominent part in opposing, through the Boston papers, those who advocated the annexation of Canada, which necessitated the writing of many articles. He also acted as assistant instructor in sociology for one year, 1893, while at Harvard. He is a matriculant of the University of London, thirty-sixth in honors. When twelve years old he won a scholarship to the Halifax high school, being the youngest to secure that distinction up to that time. Three years after, he entered the Prince of Wales College and Normal School and subsequently attended the Royal Military College one term. In 1898 Captain Mellish received considerable praise for the gallant rescue of a young lad from drowning at great personal risk to himself. In 1896 he entered upon the practice of law in Prince Edward Island and in 1910 came to British Columbia, being called to the bar the same year. During his first year here he was associated with Russell, Russell & Hancox, and is now senior member of the firm of Mellish & Davidson. While conducting a general law practice he yet specializes in criminal law and is well versed in that depart-

ment, while his strength in argument, his clear deduction and his oratorical powers render him one of the leading and successful representatives of that branch of practice.

Captain Mellish is a member of the University Club and of the United Service Club of Vancouver and was president of the Vancouver Prince Edward Island Club. In politics he is a conservative and a strong imperialist in his views. For many years he was an enthusiastic yachtsman and he has traveled extensively in Europe, the United States and Africa, being one of the first to tour the old country on a bicycle. Fraternally he is a Master Mason, holding membership in Orient Lodge. He belongs to the Church of England, for many years was a lay reader at St. Peter's cathedral and was a member of the synod of Nova Scotia and the general synod of Canada. He is now a member of the synod of New Westminster and lay reader of Holy Trinity church and a member of the diocesan, provincial and general synods. He labors constantly and untiringly for moral progress as well as for the material upbuilding of the community, and he has served his country just as faithfully as he has represented his clients in the private practice of law. In every relation of life he has been found loyal to the trust reposed in him and his life record is an adornment to the annals of British Columbia.

SAMUEL EDGE.

Samuel Edge is the owner of a fine ranch of a hundred and sixty acres located in Maple Ridge district in the vicinity of Haney, where he is engaged in diversified farming, stock-raising and dairying. His birth occurred in the province of Ontario on the 9th of February, 1857, his parents being William and Harriet (Mighton) Edge. The father, who was a farmer, removed with his family to British Columbia in 1874, locating in Maple Ridge district, where he continued his agricultural pursuits until he passed away. The mother is still living.

The boyhood of Samuel Edge was passed on the old homestead in Ontario, his education being obtained in the district schools of that vicinity. At the age of fourteen he terminated his student days and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits by assisting his father with the cultivation of the farm. He accompanied his family on their removal to British Columbia, remaining at home for two years thereafter and lending his energies to the development of the homestead. At the expiration of that time he started out for himself and for two seasons engaged in fishing. The succeeding six years he followed hand-logging at Pitt lake, going from there to Granite creek, where he mined for two years. Feeling convinced that agricultural pursuits afforded better opportunities for business advancement, he then came back to Maple Ridge and purchased a hundred and sixty acres of land, and has ever since been concentrating his energies upon its development. Mr. Edge is a man of practical yet progressive ideas, as is evidenced by the appearance of his fields, which annually produce abundant harvests, and the condition of his ranch generally. He has made substantial improvements on the place, including the establishment of a model dairy, which he is successfully operating in connection with his general farming and stock-raising. Each year has witnessed an advance in his business career, and he is now numbered among the substantial citizens and efficient agriculturists of the district.

At Hammond, British Columbia, on the 5th of July, 1888, Mr. Edge was married to Miss Mary Dawson, a daughter of Henry Dawson, and to them have been born two sons, William V. and Clarence S.

Mr. and Mrs. Edge are members of the Church of England, and fraternally he is affiliated with the Loyal Orange Lodge. Honest and upright in all of his relations in life, Mr. Edge has won the respect and esteem of his neighbors and fellow citizens, and is accorded the confidence of those with whom he has

had business transactions. His influence is ever exerted on the side of improvement and progress, and he indorses such movements as he feels will promote the municipal interests or which have for their object the betterment of the community at large.

FRANK WILLIAM KILLAM

Frank William Killam possesses that unusual qualification known as "commercial sense." Analysis shows the composite features to be initiative keenness, persistency and unswerving determination. This remarkable combination has established Mr. Killam in the notable position which he occupies in business circles. In the erection of buildings, and development of real estate he has contributed greatly to the growth and advancement of the northwest. Many important commercial enterprises, which he has financed, owe their success to the strenuous efforts of this tireless personality. Industry and determination have served him well, and the results would turn older heads. His business career is marked by sound judgment, accuracy, discrimination and decisiveness. This briefly is a word picture of the man who talks little and says much; who has something to do and does it.

Mr. Killam comes of English ancestry. He was born in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, May 2, 1879, the son of William Austin and Josephine Chute Killam, who were married November 22, 1873, and were the parents of five children. The founder of the Killam family on the American continent was Augustine or Austin Kilham, born in 1597. It appears that Austin Kilham originally came from the West Riding of Yorkshire, near Beverly, where the parish of Kilham still exists. It is the principal market town of that part of England, and the seat of the Kilham family since the time of William the Conqueror. He with his wife, Alice, and their family, sailed from Yarmouth, Norfolk county, England, in May, 1637, and arrived at Salem, Massachusetts, the same year. Later they removed to Dedham and Chelmsford, Massachusetts, but finally settled at Wenham, Massachusetts, where they both died in 1667, Austin Kilham on June 5th and his wife on the first day of July, the same year.

The progeny of the Killam family is numerous, both in Canada and the United States, and many of its members have risen to positions of prominence in the various walks of life. The services they have rendered along professional, commercial, and political lines, together with the high standard of ideals to which they have persistently clung, have indelibly established them as eminent citizens in the various districts in which they participated. Ever noted for patriotic loyalty and unswerving fidelity to the cause which they espoused, the name of Killam stands out prominently in the pages of American and Canadian history.

The family home in America was maintained in Massachusetts until the Revolutionary war, when loyalty to the English Crown caused their removal together with other United Empire Loyalists to the Dominion of Canada, where a settlement was made in Yarmouth Country, Nova Scotia. Here the Canadian progenitor of the family was granted a large tract of land, the greater part of which is still in possession of his descendants. Eliakin Killam, 2d, the grandfather of Frank W. Killam, was born in the old homestead in Yarmouth Country, where he spent his entire life engaged in farming. This was also the birthplace of his son, William Austin Killam, the father, who still resides there, being now actively engaged in general agricultural pursuits, a worthy and respected resident of the community, his well spent life here winning for him the honor and good-will of his associates and neighbors.

Frank William Killam attended public schools in Yarmouth Country, and at an early age determined to learn the building business. Realizing that to be a master of the trade it was absolutely necessary to possess a full knowledge in detail of every branch of the work, he went to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1898,



FRANK W. KILLAM

and here applied himself as an apprentice to the tinsmith and plumber's trades. For four years he devoted himself most assiduously to the accomplishment of his purpose, and at the end of that time had become a thorough master of both trades. During these years of his apprenticeship he spent every moment aside from his chosen duties that he could spare, to promoting his general knowledge. His close attention to night school, where he remained a student during this time, fortified him with a liberal education.

After having become a practical journeyman plumber, he followed the trade in Boston for two years, during which period he conserved his earnings that he might later gratify an ambition to become established in business. At the expiration of this time he located in Brookline, a prosperous village on the outskirts of Boston, and there inaugurated the plumbing and tinsmith business for himself. Shortly after, he was stricken with a serious illness of several weeks' duration. The attendant expense and enforced neglect of business during this interval, together with an exhausted capital and limited credit, caused this venture to prove a failure. His recovery from this illness was accompanied by renewed effort. Undismayed by the force of these unfortunate circumstances, he resolved to conquer the other branches of the building business, and to this end applied himself.

His strong tenacity of purpose enabled him to not only accomplish this, but he combined the most comprehensive group of the mechanical principles of constructive art with his own natural gift of imagination and technical skill to produce work of the highest standard. His innate talent made him an adept student of architecture. He possessed an ardent desire for an insight into this fascinating work, so that when the opportunity presented itself he was quick to grasp and make the greatest use of it. This study afforded him much pleasure, and, although not completing the course, the knowledge obtained has proved invaluable to him. He outlines to his architect clearly and concisely unique ideas which have been developed and demonstrated today in the popular modern bungalows, many of which he has created. His field is a wide one, but the breadth of his experience is sufficiently extensive to embrace, as it does, a knowledge of construction, masonry, carpentry, plumbing, heating, ventilation, lighting, plastering, tiling, painting and decorating. His art he applies to designs serving widely different purposes, and the many varieties of structures call for distinct ideas adapted to their several uses. The more common of these find expression in dwelling-houses, domestic buildings, public buildings, office buildings, schools, libraries, etc. To meet these requirements he must plan and construct in strict accordance with clearly defined laws and various rules which more or less control the method of erection, and on all these matters he is recognized as a most competent authority.

The glowing stories of the west with its promise of golden opportunities lured him from the field of his early experiences. He removed to Grand Forks, North Dakota, in the fall of 1904 and here found the entire community engaged in harvesting the crops. He immediately became a farm hand, and later in the season found employment at the carpenter trade in building grain elevators.

The piercing cold of mid-winter caused a cessation of work and the number of unemployed far exceeded the demand for labor. The situation was desperate, the suffering intense. Scarcity of money made it almost impossible to obtain either food or shelter. So dire was his necessity that he walked twenty-one miles in the coldest day of December carrying a set of carpenter's tools for a few days work on a grain elevator. In his later struggle for existence during this dreary winter, he called upon physicians, professional men, in fact, upon anybody who could afford to pay him, and rendered his services in disposing of ashes or performing various menial duties that he might provide for his family through this long severe winter.

Such experiences and fortitude proved the ability, character and strength of his nature. Many men would have bitterly complained of being unable to secure employment and scorned to do this servile work, yet his purpose to "get there"

never forsook him, and accordingly the following spring he started for Kenmare, North Dakota, and there secured work at the carpenter trade. He obtained a contract to build a barn, which was the entering wedge of a most promising contracting business, successful from the beginning. At last he could gratify the ambition to which he was so devoted, and which eventually won for him enviable success. His building operations returned to him most satisfactory financial profits, and he began acquiring real estate in the form of vacant property, developing the same, and building houses thereon, which he sold on the deferred payment plan. This undertaking proved most successful, and he became the owner of much realty. He had cleared about twenty thousand dollars from this industry, when fortune ceased to smile and ill-luck again became his consort.

A railroad built paralleling the line on which Kenmare was located, diverted all the western trade from that city. This being accompanied by a complete crop failure collapsed the boom which Kenmare had been enjoying, and the price of real estate in that locality took a decided decline, leaving Mr. Killam once more penniless. With a strong resolute spirit he made his way to Vancouver, arriving here in 1907, without money, but rich in the acquisition of his trade. He obtained several months' work at tinsmithing. He had entered the employ of Brown Brothers, nurserymen, and, acting as salesman, traveled through the Okanagan valley. Being a tireless worker he soon was recognized as one of the best salesmen representing that house. He studied the conditions of trade, and having a close knowledge of human nature learned when to push sales or discontinue argument. Being thoroughly reliable as well as enterprising in his dealings he won the confidence of the public, which gained him profitable patronage. He remained with this firm about a year and was again about to enter business for himself when another severe illness prevailed and his hard-earned savings were dissipated by doctor bills, enforced idleness and medical attendance.

Appreciating the fact that fortune taunts the dreamer, but eventually surrenders to the man of resolute spirit and determination, he again courageously faced the situation. Entering the employ of the Aetna Investment Company of Vancouver as real-estate salesman on commission basis, he was assigned to the Okanagan valley again, and here made a record of which he may be justly proud. During the six months he operated in this locality he cleared in commissions and real-estate tradings about twenty thousand dollars, a notable achievement for one-half year's work.

Mr. Killam then returned to Vancouver, and established an office on Park Drive, where he returned to his alma mater, and embarked in the business for which he had for so long earnestly and laboriously trained himself. He had never in the face of his many disappointments abandoned the plan which actuated him at the outset of his career. During all his experiences, of varying success, or subsequent failure, he still held to the belief that he would one day enter the contracting field permanently. He now began business under the name of the Bungalow Construction Association, in which connection he handled real estate, and built attractive modern bungalows. The initial cash capital he employed was only one thousand dollars, and realty assets of about twenty thousand more. He erected his first bungalow on Woodland Drive, Grandview. Before it was completed he began on two more semi-bungalows, and the three were sold before any was finished.

From now on, progress was rapid; business was crowding him and near the close of 1911 the firm entered into a contract to build one hundred and eighty-four bungalows. They employed a large force of workmen, and these buildings were erected at the rate of one a day. In November, 1911, owing to the immense increase of the business the offices of the company were removed to the ground floor of the Pacific building at No. 416 Howe street. In May, 1912, the company was incorporated as The Bungalow Finance & Building Company, of which Mr. Killam became president and managing director, and so continues to the present time. The further demands made upon the company compelled the enlargement of their quarters, and the adjoining offices at No. 418 Howe street were acquired.

The lofty and spacious apartments, luxuriantly furnished, equipped with every up-to-date requirement in detail and fitted with large prominent window areas, the whole being located on the ground floor of the Pacific building, makes them the best appointed offices in the city of Vancouver.

Up to the present time the operations of the company have consisted principally of the erection of bungalows, ranging in price from fifteen hundred dollars to as many thousands, depending entirely on the location, size, style and finish of the buildings. The company has sold hundreds of homes on the deferred payment plan to persons who could not possibly have owned them under any other circumstances. They have never exercised the privilege under the contract of recovering a house because the purchaser through some unfortunate circumstance has failed to make his payments. Mr. Killam's trying experiences in former years awakened in him a feeling of sympathy, which may be regarded as generosity and kindness to those who are undergoing similar trials. He does not press payment under these circumstances, and the result has been one of the most successful industries ever launched in Vancouver, its growth and prosperity being attributable to Mr. Killam's practical training of former years.

One of the specialties of the real-estate department is the development and sale of ready-made farms, of from ten to forty acres each. These farms are all going ones, each of which possesses a house, a barn, and chicken houses; and the grounds are prepared for cultivation. The purchaser makes his first payment, moves in, begins his work of developing and cultivating, eventually paying for the property from the products of his labor. This innovation has met with great success, due to the easy payments and the improvements which are already under way or completed, for the incoming tenant.

The immense development of British Columbia has found Mr. Killam alive to the exigencies of the occasion. With every progressive movement in this great province he has measured his identity and broadened the environments of his offices. While originally organized for supplying the community with good, comfortable homes at moderate prices, which he was enabled to do by a system of wholesale purchase of materials, the maintenance of his own corps of architects and draughtsmen, he has looked farther ahead and recognizes that the development of Vancouver is altogether dependent upon the larger development of the great province that lies behind it. To cut the timber, till the soil, and force the hidden treasures from the mines was his ambition. His company, therefore, reached farther afield and branched into the timber industry. They now own under Crown and provincial grants in the province over one billion and a half feet of timber, and undeveloped lands exceeding six thousand acres. He is now contemplating the colonization of these lands, and expects to see a growing and prosperous community there in a very short time. Not alone is the colonist afforded lands at a minimum cost, but he is guaranteed employment at the standard rate of wages for a number of years. Thus he accomplishes the double function of development and colonization, a most laudable ambition, unique idea and ingenious plan.

It will be seen from all this that the man possesses a clear vision of the future. He anticipated far beyond the limits of the ordinary human being. He converts into actual probability that which appears a mere possibility. His natural executive ability has long since been recognized. His advice and aid are constantly in demand, and many growing industries throughout the country owe their existence to him. He has extensive financial connections in European countries, and commands practically unlimited capital. Through these associations he has brought large sums of foreign money to British Columbia, and in every way has been a dominant factor, as responsible for the substantial growth and development of Vancouver and province as any man residing within its borders.

Some idea of the volume of his transactions may be gathered from the fact that in two months he has turned over in his office business amounting to one

million dollars of profit, and now has an office force of over thirty people, constantly employed in looking after the details of his ever increasing business.

It will be seen from the foregoing that what Mr. Killam undertakes he accomplishes. His energy is unabating, his industry indefatigable, and his enterprise unflinching. He organized and is vice president of the Canadian Automatic Fender Company, of Vancouver, which controls the patents of the Nelson Safety Fenders for street cars. He is also president and organizer of the Lumbermen's Trust Company, of Vancouver, a corporation of one million dollars capital. He also was one of the organizers, and is one of the directors of the Hudson Bay Mortgage Corporation, which is capitalized for ten million dollars.

Mr. Killam can turn from his important and extensive business interests to his home life and enjoy this to the full. His pleasure in his success comes in considerable measure from the fact that it enables him to provide liberally for his family. He was married September 18, 1902, in Boston, Massachusetts, to Miss Rosie J. Russell, a daughter of Henry Russell, of that city. They lost one child, Franklin William, who died in North Dakota at the age of nineteen months, and they now have an interesting little daughter, Florence.

Such, in brief, is the life history of Frank William Killam, who, starting out in the business world from the farm at the age of eighteen years, with twenty-five cents, is today ranked among Vancouver's foremost capitalists, and one of the empire builders of the northwest. What a record for a young man of thirty-four years! A record, too, that has included several disastrous periods, and yet never for a moment has the smile left his face, nor courage fled from his heart. Obstacles and difficulties in his way have seemed but to serve as an impetus for renewed effort and he has forged ahead in the face of opposition and discouragement. He attributes his advancement largely to his determination to win success, a determination which he has never for a moment put aside. He is a large man physically, well proportioned, of impressive appearance and engaging personality, and is a forceful, convincing and entertaining talker. The career of no one mentioned in this volume is perhaps a better illustration of the words of Elbert Hubbard:

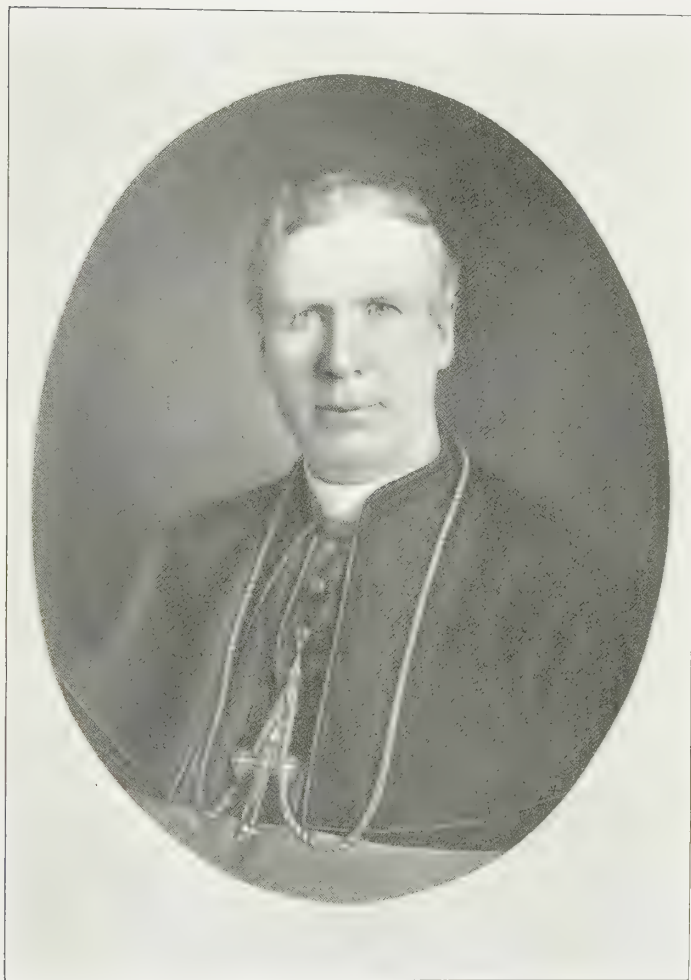
"The man who is worthy to become a leader of men will not complain of the stupidity of his helpers, the ingratitude of mankind—the inappreciation of the public.

"These things are part of the great game of life. To meet them and not go down before them in discouragement and defeat is the final proof of power."

THE MOST REV. TIMOTHY CASEY, D.D.

Of the dignitaries of the Catholic church who have successively occupied the Archbishopric of Vancouver, none have more worthily filled the high position than its present occupant, His Grace, the Most Reverend Timothy Casey, D. D. Personality assists, in no small measure, in the proper discharge of the onerous and complicated duties of an archdiocese, and in Archbishop Casey, the Holy See made a wise choice when selecting him for the great and ever growing western province of British Columbia.

His Grace first saw the light in a village in Charlotte county, New Brunswick, where he was born on February 20, 1862. Educated first in the well known public school at Mount Stephen, he took his classical and philosophical courses in St. Joseph's College. From thence he proceeded to the Grand Seminary at Quebec, and after the completion of the customary studies was ordained priest in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, St. John, New Brunswick, on the Feast of SS. Peter and Paul (June 29), 1886. After his ordination the young priest was attached to the cathedral where he remained for eleven years, winning the esteem and affection of his parishioners. His next appointment was as parish priest of St. Dunstan's, Fredericton, New Brunswick, and while discharg-



TIMOTHY CASEY, ARCHBISHOP OF VANCOUVER

ing his priestly duties there he was selected as coadjutor bishop of St. John. He was consecrated to this high dignity on February 11, 1900, amid the hearty congratulations and good wishes of priests and faithful. On March 25, 1901, he succeeded the Right Rev. John Sweeney, D. D., as bishop of St. John and continued to administer the duties of the far eastern see till he was marked for still higher honor as archbishop of Vancouver. That the eastern diocese was in a flourishing state on the retirement of its head was shown from the clerical figures annually submitted in illustration of the condition of the see. There were sixty-four priests, ninety-three churches and missions and two hundred and twelve students in the diocesan college. Supervised by the diocesan authorities were one college, two academies, two orphan asylums, three industrial schools, one asylum for old people and one hospital. The entire Catholic population was estimated at over sixty thousand when His Grace bade farewell to the diocese in which he had spent his entire life to the date of his departure for the "golden west." While in the eastern diocese Bishop Casey issued a pastoral on the temperance question, on which he holds strong views. The pastoral, though merely addressed to the faithful of the diocese, was published far and near and the surprised prelate received hundreds of complimentary letters from members of all denominations thanking him for his vigorous defence of temperance principles.

Referring to the departure of Bishop Casey from St. John, New Brunswick, the St. John Globe said:

"The departure of His Grace, the Archbishop of Vancouver, from St. John will be deeply regretted by citizens generally as by the members of the church of which he is a distinguished ecclesiastic. Archbishop Casey has been a resident of St. John during the greater part of the twenty-six years since his ordination, and he has been ever interested, in an unobtrusive way, in everything that pertains to the welfare of the city. While a priest here, attached to the cathedral, he won reputation as a preacher, which increased as the years went by. As bishop his services as a pulpit orator were called into requisition on many important occasions, notably at the Plenary Council at Quebec, at the installation of Archbishop Gauthier at Ottawa, and at a special service held in St. Patrick's Church, Montreal. This fact, no doubt, helped to attract the attention of the authorities at Rome to his rising importance in the church in Canada, and in some degree led to his promotion to the growing archdiocese of Vancouver. Through his pastoral letters also His Grace has loomed large on the ecclesiastical horizon. He dealt ably and lucidly with many important questions, treating them in a way that awakened the interest of all people who give serious thought to such matters, even though they did not always agree with the conclusions reached. All Canada was stirred by his strong and bold pronouncement on the liquor question, which was the subject of one pastoral letter. During the eleven years of his episcopate—for, although he was consecrated on February 11, 1900, he did not assume charge of the diocese until the death of the Reverend Bishop Sweeney on March 25, 1901—he has devoted himself to the interests of the church in its many branches. He will leave St. John to the sorrow of the Catholic people, even though they know Rome has selected him for preferment in a wider field of labor. In the prime of life—Archbishop Casey was fifty years of age in February last—in excellent health, genial in manner, thoroughly trained in church affairs, a facile writer and a ready and eloquent speaker, His Grace is admirably qualified for the work that awaits him in the west. Vancouver is destined to be, within a brief period, an archdiocese with a large population and many wants. An able man was required to fill the place vacated by Archbishop McNeil and the authorities at Rome promptly decided that another prelate from the Atlantic coast possessed all the requirements. While regretting Archbishop Casey's coming departure, the people of St. John will heartily congratulate him on the honor done him, and will wish him long life and success in his work in his new home."

Arriving in Vancouver on December 1, 1912, His Grace lost no time in commencing the study of the problems which had to be considered in this pioneer land. Quietly but effectively, he made himself master of the position of the

church in British Columbia, and by his urbane and courteous manner won the affections of the west as he did those of the east. He is already a tower of strength to his priests and people, who are as one in loyalty and devotion to their spiritual head.

During May and June he carried out a complete tour of the Kootenay, Boundary, and Slocan districts, visiting places where, previously, the foot of a bishop had never trodden. In every center addresses were presented to him by either Indians or whites, and everywhere he was welcomed with acclamation. In October, His Grace made an exhaustive pastoral visitation from Agassiz to Pemberton Meadows, blessing several new Indian churches and receiving delegations and addresses from whites and Indians. As he is untiring in his labors he also contemplates a pastoral visitation which will include Kamloops and district. When in Vancouver he is furthering the cause of Catholicity throughout his vast territory. Priests are being multiplied, and churches opened wherever possible, thus building up for the future. His Grace has received the gift of a costly archiepiscopal palace at Shaughnessy Heights, Vancouver, as a tribute of affection from his people. He has selected the Church of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary as his pro-cathedral and a few weeks ago blessed and opened a fine new church for the Servite Fathers on Slocan and Pender streets, Vancouver. That British Columbia will yet be one of the greatest, if not *the* greatest archdiocese in Canada, its Catholic population are convinced, and when that great day dawns that the credit is due to its popular archbishop will also be admitted without question. The Catholics of the province were never more united, and never more enthusiastic than at present. With considerably over seventy thousand devoted people on the mainland, and, in addition, the numerous populations owing allegiance to the suffragan bishop of Victoria and the prefect-apostolic of the Yukon, there is a great future before the Catholic church in the west. Annually the numbers yielding unquestioned allegiance to the church are rapidly swelling, and within a dozen years she will have a huge body devoted to her interests. When this happy period arrives it is more than probable that the archdiocese, as now constituted, may be ruled by an even higher dignitary than an archbishop. Meantime the seed is being planted for the abundant harvest.

WILLIAM GILLIS.

William Gillis is numbered among the very earliest pioneers in British Columbia, his residence dating from 1869. Thereafter for a period of time covering the greatest growth and upbuilding of the province he traveled to various localities, associating himself with a great deal of work of a progressive and constructive character and bearing an active and honorable part in the promotion of development in the different communities where he made his home. During the greater portion of this time he has been identified with the shipbuilding trade but has now retired from active life and resides in Port Haney which numbers him among her valued and representative citizens.

Mr. Gillis was born on Prince Edward Island, February 1, 1850, and is a son of Alexander and Florie Gillis, both of whom have passed away. He acquired a limited education in the public schools but, like all the boys of his neighborhood, turned his attention at an early age to the shipbuilding trade which he followed for many years thereafter with gratifying and well deserved success. He worked on Prince Edward Island until he left for the west, journeying by way of the isthmus of Panama to San Francisco. Finding business dull in that city he continued up the coast to British Columbia and he landed in Victoria in 1869. In the same year he went to New Westminster and from there continued on up the Fraser river, working at ship building and carpentering in various localities. He drifted to practically every part of the province and came to Port Haney for the first time when there were very few settlers in the community and when

pioneer conditions prevailed everywhere. Eventually he preempted land in the Okanagan valley and with true business foresight held it for the increase in value which came as the section became more thickly populated and its wonderful advantages as a fruit-raising district became generally recognized. Mr. Gillis spent eight years there, improving his land which he afterward sold at a substantial profit. He then continued at his work of carpentering and bridge building until he retired from active life, moving to Port Haney where he has since resided.

Mr. Gillis married in 1884 Miss Christie MacTavish, a daughter of Alex and Catherine MacTavish. Mrs. Gillis died in 1905, leaving eight children, four sons and four daughters. Mr. Gillis is a devout member of the Presbyterian church and is a liberal in his political beliefs, never seeking political preferment but taking an intelligent interest in community affairs. He did efficient and capable work as a member of the board of school trustees and the cause of education has ever found in him an earnest and stanch champion. His retirement is well earned for it has followed many years of labor and crowns a life that has been upright, straightforward and honorable in all its relations.

JOHN C. BRYANT.

Most interesting and varied has been the career of John C. Bryant, proprietor of the Old Flag Inn, and one of the pioneer miners of British Columbia, who has the added distinction of having planted the first flag, aside from that of the Hudson's Bay Company, on the Fraser river, and also served on the first jury in British Columbia. He was born in Cornwall, England, on the 22d of September, 1831, and is a son of John and Rebecca (Craddock) Bryant, both of whom passed away in Cornwall, where the father worked in the tin mines.

The son of a miner, the early advantages of John C. Bryant were very meager. He attended school until he had attained the age of twelve years, when he laid aside his text-books, and began qualifying himself for the heavier responsibilities of life. During the succeeding six years he worked at stone cutting, but at the expiration of that time he went into the mines with his father. His energies were devoted to this occupation until he had attained the age of twenty-one years, when he sought other lines of activity. A longing to pursue his career amid conditions different from those in which he had been reared and to experience life in the newer sections of the world resulted in his taking passage for the United States in 1854. He located in the Lake Superior region where he worked in the copper mines for two years, but at the expiration of that period he determined to try his luck in the gold fields, so he started for California, going by way of Nicaragua. The next two years he spent in the placer mines, where he met with a fair degree of success, but when the Fraser river gold excitement started in 1858 he came with a friend, William Ladner, to British Columbia. For a few months he prospected with fair results on the Fraser river and then joined Thomas Trounce at Victoria. The year following he went to the Cariboo district by way of Douglas Portage. This was a most difficult journey and one fraught with many dangers, as they traveled over a wilderness and through dense forests for a distance of four hundred miles, without even a road to guide them. Here he continued prospecting for nine years, and at the expiration of that time decided to change the seat of his operations to the Omineca country. After being identified with the mining interests of the latter country for several years, he went down the Skeena river and established a general store and public house. Here he disposed of his merchandise to the trappers and Indians for hides, which he later sold to the Hudson's Bay Company. He continued in this business until 1890, when he came to Nanaimo. Ten years later he bought the Old Flag Inn, then the property of one of his former partners, which he has ever since conducted. At the time the miners came into the Fraser river terri-

tory in 1858, a dispute arose regarding the territory, and Mr. Bryant made a flag from a pair of old overalls, a flannel shirt and a flour sack, which he planted at a point commanding a wide view of the surrounding country. Soon thereafter Governor Douglas who was making a trip north to Yale, stopped at Fort Hope and walked back two miles to see the flag, and upon his return to Victoria sent up a special messenger with a Union Jack to be substituted for the other. Mr. Bryant is familiar with the entire territory of British Columbia, over the greater portion of which he has walked, having traveled alone from Portage over the Rocky mountains to Johnson creek, and to tide water on the west, while he went up to Yale before the steamers were in operation. During the early years of his residence here he did considerable trapping in the winter, selling the pelts to the Hudson's Bay Company. Soon after his arrival here in 1858, Mr. Bryant was summoned to serve on the first jury ever called in British Columbia, the trial being held at Fort Hope.

Mr. Bryant's hostelry is one of the historic landmarks of this section, and here oftentimes he is induced to relate his experiences in the northwest at a period when the woods yet abounded with wild game and the Indians wandered over the trackless wilds, where now are to be found highly cultivated farms and thriving towns and villages.

HON. JOHN SEBASTIAN HELMCKEN, M. R. C. S., L. S. A.

There is no more distinguished citizen, no more venerated and venerable pioneer in Victoria than Hon. John Sebastian Helmcken, an eminent physician who came to this city early in 1850 and has witnessed its growth from the building of the first modest little house to its present magnificent size. He was born June 5, 1825, in London, England, and comes of pure German ancestry. His father was a native of Bremerlee, Germany, and his mother's father a native of Miskirch.

John Sebastian Helmcken acquired his early education in his native city. His father having died, Dr. Graves, of Trinity Square on Tower Hill, London, a well known physician in his day, took a liking to the boy and, with the consent and thanks of his beloved mother, very kindly gave him a position in his surgery with pay, intending him to become a druggist. Eventually young Helmcken was articled as an apprentice, during which time he had to put up all of the prescriptions, including the making of pills, which, in those days, was a matter entirely different from today. Before the expiration of the four years' apprenticeship he became a student at Guys Hospital, London, one of the most famous institutions of the kind, its capacity being six hundred beds. At the end of four years' connection with the hospital, having fulfilled the legal requirements, Mr. Helmcken obtained a diploma from the Royal College of Surgeons, England, also a license from the Apothecaries Society. During his first two years' residence at Guys Hospital he saw all of the operations, great or small, performed without an anæsthetic. After this he witnessed the first operation performed under the newly-discovered ether, Dr. Gull administering the anæsthetic. The effect was astounding to all beholders and to the patient himself, who would not believe that his leg had been amputated until the nurse threw back the clothes and said "Look!"

Through his strenuous work Mr. Helmcken's health became impaired and a Mr. Harrison, a liberal supporter of Guys Hospital and treasurer of the institution, offered him, as a reward of merit, for he had captured several prizes during the course, an appointment to the Hudson's Bay Company's ship, Prince Rupert, on its voyage to York Factory on Hudson Bay and return. Accompanying the Prince Rupert was a vessel containing a government expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, the Arctic explorer, which had to travel from York Factory to the Mackenzie river. Mr. Helmcken returned from this journey accompanied



HON. JOHN S. HELMCKEN

by Dr. Rae, of the Hudson's Bay Company, the celebrated explorer, who was a passenger on the *Prince Rupert*.

Restored to health, Mr. Helmcken then spent another year in study, graduating from the Royal College of Surgeons, becoming a full fledged M. R. C. S. He was then detailed to enter the British navy but fortunately was dissuaded from that course by Mr. Barclay and soon afterward received the appointment of surgeon to the passenger ship *Malacca*, Captain Conset in command, bound for Bombay. This vessel was owned by Messrs. Wigram and Green, who it is interesting to note, built the pioneer Pacific steamer *Beaver* for the Hudson's Bay Company. For a year and a half the *Malacca* with Mr. Helmcken on board sailed the Indian seas. At that time Hong Kong and Singapore were in their infancy, while the gates of Canton were shortly to be opened. Colombo had an open roadstead. These places were malarious, the mosquito, the cause of it, being unknown. Returning home, Mr. Helmcken met Mr. Barclay, secretary of the Honorable Hudson's Bay Company, who gave him an appointment as clerk and colonial surgeon in the company's service and in process of time he was promoted to a chief-tradership in the service. He sailed with the eighty pioneer emigrants, mostly servants of the Hudson's Bay Company, on the ship *Norman Morrison*, Captain Wishart master, and early on this voyage was successful in quelling an epidemic of smallpox with the invaluable assistance of Captain Wishart. He succeeded so well that at the end of the trip he had to report but two deaths as the result of this terrible scourge. The *Norman Morrison* arrived in Esquimalt harbor in March, 1850, and there her passengers were placed for three weeks in quarantine. At this time the whole northern country, extending as far south as California, was a vast wilderness sparsely inhabited by aborigines.

The immigrants were sent out by the Hudson's Bay Company to fulfill its agreement with the Crown to colonize Vancouver island, in fact, to take possession of the island for future commerce. No opposition was made to the landing by the Songhees. At this time there was nothing in the place but the Hudson's Bay fort and a dairy outside with some cultivated land. All of the people lived in the fort and were in a state of restless agitation because of the gold discoveries in California. The officers of the company had to keep watch against the desertion of the company's people to the Eldorado. Many of the emigrants had to return on the *Norman Morrison* as sailors, some of the sailors having deserted. About six weeks after his arrival in Victoria Mr. Helmcken was transferred to Fort Rupert, proceeding to that place on the historic steamer *Beaver*. This was at the time when the first coal mines were being opened at that place. He found that the miners had struck from some grievance and the place was in a restless condition on account of the gold fever in California. The arrival of the ship *England* for a cargo of coal seemed to further agitate the people and in the end the miners deserted in that ship. It was at that time that the tragedy occurred, the account of which has been previously written. The United States warship *Massachusetts*, Captain Golsburgh in command, came up for a cargo of coal, and because of the state of affairs took a long time to coal. When leaving Captain Golsburgh said to Blenkinsop, who had charge of the fort: "Well, Blenkinsop, why do you think we have been so long coaling? I have stopped here just to give you a hand in case you should have trouble with the Indians outside. I think you are pretty quiet now and we are off." Governor Blanshard sent Mr. Helmcken a commission as justice of the peace, recommending him to call out special constables. This was an impossibility, however, as all of the men were in the same box. Hearing of this the governor wrote him that the Queen's name was a tower of strength, but at Fort Rupert it did not seem to be of much avail without the Queen's bayonets. He, the governor, said that he would soon be at Fort Rupert with force at his command. After a few months' residence at Fort Rupert Mr. Helmcken was called to Victoria to attend Governor Blanshard, Dr. Benson, his predecessor, having been transferred to Fort Vancouver, on the Columbia river. He returned in a canoe paddled by Indians—a wild lot in those days. For two hundred miles or more down the coast the party

had to run the gauntlet of hostile red men and were all of the time in considerable danger. They only escaped because the savages had great respect for the Hudson's Bay Company's men, whom they termed "King George's men." Arriving in Victoria at the end of December Mr. Helmcken found Governor Blanshard by this time recovered from his illness and ever since that period, from the building of the first house to the present time, Mr. Helmcken has maintained his residence in this city, where he practiced his profession with success.

Mr. Helmcken has occupied several public positions. In those days officers were appointed as public exigencies demanded, for temporary purposes, and Mr. Helmcken, having but little to do, generally had to fill these offices, acting as coroner and in other positions. In 1855 Governor Douglas received a dispatch from Her Majesty's government to institute a legislative assembly. An election was held at which Mr. Helmcken and others were returned. At the meeting of the legislature, which was, of course, a rudimentary body, meeting in a rudimentary official building—the Batchelor's Hall of the old fort—all had to learn. The members soon discovered that the house was isolated, had no official connection with the executive, and further that although composed of the very best people its powers were crippled. As the lands belonged to the Hudson's Bay Company it had no borrowing powers but could levy taxes. As the population was very small, however, they did not do so, and this left the total expense of government to be paid at the settlement of accounts by Her Majesty's government, which was done when the Crown grant of the island to the Hudson's Bay Company was revoked. The members served without pay until after confederation. It therefore fell to Mr. Speaker to form the missing link and to hold communication with the executive. As there was much writing to do, the records to be kept, etc., and there not being any clerk, this gave much work to Mr. Speaker. The parliamentary business at first was very brisk, but after awhile it became slower and slower and having nothing to do, Mr. Speaker had an audience with His Excellency, acquainting him with the fact that the house had no work to do and suggested a dissolution, to which His Excellency rather sarcastically replied, "I think, Mr. Speaker, the house may yet find some work to do." Mr. Speaker heard sufficient to learn that if this house of assembly wished to avoid extinction it must provide a law about elections, etc. Mr. Speaker set to work to draw up a necessary bill, drawn for the most part from England's statutes, a voluminous document, but this was declared to be too cumbersome, and so Chief Justice Begbie came to the rescue and drew up a short bill, which was afterwards agreed to by the house of assembly. In those days a council existed, first instituted by Governor Blanshard. Thus ended the first session of the first parliament and a new election called.

This next session met at the picturesque building erected at the expense of the Colonial Hudson's Bay Company, which stood on the ground now occupied by the grand and stately parliament buildings. The house was opened by His Excellency, Governor Douglas, with all due formularies, Mr. Helmcken being elected speaker, and Mr. Porter appointed clerk of the house, a position he filled with distinguished ability. At the end of His Excellency's speech, Mr. Speaker, in accordance with ancient usage, asked the governor for free speech and access to His Excellency at all times. After graciously granting the request, His Excellency retired. During the first session the San Juan imbroglio occurred, the legislative assembly supporting Governor Douglas. It is impossible to describe the almost frenzied feeling in Victoria at this time, aggravated not only by the boundary question but also by the rowdy element in Victoria, combined with the element on the American side of the straits threatening to filibuster Victoria. This, however, was put to an end by a gunboat from Esquimalt, being dispatched to Victoria harbor. A few years afterward a military man of high standing, "a major," delivered a lecture published in the newspaper on Puget Sound, giving his opinion that General Harney had unjustifiably seized San Juan island in order to bring about international troubles and so make secession easy for the south. The consequences

of the Fraser river gold fever fixed Victoria as the commercial city of Vancouver island.

Mr. Helmcken was elected speaker and retained this office until the union of the colonies in 1866, after which the legislature met at Sapperton, New Westminster. With this union of the colonies the Vancouver island legislative assembly came to an end and with it representative government, and likewise the dual governorship of the colony. The government of the mainland was under the crown colony system, partly representative and partly appointive, the official members being in the majority. Mr. Seymour succeeded Sir James Douglas as governor of the mainland, and after the union he was appointed governor of the whole colony. The assembly was called to meet at Sapperton, New Westminster, Mr. Helmcken soon after being appointed a member of the executive council. Then came the burning question there of the seat of government. Considerable public interest and anxiety at this time existed with regard to the future site of the seat of government, Governor Seymour being more than supposed to favor New Westminster, therefore the friends of Victoria, as well here as in England, desired Victoria to be the site of the future capital and used great exertions to secure it. Mr. Helmcken moved that the seat of government be at Victoria. This, after strong debate, was carried and according to rule left to the decision of Her Majesty, who decided in favor of Victoria. In the interim Mr. Helmcken had his hands full writing and telegraphing to his friends and coworkers in England.

At this session Amor De Cosmos brought forward the subject of confederation and a resolution was passed in favor of the proposal, but little notice was taken of it. Governor Seymour thought it premature, but confederation was in the air. Permission at that session was given to an electric telegraph company to carry their wires through British Columbia en route to Asia, by way of Bering's Strait, but the project suddenly came to an end when the Atlantic cable proved a success. The wires communicating with the United States, however, were left in working order.

The question of the seat of government having been settled, the legislature afterward met in Victoria and, Governor Seymour having died, Mr. Anthony Musgrave was appointed to fill his place and resided at Carey Castle. Although this change had occurred British Columbia was still under the crown colony system of government. Mr. Helmcken discovered that one British Columbian consumed three times as much dutiable goods as one Canadian. This discovery made it evident that the population of British Columbia had to be nominally increased threefold so as to put this province on a footing as far as head money was concerned, equal to those of the older provinces. Governor Musgrave, seeing this letter in a newspaper, sent for Mr. Helmcken. "Your letter," said the governor, "makes confederation financially practicable," etc., but Mr. Helmcken replied that he had written the letter for an altogether contrary purpose, as he had been elected to oppose confederation. Like many of his influential friends and coworkers he was strenuously opposed to confederation, chiefly on the ground that British Columbia was isolated from Canada and had no means of communication therewith, and cut off from all land immigration excepting from the United States and its attache, Alaska; further, there would be a financial loss; and further, the loss of independence and the few representatives sent to the federal government would be of little avail. On the other hand, his opponents wanted confederation because it would bring with it responsible government and do away with the crown colony government—apparently their panacea to cure all evils. The truth is, very few knew anything about confederation. Soon after this interview with the governor the subject of confederation was brought before the executive council, it being understood that Her Majesty's government desired that the province should enter the confederacy but leaving the terms of union to be arranged by British Columbia. This was considered as a sort of command by the executive council, most of whom were official members, and therefore it made confederation unavoidable, it following that the question of confederation was reduced to the simple question of terms. The governor and the official

members of the council were as anxious as the appointed members that good terms should be demanded from the Canadian government.

Mr. Helmcken was a member of the executive council and after one of its meetings Mr. Trutch (the governor's emissary), said to him: "I know you want a railway to the interior but I mean to propose a railway to the eastern provinces. Without it the country will continue isolated and stagnant. I do not see any advantage of going into confederation without railway communication." "That's rather astounding," replied Mr. Helmcken, "but I will support you through thick and thin." The executive council formulated the terms of confederation which were subsequently sent to the legislative assembly, where they were agreed to, and in the end Mr. Trutch, Dr. Carroll and Mr. Helmcken were appointed delegates to carry the terms of confederation to the federal government at Ottawa, where they were in substance agreed to. Mr. Helmcken brought back the amended terms which were subsequently agreed to by the legislative assembly and are generally known as the Terms of Union, the chief condition embodied in the terms being the construction of the railway. With these terms the public generally were satisfied but there were some who declared that the Canadian government had not the means to build the railway and if built, the income would not pay for the axle grease. The old opposition was satisfied because the terms gave the colony railway connection with Canada, and the remainder because they got their panacea for all evils.

Mr. Helmcken subsequently was offered a senatorship but declined the honor on account of "*Angusta Res Domi*," preferring to take care of his children and his medical practice. Later he suffered an attack of typhoid fever which incapacitated him, compelling him to permanently retire. Mr. Helmcken still takes an active interest in the happenings of the day and has written many letters, particularly advocating a railway to the north end of Vancouver island, published in the sessional papers of the government, others relating to the early history of the colony, and other public matters, published chiefly in the *Colonist* and *Times of Victoria*.

The marriage of Mr. Helmcken and Miss Cecilia Douglas occurred on the 27th of December, 1852, the latter being a daughter of Sir James Douglas, the governor of the colony. There being at this time no church, the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Staines, chaplain of the Hudson's Bay Company, in the mess room of the fort. Mrs. Helmcken was a most devoted wife and mother and has preceded Mr. Helmcken to the home beyond. Of their seven children three are living: Amelia, the wife of G. A. McTavish; James Douglas, a prominent member of the medical profession in Victoria, the city of his birth; Edith Louisa Higgins, a widow, who makes her home with her father; and Harry Dallas, deceased, who was an ex-member of parliament and a well known king's counsel, practicing in Victoria.

SAMUEL ALEXANDER MUIR.

One of the pioneer business men of Vernon is Samuel A. Muir, who established the S. A. Muir & Company drug store in 1896. He has been accorded a liberal and gratifying patronage in recognition of his honorable and upright methods, his courteous service and his well selected line of goods. He has made an excellent and enviable record and enjoys the confidence and good-will of colleagues and admirers.

A native of Montreal, he was born on the 7th of October, 1868, and is a son of Thomas and Mary Anne (Qua) Muir. The father was born in Glasgow and crossed the Atlantic from Scotland to the new world when fourteen years of age. He settled at Huntingdon, Quebec, and later became manager of a branch of the Bible Society at Montreal. There his wife died in 1873 and two years later he married Annie McCausland Fortune, of Huntingdon, Quebec.



SAMUEL A. MUIR

Subsequently he became a clergyman of the Presbyterian church and was active in the ministry of that denomination for many years, occupying pastorates at Metcalf and Goodwill, Ontario; at Chilliwack, British Columbia, and Scotstown, Quebec. Being obliged to give up his ministerial labors on account of failing health, he associated himself with his son Samuel in the drug business and was a valued and representative citizen of Vernon to the time of his death, which occurred in 1907. He had lived an active and useful life largely devoted to the betterment of mankind and his good works follow him in the lives of those whom he influenced to better things. His second wife still survives him and now makes her home in Hamington, Quebec. He had seven children by his first wife, four of whom are deceased, the others being: Peter Donaldson, a Presbyterian minister of Windsor Mills, Quebec; Thomas Albert, a druggist of New Westminster, British Columbia; and Samuel Alexander.

The last named acquired his education in various schools in Quebec and Ontario and following his graduation spent several years in teaching. In 1889 he removed to New Westminster, where he learned the drug business with his brother. Coming to Vernon in 1896, he here established the well known drug store of S. A. Muir & Company and the enterprise has proven a growing and profitable one from the beginning. He has not confined his interests to this business alone but has been active in other enterprises which have advanced the general commercial and industrial development of the Okanagan valley. He was one of the organizers and became the secretary, treasurer and manager of the Okanagan Telephone Company, continuing to act in those capacities from the inception of the company until the time it was sold to the present telephone interests. He has not been active in club or fraternal circles, being essentially a home man, preferring to spend the time outside of business hours with his family. He was, however, for many years a member of the local fire department. He takes a very active interest in church affairs, being an elder in the Presbyterian church of Vernon and an earnest worker in its interests.

In 1898 Mr. Muir was united in marriage to Miss Maud Mabey, of Markdale, Ontario, and they became the parents of three children: Arthur Harper; Thomas, who died at the age of eight years; and Elga Robson.

Mr. Muir is quiet and unassuming in manner and has a most extensive circle of friends, for all who come in contact with him recognize his sterling worth. He does not seek to figure prominently in any public connection, nor has there been a spectacular phase in his life history, which has been characterized by devotion to duty and earnest, honorable purpose. The success which he has achieved is the legitimate outcome and merited reward of earnest effort, and personal worth vies with business integrity and enterprise in making him a valued citizen of Vernon.

PETER McQUADE.

Among the men whose unflagging energy, determination, ambition and executive ability were forces in inaugurating and shaping the business development of Victoria, Peter McQuade must be given an honored place, for he was the founder of the great mercantile house of Peter McQuade & Son and from pioneer times until his death, in 1886, a dominating force in promoting the commercial interests of the community. His death deprived Victoria of a man of unusual energy, insight and ability and it left vacant a place which it has been found difficult, if not impossible, to fill.

Peter McQuade was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1841, and was a son of Peter and Anna McQuade, the former of whom was for many years engaged in the wholesale ship-chandlery business in Dublin. The son acquired his education in the public schools of that city and at a very early date emigrated to Canada, settling in Victoria when there were no buildings upon the townsite and

when the people lived and did business in tents. Here he established a ship-chandlery business, gradually adding other departments until he dealt also in hardware, steamboat, mill, mining, logging and fishermen's supplies, paints and oils and acted also as marine agent. This enterprise he conducted alone while his sons were in college in California, but when the eldest, Edward Augustine McQuade, completed his studies he was admitted as a partner and the firm name of Peter McQuade & Son was adopted. Under this title the business was built up to great proportions, the firm's interests and connections extending rapidly along many lines and the concern becoming one of the largest and best known of its kind on the Pacific coast. Louis Gregory McQuade, the other son, was later taken into the firm but the original name was retained and is still used by the present owners. Peter McQuade's energy, resourcefulness and business ability gave this great business its first impetus and his activities dominated and directed its development for many years. The results of his untiring labor were seen in the continued expansion of the concern, which constantly added new departments, finally assuming its present extensive proportions. Its founder passed away in 1886 and the business was carried on by the two sons for some time thereafter. Edward A. McQuade passed away in 1891 and afterward his widow and Louis G. McQuade, who was for two years president of the Victoria Board of Trade, managed the enterprise until 1911, when they disposed of their interests to Leon J. Camsusa, a nephew of Mrs. Edward A. McQuade, who had been in the employ of the company for many years. Shortly after purchasing the business Mr. Camsusa took into partnership William Christie and Arthur H. Peatt, and they are equal partners in the enterprise, although the old name, Peter McQuade & Son, is retained.

Peter McQuade married Miss Minnie Todd, and they became the parents of four children, Edward A., Louis G., Cecilia and Clare, all of whom have passed away. Mr. McQuade was a member of the Roman Catholic church, was a conservative in his political beliefs and was connected fraternally with the Masonic lodge. He was also in the early days a member of the Volunteers. Although twenty-seven years have elapsed since his death, it is still felt as a profound loss to business interests of Victoria, for he was one of the pioneer merchants of the city and bore an active and important part in its commercial development. His name heads the list of the real builders and promoters of the city and the influence of his business standards and ideals will be felt as a constructive force for many years to come.

WILLIAM WALLACE GRIME.

William Wallace Grime, who is a representative in Victoria of the real-estate and investment business, in which he has been engaged continuously since 1906, was born in Lincolnshire, England, June 14, 1863, a son of George Atkinson and Susannah (Kemp) Grime. The father was a well known farmer of Lincolnshire and of Yorkshire. William W. Grime is a lineal descendant of Graham of Claverhouse (Bonnie Dundee) and is a great-grandson of the Graeme, who fought at the battle of Preston Pans, in which Prince Charlie was defeated. The Graemes, because of their participation in the movement, were driven to England and settled in North Yorkshire, losing all their estates in Scotland, and to save their heads they were compelled to change their name, adopting that of Grime. The ancestral line can be traced back for many centuries. The grandfather, Allison Grime, held a commission under George III in the first decade of the nineteenth century when Napoleon was expected to invade England, and in his military capacity patrolled the beach of Scarborough, Yorkshire nightly for many months.

William W. Grime was educated at Spilsby Grammar School and Bedford County College, Bedford, England. He afterwards engaged in farming and the

breeding of shorthorn cattle and Lincolnshire Longwool sheep in Lincolnshire, England. In 1896 he arrived in Victoria, where he established a real-estate and investment business, but after two years he left this city at the time of the Klondike excitement and went across the White and Chilkoot Passes to the mining regions of Atlin, British Columbia, where he mined for about eight or nine years with varying success. In 1906 he returned to Victoria and established his present business. He conducts an investment agency and has represented many prominent clients in the conduct of a business which has steadily grown in importance through the past seven years. He is also interested in the Campbell River Power Company of Victoria of which he is now the secretary and also a director.

At various times Mr. Grime has been prominently connected with other interests outside of business. He was for twenty years a member of the Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers and in Canada was a member of the Fifth Canadian Artillery for six and a half years. He was also for several years a member of the Council of the Atlin Board of Trade and was secretary of the Atlin Club. He now belongs to the Pacific Club, and to the Canadian Club of Victoria, and is a member of the Natural History Society of British Columbia. He likewise holds membership in Christ Church and his political faith is that of the conservative party with strong imperialist views.

FRED LIDDELL MACPHERSON, A. M. INST. C. E.,
MEM. CAN. SOC. C. E.

Fred Liddell Macpherson, who makes a comprehensive knowledge of the underlying principles of civil engineering and a practical ability in their application the basis of unusually able and effective work in the office of municipal engineer of Burnaby, was born in Tarbolton, Ayrshire, Scotland, May 23, 1880. He is a son of Franklin K. Macpherson, who was assistant master in Highlander's Academy at Greenock and head master of Tarbolton public schools in Ayrshire, and a fellow of the Educational Institute of Scotland. He was one of the best known educators in his part of the country and was also prominent in Masonic circles, having served for twelve years as right worshipful master of the St. James, Kilwinning, Masonic lodge. The family is of Scotch extraction on both sides, the paternal grandparents having come from Mid Argyleshire and the maternal grandparents from Ayrshire.

Fred Liddell Macpherson acquired his early education in Tarbolton public schools and was afterward a student in Glasgow University and the Royal Technical College in the same city. He supplemented this by a course of private study and served as pupil-teacher during his apprenticeship. He was trained by Babbie, Shaw and Morton, engineers in Glasgow. He was also for one year tutor in a business college. From 1903 to 1905 he was assistant to the resident engineer on the Paisley and Barrhead District Railway. In 1905-6 he was resident engineer for contractors on the same railway construction, and of yards and sidings. In 1906 he was for six months in charge of railway contracts near Glasgow and from 1906 to 1908 he was in charge of municipal improvements in the same neighborhood. Mr. Macpherson crossed the Atlantic in 1908 and was for a short time in the public works department of Winnipeg. He then secured a position as instrumentman in the construction department of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, working near Edmonton for ten months. In 1909 he was for a time assistant on supervision of the construction of reinforced and steel bridges, with the General Engineering & Construction Company of Vancouver. In July, 1909, he was appointed municipal engineer of Burnaby, where he has since had full charge of all municipal improvements, and where he has instituted a policy of city expansion and development and has carried forward to successful completion a great deal of important municipal work. In 1907 he was elected an associate member of the Institution

of Civil Engineers of Great Britain and in 1908 he was elected an associate member of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, of which society he has since been elected a full member. Possessed of a comprehensive and exact knowledge of his profession, being a close student of its principles and a man of broad practical experience, he has proved himself eminently well qualified for the duties of his responsible office and has discharged them to the satisfaction of all concerned.

In Agassiz, British Columbia, on the 2d of July, 1910, Mr. Macpherson was united in marriage to Miss Mary Hamilton Wotherspoon, a daughter of David Wotherspoon, a merchant of Glasgow, Scotland. Mrs. Macpherson engaged in teaching before her marriage and was for several years connected with Hutchinson's grammar school in Glasgow. She was also for about four years mistress of kindergarten in a government school in South Africa. Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson have one daughter, Alice Mary, one year and nine months old.

Mr. Macpherson is a member of St. James Kilwinning Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Tarbolton, Scotland, is a conservative in his political beliefs, and a member of the Presbyterian church. He is a young man of energy and ambition and unusual ability, and he will undoubtedly reach a position of distinction in his chosen profession.

HON. THOMAS TAYLOR.

Hon. Thomas Taylor, of Victoria, is prominent and influential in governmental affairs as the minister of public works and railways, in which connection he has done highly commendable and valuable service. His birth occurred in London township, Ontario, on the 4th of February, 1865, his parents being Thomas and Anne (Talbot) Taylor, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Ontario. Thomas Taylor, Sr., who was an agriculturist by occupation and settled in Ontario in 1837, passed away in 1881. His wife, who was of pioneer stock and died in 1871, was a descendant of Colonel Talbot, aide-de-camp to Governor Simcoe.

Thomas Taylor, Jr., the fifth in order of birth in a family of six children, was reared on a farm and attended the graded and high schools until the time of his father's demise, while subsequently he pursued a course of study in the commercial college at London, Ontario. He was then articulated to the law firm of Taylor & Taylor for two years. In 1885, being a youth of twenty years and full of ambition and energy, he went to Winnipeg in search of greater opportunities, being there variously employed until 1888. In that year he came to British Columbia and here remained in the service of the Canadian Pacific Railway until 1894. In the year 1889 he went to Donald, British Columbia, in connection with the mechanical and store department of the Canadian Pacific, and for one year had charge of the company's store at North Bend. After leaving the service of the Canadian Pacific Railway he took over the management of the branch stores of C. B. Hume & Company located at Revelstoke. He subsequently had charge of their branch store at Trout Lake City and later became a partner in the firm, taking an active part in its management until 1903. Mr. Taylor still retains a financial interest in the concern, which is a very extensive mercantile establishment with a number of stores.

In politics Mr. Taylor is a conservative and has always been a zealous worker in the ranks of the party. From 1894 until 1898 he served as mining recorder for the provincial government and also acted as postmaster at Trout Lake. In 1900 he received his party's nomination as a member of the provincial parliament for the Revelstoke district and was elected, being further honored by reelection in 1903, 1907, 1909 and 1912. In 1908 he was called into the government and on the 21st of December of that year was sworn in as minister of public works. His labors in this department have received the indorsement of both parties, and



HON. THOMAS TAYLOR

the importance and value of his accomplishments are manifest in the splendid system of provincial roads throughout British Columbia. He has endeavored to keep his road superintendents in close touch with up-to-date methods of road construction, always advocating the use of the most modern machinery. He is the originator of the Trans-Provincial Road, one of the finest highways on the Pacific coast. Too much cannot be said in praise of Mr. Taylor's special activity in the department of public works. In 1911 the department of railways was added to the department of public works and thus much additional responsibility devolved upon him. The department of railways has to do with the formation of all railways, the incorporation of same, the approval of location of the line, right of way, etc., and in fact any matters in connection with steam and electric roads, adjustment of rates, etc. Mr. Taylor's official duties require all of his attention and will not permit of any outside interests. His unbounded faith in the future of the province and actual knowledge of its possibilities has made him ambitious to play his part in its final development. How nearly his ambition has been satisfied has already been shown.

In 1897 Mr. Taylor was united in marriage to Miss Georgie M. Larson, a native of Copenhagen, Denmark, by whom he has the following children: Thomas Talbot, Margaret, Richard Gordon, William, Elizabeth and James, all at home. Mr. Taylor is a member of the Union, Pacific and Camosun Clubs, all of Victoria, and the Revelstoke Club of Revelstoke, British Columbia. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, belonging to St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 49, A. F. & A. M.; Columbia Chapter, No. 120, R. A. C., of Victoria; and Gizeh Temple of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is likewise connected with Victoria Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., the Loyal Orange Lodge at Revelstoke, British Columbia, and the Independent Order of Foresters and Fraternal Order of Eagles at that place. While still a boy, before leaving home, he became a member of the first troop of cavalry in the Canadian militia. After removing to Winnipeg he took a short course of instruction in the Royal Mounted Infantry. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Anglican church, in the work of which he has always taken an active and helpful interest. He has lived in British Columbia for a quarter of a century and is one of its leading and most respected citizens.

WILLIAM J. McMILLAN.

William J. McMillan is one of the foremost representatives of commercial interests in Vancouver as the president of W. J. McMillan & Company, Ltd., one of the largest grocery houses of the Canadian west. Coming to Comox, British Columbia, in 1883, he spent the summer there and came then to Vancouver or Granville township, also named Gastown, when there were a few houses on the water front and a trail led where Carroll street now is. He landed at the Hastings Mill site, coming shortly after the historic fire of June 15, 1886. He has watched the development of this city from its rebirth to its present magnificent development as the metropolis of the Canadian Pacific coast, dominating a territory from Seattle to Alaska. Under his able management the firm of W. J. McMillan & Company has grown and expanded its trade relations in the same wonderful way as the city has increased in population and the territory generally advanced, and he has as a partner with him his brother, Robert J. McMillan, who assists him in conducting the mammoth affairs of the business. In 1908 the company was incorporated, E. J. Deacon joining the firm.

A native of Restigouche, Quebec, William J. McMillan was born on the 26th of June, 1858, a representative of an old and distinguished Scotch family. His father, James McMillan, a native of Scotland, as a boy of ten years accompanied his parents on their removal from the kingdom north of the Tweed river to Canada. He received his education in the eastern provinces and there passed

his boyhood and grew to man's estate, marrying Miss Mary Cook, who was born in the same neighborhood as was her husband. They became the parents of ten children, of whom three reside in Vancouver.

William J. McMillan was educated in the public schools and grew to manhood, remaining under the parental roof until 1880, when he came to the Pacific coast, first making his way to the middle part of California, locating in Sacramento, which city he selected for the reason that he had two brothers residing there. For a time he followed agricultural pursuits in the neighborhood, but afterwards removed to Portland, Oregon, where he was connected with railroad work in the service of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company. The year 1883 marks his arrival in Victoria, British Columbia, and there he found employment in the same line of activity, being connected with the Island Railroad Company. He arrived in Vancouver in June, 1886, the day after the great conflagration had laid low the work of upbuilding and pioneer labor accomplished thus far. When he came here he found naught but ashes but soon a few wooden shanties and a few tents were erected in which the most pressing business was conducted, and it was his privilege to watch the rise of a city more splendid and more magnificent than any one could dream. In the following year he established a produce and fruit store and success has attended his business undertakings ever since that time, his private affairs keeping even step with the permanent growth of the city, and as the same has marvelously expanded his business has followed suit, or to speak more correctly, has led the way. It has reached very extensive proportions and the financial results which are received from the enterprise are such that they place Mr. McMillan in an independent position, on account of which he is considered one of the substantial men of the city. His first partners in the fruit and produce store were John Choldick and R. J. Hamilton, a cousin, but subsequently they dissolved, Choldick and Hamilton taking the Kootenay end of the business. Mr. McMillan conducted the business independently for a number of years, later admitting his brother Robert to a partnership. In 1908 the firm was incorporated, E. J. Deacon joining as a member. His success must largely be attributed to his incessant industry, his untiring energy, his buoyancy, aggressiveness, and, last but not least, the ever-present honesty that underlies all of his methods. All these qualities have combined to ably develop a small enterprise into one of far-reaching importance and his trade connections are today so comprehensive that the house ships goods all over the far northwest, reaching points as far north as the ice-bound ports of Alaska and the Yukon.

On July 1, 1890, Mr. McMillan married Miss Laura E. Hone, a native of England and a daughter of H. F. Hone, and to them were born six children: Laura May; William Henry James; John Douglas; Alice Ruth; Celia Mary; and Charles Robert, all of whom claim Vancouver as their birthplace. No unimportant part in the making of his life is the religious affiliation of Mr. McMillan, his faith being that of the Presbyterian church of which he is a devoted member. He is also active in the Independent Order of Foresters in which he has held various important offices, and is a member of the Masonic lodge, A. F. & A. M. He has ever been zealous for the prosperity of Vancouver. All measures undertaken for the commercial expansion of the city find his ready and warm support and he is a valued member of the Board of Trade, on the floor of which he has ever been active in the prosecution of large business affairs. He is a past president of this organization. In this connection he is serving on the freight rates committee and has been instrumental in having rates to various ports investigated and reduced, having done service which cannot be too highly esteemed by the shippers of the country. Any cause that will improve the business as well as the moral conditions of the community finds in him a champion who will consider no effort too great to attain his ends. His political sentiments are in sympathy with the liberals, yet he is independent. He has never desired public office but takes that right-minded interest in politics which is the duty of any loyal citizen. Viewed from every angle Mr. McMillan stands

as one of the foremost men in the city who by his labors has been one of the essential factors in making the province and city what they are today. While he has achieved distinct individual success he has done much for the sake of his fellowmen and this section of the country.

GEORGE BEVILOCKWAY.

George Bevilockway, who is living retired in Nanaimo, where for a period of thirty-six years he was successfully identified with commercial activities, is a native of England. His birth occurred in Staffordshire on the 23d of January, 1847, his parents being James and Ann (Feast) Bevilockway. The family emigrated to America soon after the discovery of the mines in Nanaimo, with the development of which the father was connected until his retirement in 1892. Both parents are deceased, their deaths having occurred here in 1897.

As he was only a child when he came with his parents to America George Bevilockway obtained his education in the schools of Nanaimo, which he attended until he had attained the age of fourteen years. Laying aside his text-books, he then went to work in the mines, where he was employed during the succeeding thirteen years. During that period he served for seven years in the capacity of an assistant manager under Mr. Bryden. Recognizing the promising opening afforded here along commercial lines he gave up mining and established a meat market, which he conducted for seven years. His patrons were drawn from the workmen in the mines and the Indians, who at that time formed a large portion of the population in Nanaimo, wandering about the streets of the town in true savage fashion and oftentimes keeping the whites in a state of fear. Mr. Bevilockway witnessed many Indian battles during the period and well remembers when the local chief of the tribe was killed. The "native" Indians were quite friendly and lived in peace with the whites, and the battles were between the native savages and the "northern" wandering tribes traveling between the north and Victoria. One battle which Mr. Bevilockway witnessed began by ten canoes, each filled with eight northern Indians, arriving and trying to land in order to exterminate the natives. However, the invaders were repulsed after several desperate attempts to effect a landing. The white men were told by the natives to keep back who assured them that they would well take care of the northern Indians, and they assuredly made a thorough job of it. While bullets were flying thick in the midst of the battle, two braves of the northern tribe came ashore in a small canoe and caught the native Indian's chief, slashing him with their knives and cutting out his heart, and then made their way safely back to the rest of their nation. Mr. Bevilockway likewise has a vivid recollection of another occasion when nine braves were killed. At this time ten native Indians went out fishing and while so engaged saw a large canoe filled with northern braves coming through Dodd's Narrows. They gave chase, but just as they rounded a point of land, several other canoes filled with northern Indians hove in sight. They gave battle, beheading nine of the ten natives. One escaped by diving and made the shore. He told his companions, who afterward recovered the bodies and, bringing them ashore, laid them side by side on the beach, covering them with blankets for the afternoon. Then they were buried, but their squaws kept the usual vigil and for two weeks afterward their weird lamentations and shrieks, their weeping and wailing continued throughout the night, resembling more than anything the howls of a pack of wolves. The ordeal tried the strongest nerves of the white men and practically no one could get any sleep during that time. Another conflict which Mr. Bevilockway recalls was between a native and a white man, the former shooting the latter. The Indian was chased by a posse and was caught on a small river about three miles from Nanaimo and later hung. The river was named Chase river in commemoration of this incident.

The Indians were largely engaged in loading ships with coal, bringing it alongside in canoes and transferring it on board in baskets which they carried on their heads. At that time their labor was paid for in trade, dry goods, tobacco or rum being given in exchange. About 1881 Mr. Bevilockway disposed of his meat market and opened a general mercantile store, which he conducted until 1910, when he withdrew from active business and has since been living retired. He met with more than an average degree of success in the development of his interests and is recognized as one of the substantial citizens of the city. Practically his entire life has been passed in British Columbia, as since his arrival he has made but three journeys beyond its boundaries, and on each occasion he visited San Francisco. His residence here covers the great formative period in the development of the northwest, and he distinctly remembers the days when the commercial center of the city of Vancouver could have been purchased with coal rights for five dollars per acre.

Mr. Bevilockway married Miss Janet Brown Kuarston, a daughter of James and Margaret Kuarston, the father one of the well known pioneers of Nanaimo. The fraternal relations of Mr. Bevilockway are confined to his membership in the Masonic lodge. He enjoys recalling the period in the early history of the country, and many are the interesting reminiscences he relates of that time, some of which are most laughable while others center about the tragedies that form so large a portion of the early history of the northwestern frontier.

HUGH ROWLANDS.

Hugh Rowlands is one of the locators and founders of the city of Cumberland and in pioneer times was one of the first developers of the coal mines which have since made that district famous. He came to British Columbia in 1885 and although he has not been a continuous resident since that time, he has taken an active part in the upbuilding of this part of the province and is today one of the best known residents of Nicola Valley. He was born in Mount Nash, Wales, December 25, 1853, and is a son of Masch and Catherine Rowlands, the former a contractor in that country. The parents afterwards moved to Pennsylvania, where they passed away.

Hugh Rowlands acquired his education in the public schools of his native city but was obliged to lay aside his books at the early age of seven and since that time has been dependent upon his own exertions for a livelihood. He first went to work in the coal mines of South Wales but at the end of four years accompanied his parents to America, settling with them in Pottsville, Pennsylvania. He soon afterward went to St. Claire, a mining camp in the same state, where he worked for fifteen years, moving at the end of that time to Shenandoah, where he remained for three years. In 1885 he moved to British Columbia and, settling in Nanaimo, spent a number of years engaged in mining. In 1889 R. Dunsmuir sent out a party under John Dick into the Comox district to prospect for coal and Mr. Rowlands joined them. They found coal near Cumberland and opened up the great coal mines which have made that district famous throughout the world. Mr. Rowlands remained only six months in that locality and then returned to the vicinity of Nanaimo, settling in Northfield. He was one of the first prospectors and guides on Taxeda island, succeeding in locating some of the finest claims in that district, and he spent a number of years mining in different sections of the province, becoming foreman for various mining companies. When J. R. Johnson, of Nanaimo, opened up a cannery on the Skeena river Mr. Rowlands served as superintendent and he was connected with business interests there for some time. In 1891 he took a trip to Wales, remaining but a short time and going from South Wales to Pennsylvania, where he visited his parents and at their request remained with them until they passed away. He returned to British Columbia in 1907 and again located at Nanaimo, later returning to the

mines where he spent six months. After a short residence in Vancouver he finally located in the Kettle valley and there he now conducts a large chicken ranch which, under his able management, has become important and profitable.

Mr. Rowlands was united in marriage to Miss Mary Owens, a daughter of Owen Owens, a miner. Mr. and Mrs. Rowlands became the parents of two children, a son and a daughter, the latter of whom has passed away. Mrs. Rowlands is also deceased. Mr. Rowlands is connected with Lodge No. 490, K. P., of Pennsylvania, and is a devout member of the Baptist church. He is fond of hunting and is an excellent shot and takes a great delight in the open, spending many hours each day out of doors. Persistent labor has been the keynote of his success and he has at all times been found a representative and reliable business man, honored and respected by all who know him.

HARRY NELSON RICH.

Harry Nelson Rich, prominently connected with business interests of Ladner as local agent for the Brackman-Ker Milling Company, Limited, was born at Twickenham, England, January 11, 1857, a son of Henry Robins and Mary Elizabeth (Norris) Rich, the former a master mariner. He acquired his education in the Bloxham school at Oxon, England, and in 1880 came to British Columbia, locating in Ladner, where he has since resided. Immediately afterward he secured a position as accountant in a cannery and so continued until 1885, when he became manager for T. McNealy, serving in that capacity from 1885 to 1900. In the latter year he became connected with the Brackman-Ker Milling Company, Limited, as local agent and he still retains this position, in which he has since accomplished a great deal of far-sighted and capable work. He is in addition president of the Butler Freighting & Towing Company, Limited, and is well known as a notary public and auctioneer, being recognized in business circles as a man whose judgment is at all times sound and reliable and whose business integrity is unquestioned.

On the 10th of June, 1889, Mr. Rich was united in marriage, in All Saints church, to Mrs. Lydia Mary (Green) Heppel, a daughter of C. F. Green, of this city, and they have become the parents of five children, Edith Emily, Sidney Norris, Gertrude May, Mildred and Phyllis. Mr. Rich is a member of the Episcopal church and gives his political allegiance to the conservative party. He is a charter member of the Westminster Club and belongs to the Masonic lodge, serving in 1909 as grand master for British Columbia. He is an upright, honorable and progressive business man and in the course of thirty-three years' connection with business interests of Ladner has gained the esteem and high regard of his associates and friends.

HARRY CLARKSON MAJOR.

Harry Clarkson Major, a prosperous and progressive business man of New Westminster, is a native son of the city, his parents being Charles George and Mary Elizabeth (Clarkson) Major, of whom more extended mention will be found on another page in this work. Their son acquired his education in the public and high schools of this city and at Whethan College in Vancouver. After his graduation he entered the employ of the real-estate and financial brokerage concern of Major & Pearson, of which his father was senior partner, and he continued in this connection until 1901, when he entered the provincial government service as collector of revenue tax and assistant assessor. He did capable and far-sighted work in this capacity until 1908, when, on account of the illness of his father, he resigned to look after the latter's business affairs. One

year later he formed a partnership with E. H. Savage under the name of Major & Savage and this grew to be one of the largest real-estate, insurance and financial brokerage firms in the city. Mr. Major continued his connection with it until April, 1912, when the business it controlled was purchased by the Northwest Trust Company, Ltd., of Vancouver, and the concern became the New Westminster branch of that corporation. Since that time Mr. Major has centered his attention upon the supervision of his private interests, which are extensive and varied, for in the course of his active career his ability has carried him into important relations with business affairs in the city.

On the 4th day of May, 1897, Mr. Major was united in marriage to Miss Lillian Welch, a native of London, England, and a daughter of George F. Welch, who emigrated to Canada from that country, locating in eastern Ontario. He later removed to New Westminster and is now living retired in Vancouver. Mr. and Mrs. Major became the parents of three children, Charles Frederick, Evelyn Winifred and Joy. Mr. Major is a member of the Methodist church and is connected fraternally with King Solomon Lodge, No. 17, A. F. & A. M.; Amity Lodge, No. 27, I. O. O. F.; and the Native Sons of British Columbia. He belongs to the Westminster Club and is a conservative in his political beliefs, interested in community affairs but not active as an office seeker. He stands high in both a business and a social sense and well deserves mention as one of the representative citizens of New Westminster.

ERIC WILSON HARDIE.

Among the younger generation of business men in Victoria is numbered Eric Wilson Hardie, well known as a successful dealer in real estate. He was born in Manchester, England, November 2, 1886, and is a son of Henry and Mary Hardie. The father, who is now deceased, was the owner of cotton mills in Manchester for many years and moved with his family to Victoria, British Columbia, about 1891, on account of failing health.

Eric Wilson Hardie was five years of age when he was brought to Victoria by his parents and he acquired his education in the public schools of that city. After laying aside his books he began his business education as clerk in a railway office, and after four years of this work he entered the Dominion Government Savings Bank, remaining connected with their Victoria branch for about six years. In 1912 he engaged in business independently as a dealer in real estate and continues to do so at the present time.

Five years ago Mr. Hardie was married to a daughter of Charles N. Cameron, one of the pioneers of the city and a brother of the late Agnes Deans Cameron. Mr. Hardie is a member of the Church of England and gives his political allegiance to the liberal party.

ARTHUR NEVILLE SMITH.

Arthur Neville Smith, who since 1899 has been identified with the real-estate and insurance business in Chilliwack after several years' connection with important business interests in Vancouver, was born in Paris, Ontario, June 28, 1867, and is a son of Neville and Martha Clarke Smith, the former a captain in the British army for a number of years. The father has passed away.

Arthur N. Smith acquired his education in public and private schools of his native province and afterward entered a law office, where he remained for a short time. He then became clerk in a bank at Dresden and from there moved in 1882 to Dakota, where he became connected with the First National Bank of Ashton. In 1887 he moved to British Columbia and settled in Vancouver,

where for a short time he worked on the survey of the waterworks. He then moved to Chemainus, where he established himself in the lumber business, but after a short time returned to Vancouver, where he secured a position with Creighton & Fraser, ship-chandlers. He was afterward identified with Springer, Mellon & Company in the commission and real-estate business and after some time purchased Mr. Springer's interests in the concern, the firm name being changed to Mellon, Smith & Company. In 1896 Mr. Smith disposed of his interests in this enterprise and went to the coast, where he worked in the mines for two years, afterward joining his brother in the organization of the British Columbia Leather Company in Vancouver. He sold his interests to his partner in 1899 and came to Chilliwack, establishing himself as a real-estate and insurance agent here. He has since secured a large and representative patronage and has become known as a man of energy and ability whose high place in business circles of this locality has been worthily won and is richly deserved. In addition to his real-estate interests in Chilliwack he owns also the Vedder River Hotel, a summer resort on the Vedder river, and this enterprise has proved an important source of income to him.

On the 8th of August, 1911, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Dorothy Stevens, a native of Eastbourne, England, and a daughter of Charles Stevens. Mr. Smith is fond of all kinds of outdoor sports and spends a great deal of his time at cricket, tennis, boating, baseball and lacrosse. He is a member of the Church of England and a conservative in his political views, having served as auditor of the Chilliwack municipality. He is a man of great ability and industry and these qualities make him an able official and a successful business man.

JAMES STUART.

James Stuart, who since 1905 has served with credit and ability as city purchasing agent for Vancouver, was born in County Glengarry, Ontario, January 10, 1854, and is a son of Peter and Mary (Morrison) Stuart of Scotch extraction. The father served as quartermaster in the Glengarry Highlanders during the rebellion of 1837 and was afterward clerk of division court, township of Lancaster, for thirty-seven years, and sheriff under Lord Elgin for the united counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.

James Stuart acquired his education in the grammar schools of Williamstown, Ontario, where he was a schoolmate of Donald McMasters, who is now a member of the house of commons, England. After laying aside his books he engaged in construction work for the Canadian Pacific Railroad on the north shore of Lake Superior, having full charge of the stores for two years. He came to Vancouver in 1887 and for nine years thereafter was connected with Oppenheimer Brothers, wholesale grocers, leaving this connection in order to identify himself with the Kelley & Douglass Grocery Company, with whom he remained for six years, gaining a great deal of practical experience in the wholesale grocery trade, studying market conditions and learning the business in principle and detail. He afterward mined for a few years but in 1905 accepted the position of city purchasing agent in Vancouver, an office which his previous experience eminently qualified him to fill. He has since served with credit and ability, discharging his duties in a practical, economical and able manner.

In Lancaster, Ontario, on the 1st of June, 1884, Mr. Stuart was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Helps, a daughter of Andrew and Jennet (Snyder) Helps, both representatives of United Empire Loyalist families. Mr. and Mrs. Stuart have five children, Peter, Andrew, Jennet, Agnes and William. Mr. Stuart is a conservative in his political beliefs and a member of the Methodist church. He is connected fraternally with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the L. O. L. and is a member of the Progress Club of Vancouver. He has been a resident of this city for over twenty-five years and has a wide acquaint-

ance here, where his genuine personal worth and his excellent business and official record have brought him into prominence. He is recognized as a substantial and representative citizen by those with whom he has long been associated and as one who from the beginning of his career has been deeply interested in the material, mental and moral welfare of the community.

RICHARD JOHN SACHEVERELL BATEMAN.

Richard John Sacheverell Bateman, engaged in the real-estate business in Victoria, was born December 2, 1882, in Cleveland Terrace, London, S. W. His paternal great-grandfather, Richard Bateman, was Lord of the Manor of Morley, Derbyshire, and barrister-at-law and high sheriff of Derbyshire in 1812. His son, the grandfather, was the Rev. John Bateman, rector of East and West Leake and dean of Hartington. His father, Captain Richard Sacheverell Bateman, R. N., was a distinguished naval officer who took part in the Crimean war aboard *The Dauntless*, being present at the night attack on Sevastopol and in the expedition to Kinburn, for which he received the Crimean and Turkish medals and the Sevastopol clasp. He also commanded the *Daphne* in 1872-73 on the east coast of Africa, being engaged in the suppression of the slave trade. His wife was Fanny Mary, daughter of the late George Scovell, of Grosvenor Place, W.

The student days of R. J. S. Bateman covered periods spent in Marlborough College and King's College, Cambridge. He was graduated from the latter with the B. A. degree in 1904 and entered upon an active professional career as civil engineer on the construction of the Carlisle waterworks in England, being thus engaged from 1904 until 1908. He arrived in Canada in October of the latter year and made his way to Winnipeg, where he remained until the following July, representing the Alberta Land Company, Ltd., of London, England. From July, 1909, until November, 1911, he was engaged in fruit growing near Nelson, British Columbia, and was also a director of the Nelson Boat & Launch Company, Ltd., in 1910 and 1911. Since then he has been engaged in the real-estate business.

In politics Mr. Bateman is a conservative but not an active party worker. He was formerly an associate member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, of London, and he now has membership in the Nelson (B. C.) Club, in the Oxford and Cambridge Club, of London, England, and the Union Club of Victoria.

ANGUS R. JOHNSTON.

One of the most interesting personalities and highly esteemed citizens of Nanaimo was the late Angus R. Johnston, who for thirty-three years had been prominently identified with the commercial circles of the city. He was an influential man of progressive ideas and had substantially assisted in promoting the development of the city by his willingness to keep abreast with every advance movement or modern improvement. He was born at Ayrshire, Scotland, on the 12th of August, 1832, and was a son of Alec Johnston. His education was acquired at Inverness, Glasgow and Edinburgh, where he pursued a course in civil engineering.

Shortly after completing his studies Mr. Johnston joined a party of engineers, who were going to Chile, South America, to survey a line of railway between Valparaiso and Santiago. He remained with this party for some time and then joined a body of scientists who were making explorations in Chile, Peru and Ecuador, and during this period became familiar with a large portion of South America. Subsequently he drifted into Central America with a similar party,

and was in Nicaragua at the time Walker made his celebrated filibustering expedition in that state. This outraged Mr. Johnston's sense of right and readily enlisted his sympathies for the Nicaraguan government to whom he offered his services. He was given a lieutenant's commission and while engaged in the discharge of his duties was severely wounded, his injuries incapacitating him for a period of eight months. When able to travel he went to Chile and embarked on the Florence Hamilton for California. The vessel was wrecked and all on board lost with the exception of Mr. Johnston and two others, whose fate for a time proved equally unfortunate as they were taken prisoners by the Indians. After spending about two months in captivity they succeeded in effecting their escape, managing to get back to Valparaiso. There they again took ship for San Francisco, which city they subsequently reached in safety. A few weeks later he joined a party of scientists and explorers on an expedition through southern California, Arizona and Utah. He remained with this party for a year, and after wintering in Salt Lake City, returned in 1857 to San Francisco. For some months thereafter he engaged in prospecting in California and southern Oregon, coming to British Columbia in February of the following year with the American boundary commission, among whose members were Captain Campbell and Lieutenant Parkes. It had been his intention to accept a position offered him on the commission, but on his arrival at Victoria he changed his mind and went up the Fraser river with a party of miners, prospecting for gold. They had made quite extensive explorations before the great influx of that year, following quickly upon the announcement of the discovery of gold, and were given considerable assistance by the agents of the Hudson's Bay Company. Upon reaching Fort Hope they obtained Indian guides and went by way of the Harrison-Lillooet portage to the point where Lillooet now stands. When they reached the Fraser river they made a leisurely journey down stream carefully examining the bars until they reached Mormon bar, situated a few miles above the mouth of the Thompson river, where they located. Here they prospected with very good success, until their stock of supplies became practically exhausted, when they were compelled to cease operations and make their way to the nearest trading post to secure a fresh supply of provisions. One of their members was left behind to protect their interests while the remainder of the party went down the river with the boat en route to Victoria. At Yale they met a large throng of incoming California miners, but continued to their destination, and after purchasing their supplies started on the return trip. They were delayed, however, by the high tide and the hostility of the Indians above Chapman bar, and when these obstacles had been removed they found that the man whom they had left to guard their claims had been starved out. Mr. Johnston remained in Chapman bar during 1858 and 1859, meeting with fair success in prospecting. In the autumn of the latter year he returned to Victoria, and after residing there for a time purchased land elsewhere and remained until 1862. Hearing wonderful reports regarding the reputed wealth of the Cariboo district, he determined to once more try his luck at prospecting, and spent the succeeding eleven years in that territory, experiencing all the varying fortunes and hardships, privations and dangers incident to mining life. During this period he was interested in claims on Williams', Lightning and Antler and other well known creeks, and on the whole was unusually successful. In 1873 he left Cariboo, going to Burrard Inlet, and thence to Seattle, where he remained for two years. He later returned to Victoria and came from there to Nanaimo, where in 1877 he established a wholesale and retail grocery and building supply business, which enterprise is now being conducted by his son Harold L. Johnston. A man of much business energy and sagacity, Angus R. Johnston readily became one of the foremost representatives of the commercial interests of the city, and his death robbed the community of one of its most public-spirited and progressive citizens. He was the first to develop herring fishing in British Columbia, and took an active interest in forwarding the development of other local activities.

In October, 1880, Mr. Johnston was married to Miss Zillah Cook, a daughter of Ephraim and Julia Cook, and a native of Truro, Nova Scotia, where her paternal grandparents located more than a hundred years ago. To Mr. and Mrs. Johnston were born three children: Harold, the son above mentioned; Kate, who is completing her education in Germany; and Effie, who is residing at home.

Mr. Johnston expired soon after returning home from his place of business on the evening of December 31, 1910. He had complained of not feeling well for about a week, but had lost none of his usual energy and cheerfulness, and as a result his sudden death came as a terrible shock to his family and the entire community. His had been a most unusual life, his early years replete with adventures and experiences of an extraordinary nature and character, following which he became a most efficient and capable business man. His varied experiences extending over the long period of his life in the west had given him a broad and comprehensive understanding of human nature generally, and he was qualified to meet every type and class of mankind with a full appreciation of their peculiarities, and to this fact must be largely attributed the success he encountered in the development of his extensive interests.

CHARLES BRAKENRIDGE.

Charles Brakenridge, assistant city engineer of Vancouver, was appointed to that position in 1911 and has since discharged its duties with conspicuous ability and faithfulness. His birth occurred at Whitehaven, England, on the 5th of June, 1885, his parents being David and Margaret Brakenridge, the father being a representative of an old Scotch family and a well known commission agent and importer in the north of England. The mother is of English descent. He acquired his early education in the public schools of Whitehaven and in the grammar school at Saint Bees, England, and subsequently pursued a course of study in the Royal Technical College of Glasgow, Scotland. After completing his education he was articled to the late J. S. Moffatt, civil and architectural engineer at Whitehaven, England, for four years. On the expiration of that period he became contractor's resident engineer of the Oughterside Colliery Branch Railway. At the end of a year spent in that capacity he was appointed assistant engineer of the Caledonian Railway Company of Glasgow, Scotland, and was thus engaged for two years. He then emigrated to Canada, locating at Edmonton, Alberta, where he entered the employ of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company. Leaving Edmonton, he continued in the service of that corporation in the Skeena river country until 1908, when he went to Dawson, Alaska, and entered the employ of the Yukon Gold Company. In 1909 he came to Vancouver, British Columbia, and here acted as chief draughtsman in the office of the city engineer until 1911, when he was appointed assistant city engineer, which position he has held to the present time, having gained an enviable reputation for efficiency and trustworthiness.

On the 10th of August, 1911, at North Vancouver, British Columbia, Mr. Brakenridge was united in marriage to Miss Annie Naismith Hamilton, a daughter of Thomas Hamilton, who is identified with newspaper interests in Scotland as the secretary and treasurer of the Hamilton Advertiser, Ltd. In politics Mr. Brakenridge is a conservative, while his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. He is still young in years, and one may safely predict that a bright future lies before him.

INDEX

Adams, F. W.....	985	Bowman, J. H.....	92
Adams, W. E.....	1011	Bowron, John.....	837
Agassiz, L. A.....	614	Bowser, Francis.....	118
Aitchison, J. N.....	894	Brakenridge, Charles.....	1156
Akhurst, W. A.....	475	Bray, H. R.....	505
Alexander, George.....	398	Bray, M. B.....	466
Alexander, R. H.....	828	Briggs, H. C.....	438
Allan, O. B.....	299	Bright, E. J.....	1057
Allen, J. A.....	465	Bright, J. B.....	34
Alvensleben, C. A. von.....	1113	Brown, D. E.....	58
Ambery, J. W.....	1036	Brown, M. C.....	1108
Anderson, W. H.....	847	Brown, W. H.....	624
Annandale, T. S.....	209	Brubaker, A. J.....	1056
Anstie, H. J.....	589	Bryant, J. C.....	1131
Armour, Douglas.....	491	Brydon Jack, A. C.....	166
Armstrong, T. J.....	292	Brydone Jack, W. D.....	1106
Armstrong, W. H.....	222	Brynnier, G. D.....	84
Armstrong, W. J.....	536	Buchan, Ewing.....	105
Arnold, C. S.....	487	Bucklin, E. H.....	163
Ashwell, G. R.....	1012	Buddle, C. R.....	248
Atkins, T. E.....	382	Burdick, A. C.....	687
		Burdick, N. T.....	790
Bain, N. H.....	95	Burns, W. E.....	129
Baker, R. H.....	646	Burr, J. B.....	725
Baker, H. W.....	359	Bush, Edwin.....	893
Balkwill, T. B.....	91	Butchart, R. P.....	990
Barber, H. J.....	721		
Barnard, F. J.....	1067	Cade, G. E.....	506
Bateman, R. J. S.....	1154	Cade, J. B.....	598
Baugh-Allen, Wilmot.....	897	Calland, T. H.....	371
Beaton, Angus.....	1023	Cameron, Donald.....	711
Beattie, A. M.....	502	Campbell, D. E.....	1035
Beckman, William.....	1076	Campbell, J. B.....	476
Bell, H. A.....	750	Campbell, S. G.....	903
Bell, J. D.....	277	Campbell-Johnston, R. C.....	244
Bell, J. G.....	902	Camsusa, L. J.....	961
Belyea, H. A.....	318	Carlisle, J. H.....	308
Benwell, J. O.....	351	Carlow, F. R.....	1063
Berry, F. K.....	1050	Carmichael, Alfred.....	1055
Berry, H. A.....	1043	Carnecross, E. M.....	995
Beveridge, James.....	270	Carnwath, C. H.....	295
Bevilockway, George.....	1149	Carper, H. P.....	378
Bingham, H. E.....	852	Carson, R. H.....	792
Bird, J. E.....	125	Carter, Nelson.....	1107
Birds, S. B.....	552	Carter, W. D.....	407
Bissett, A. R.....	471	Cartwright, C. E.....	243
Blake, R. M.....	874	Casey, Archbishop.....	1126
Bland, J. J.....	664	Cassady, G. L.....	847
Boak, H. W. C.....	453	Castleman, S. J.....	178
Bonsall, Henry.....	962	Catherwood, J. A.....	698
Boulthbee, W. W.....	517	Cawley, S. A.....	628
Bourke, D. D.....	548	Ceperley, H. T.....	30
Bourne, H. A.....	883	Chaldecott, F. M.....	565
Bowen, J. L.....	449	Chamberlin, R. G.....	367

Charles, William.....	18	Fabry, Frank.....	870
Choate, J. Z.....	846	Fader, E. J.....	372
Christien, Louis.....	834	Fagan, W. L.....	832
Clabon, A. B.....	528	Falch, E. J.....	269
Clark, J. A.....	842	Farquharson, A. K.....	1014
Clark, R. W.....	416	Farris, J. W. DeB.....	45
Clarke, J. A.....	753	Featherston, John.....	992
Cliff, C. E.....	96	Ferguson, Angus.....	796
Clifton, David.....	1058	Ferguson, H. R. M.....	940
Coatham, W. C.....	782	Fillmore, C. L.....	513
Coldicutt, T. D.....	498	Findlay, James.....	190
Collister, J. R.....	827	Flack, Samuel.....	799
Conway, G. R. G.....	496	Fletcher, C. H.....	1005
Cooke, R. P.....	792	Flett, J. W.....	1070
Cope, F. T.....	214	Forbes, A. E.....	1030
Corbett, G. S.....	819	Ford, R. W.....	317
Corbould, G. E.....	495	Fortin, George.....	907
Cotton, M. P.....	394	Fortune, J. H.....	856
Courtney, H. E. A.....	1006	Foster, J. H.....	574
Crandall, E. E.....	337	Fowler, Robert.....	1082
Crickmay, F. G.....	757	Fox, James.....	593
Croft, J. T.....	720	Fraser, H. M.....	522
Crosby, Thomas.....	1099	Frazier, Percy.....	303
Crowe, S. J.....	352	Freeze, D. D.....	805
Cudfille, B. A.....	465	Fripp, R. M.....	291
Cunningham, F. H.....	248	Fromme, J. M.....	1064
Cunningham, J. A.....	251	Fulton, F. J.....	921
Curtis, D. S.....	126		
Dale, J. M.....	810	Galvin, J. P.....	673
Dalzell, A. G.....	1063	Garden, J. F.....	13
Darling, Clarence.....	841	Garrett, A. E.....	411
Dashwood-Jones, W. A.....	61	Gaynor, J. E.....	147
Dauphinee, T. T.....	206	Gibb, David.....	274
Davis, F. L.....	121	Gibbard, George.....	719
Davis, Henry.....	50	Gibson, Richard.....	408
Denholm, J. L.....	1049	Giffen, J. B.....	565
de Pencier, A. U.....	232	Gilbert, C. R.....	376
Deppe, F. H.....	921	Gilley, G. W.....	265
Dewar, H. M.....	645	Gilley, J. R.....	130
Dickson, W. S.....	698	Gilley, W. R.....	114
Disney, Harold.....	462	Gillies, B. W. D.....	351
Ditmars, W. C.....	749	Gillis, William.....	1130
Dixon, Joseph.....	218	Gilmour, H. B.....	231
Doherty, C. E.....	288	Gintzburger, Maurice.....	393
Doig, James.....	442	Goddard, J. A.....	156
Dougall, John.....	950	Godfrey, H. R.....	480
Douglas, Benjamin.....	722	Godfrey, William.....	623
Doull, A. J.....	960	Gonnason, Benjamin.....	663
Drayton, C. R.....	278	Goodwin, W. L.....	966
Driscoll, Timothy.....	678	Goodwyn, Allen.....	809
Drysdale, Gordon.....	182	Gordon, G. R.....	5
Duce, R. H.....	1042	Gordon, George.....	640
Dunlevy, P. C.....	716	Gould, L. M.....	949
Dunlevy, S. P.....	778	Grahame, J. A.....	820
Dunn, Alexander.....	684	Grant, David.....	743
Dunsmuir, Robert.....	666	Grant, E. B.....	33
		Grant, G. W.....	803
		Gray, J. H., Jr.....	986
Eastman, H. A.....	17	Gray, J. H., Sr.....	932
Ebbage, Ernest.....	266	Green, T. B.....	1105
Edge, Samuel.....	1119	Green, William.....	926
Edmonds, H. L.....	113	Greene, J. A.....	401
Edmonds, H. V.....	72	Grime, W. W.....	1142
Edwards, G. W.....	397	Grogan, G. E.....	887
Elliott, F. C.....	865	Guertin, L. A.....	497
Ellis, J. N.....	639	Gwillim, F. L.....	389
Endacott, G. M.....	605	Gzowski, C. S.....	543
Erwin, Walter.....	1052		
Evans, Richard.....	389	Haddock, W. J.....	221
Evans, David.....	708	Hager, A. L.....	605
Eveleigh, S. M.....	908	Hall, E. A.....	693
Ewen, John.....	846	Hall, J. Z.....	88

Hall, Lewis.....	454	Kinman, E. L.....	240
Hall, W. K.....	1038	Kipp, Isaac.....	1020
Hammond, G. J.....	22	Kirk, G. A.....	509
Haney, Thomas.....	707	Kirkland, Frank.....	729
Hannington, R. W.....	311	Kirkland, W. A.....	734
Hardie, E. W.....	1152	Kirkpatrick, Thomas.....	326
Harper, A. M.....	450	Knappen, T. M.....	381
Harrison, Eli.....	578	Knight, C. C.....	160
Harrison, G. S.....	80	Knight, E. C.....	334
Harrison, V. B.....	1108	Kosky, John.....	911
Heisterman, H. F.....	715	Kyle, L. C.....	619
Heisterman, H. G. S.....	747		
Helmcken, J. S.....	1132	Ladner, L. J.....	287
Henderson, Alexander.....	739	Ladner, T. E.....	170
Henderson, H. S.....	1069	Laity, J. H.....	1095
Henderson, J. C.....	636	Langley, A. G.....	789
Henderson, R. A.....	606	Laselle, B. A.....	312
Henderson, William.....	931	Lazenby, A. L.....	584
Henshaw, Julia W.....	862	Lee, J. A.....	6
Hepburn, Walter.....	936	Lee, A. E.....	649
Hewett, M. W.....	837	Lefevre, J. M.....	736
Hibben, T. N.....	694	Lembke, W. H.....	109
Hill, A. J.....	37	Lennie, R. S.....	348
Hinton, G. C.....	330	Lewis, F. B.....	483
Hodgson, R. C.....	364	Lewis, J. A.....	824
Holland, C. A.....	866	Liddle, A. E. T.....	522
Horne, T. H.....	955	Livingston, Stuart.....	214
Houghton, L. F.....	424	Lockwood, H. G.....	368
Houlgate, R. K.....	14	Loewen, C. J.....	217
Howard, James.....	526	London, C. E.....	926
Hughes, F. W.....	679	Low, James.....	345
Humber, A. A.....	790	Lucas, F. G. T.....	143
Hunter, W. T.....	165	Lynch, F. J.....	151
Hutchinson, D. D.....	651		
		McBeath, Malcolm.....	201
Irvine, William.....	795	McCallum, J. W.....	262
Irving, James.....	1112	McCloy, W. M.....	754
		McConkey, W. A.....	800
Jackson, Richard.....	870	McCulloch, Peter.....	659
Jackson, T. H.....	887	McDade, John.....	851
Jamieson, Robert.....	186	McDiarmid, F. A.....	1062
Jenkins, Thomas.....	525	McDonald, Hugh.....	342
Johnson, A. L.....	660	McDougall, Daniel.....	809
Johnson, William.....	584	McDowell, Henry.....	53
Johnston, A. R.....	1154	McElhanney, W. G.....	866
Johnston, A. S.....	99	McFarland, J. W.....	42
Johnston, D. W.....	652	McFarlane, J. C.....	1088
Johnston, R. N.....	415	McGillivray, D. C.....	1030
Jones, Charles.....	1017	McHreevy, J. E.....	83
Jones, F. S.....	317	McInnes, J. L.....	602
Jones, J. J.....	144	McIntosh, D. A.....	29
Judge, A. P.....	431	McKee, John, Sr.....	1044
		McKenzie, Dugald.....	859
Kappele, A. J.....	597	McKim, H. C. N.....	513
Kay, C. J.....	333	McKinnon, Angus.....	1026
Keate, W. L.....	117	McLean Brothers.....	527
Keith, J. C. M.....	566	McLean, C. G.....	228
Keith, W. D.....	701	McLean, Donald.....	848
Kellington, A. E.....	1087	McLeod, A. W.....	570
Kennedy, George.....	632	McLeod, John.....	285
Kennedy, J. B.....	133	McMillan, Charles.....	202
Kennedy, James.....	551	McMillan, W. J.....	1147
Kenning, A. W.....	1038	McMullen, J. E.....	291
Ker, D. R.....	1018	McNeice, F. W.....	785
Kerr, F. L.....	488	McNeill, William.....	674
Kerr, W. J.....	258	McPhillips, L. G.....	1094
Kickbush, F. C.....	620	McQuade, Peter.....	1141
Killam, Cecil.....	441	McQuarrie, W. G.....	767
Killam, F. W.....	1120	McRae, Duncan.....	1032
Kilmer, J. H.....	991	McTavish, D. D.....	873
King, George.....	467	McTavish, D. N.....	360
King, Lewis.....	1090	McTavish, J. A.....	855

Mable, W. J.....	901	Nicholson, F. W.....	556
Macaulay, C. H.....	87	Nicholson-Jarrett, Stephen.....	346
Macaulay, James.....	169	Nickells, F. A.....	813
Macbeth, W. C.....	338	Noble, J. F.....	277
MacDermot, J. H.....	588		
Macdonald, Alexander.....	771	Oben, Phillip.....	956
MacDonald, J. W.....	562	O'Brian, C. M.....	535
Macdonald, W. A.....	939	O'Connor, T. A.....	712
Macfarlane, J. W.....	106	Odum, E. F.....	627
MacKay, J. J.....	236	Oliver, J. E.....	185
Mackay, P. J.....	842	O'Neil, W. N.....	261
MacKinlay, J. G.....	406	Orchard, E. A.....	876
Mackinnon, J. M.....	356	Orr, L. D.....	688
Mackintosh, W. D.....	729		
MacLean, M. A.....	322	Painter, H. J.....	286
MacLeod, William.....	484	Palmer, R. H.....	155
Macpherson, F. L.....	1143	Parkes, R. B.....	411
Macpherson, R. G.....	25	Parkin, John.....	1093
Madill, W. H.....	609	Parkinson, E. B.....	655
Maguire, J. F.....	377	Paterson, T. F.....	10
Main, David.....	702	Patton, A. J.....	1019
Major, C. G.....	156	Pattullo, J. M.....	617
Major, H. C.....	1151	Pearson, T. D.....	122
Mann, A. E.....	726	Pearson, T. R.....	140
Mann, A. R.....	38	Peers, Alexander.....	62
Margetson, S. R.....	385	Pelly, Justinian.....	665
Marpole, Richard.....	744	Pemberton, F. B.....	152
Marshall, W. J.....	281	Pemberton, W. P. D.....	743
Martin, Joseph.....	341	Phelan, C. B. S.....	991
Mashiter, William.....	1061	Pooley, R. H.....	665
Mathers, W. J.....	49	Pretty, C. F.....	194
Matheson, Mackenzie.....	406	Prior, E. G.....	68
Mawson, J. W.....	531	Pyke, R. S.....	472
Mayers, Joseph.....	304		
Maynard, H. W.....	235	Rattenbury, F. M.....	705
Mee, Robert.....	1008	Raymond, John.....	1084
Meek, C. S.....	573	Raynor, Melbourne.....	936
Mellish, A. J. B.....	1114	Read, Hamilton.....	402
Mellon, H. A.....	758	Reddecliff, R. F.....	1112
Mellon, Susanna G. C.....	763	Reid, D. C.....	781
Merritt, C. E.....	577	Reid, John.....	135
Michaud, Joseph.....	1050	Reid, W. T.....	558
Millington, W. A.....	1077	Rhodes, Henry.....	916
Mitchell, A. H.....	1096	Rich, H. N.....	1151
Mitchell, Nathaniel.....	492	Robertson, T. R.....	930
Mitton, E. S.....	618	Robertson, W. B.....	1089
Moberly, Walter.....	969	Robinson, J. T.....	814
Monro, A. S.....	946	Robinson, Ralph.....	692
Montgomery, J. A.....	105	Robson, John.....	996
Montgomery, S. J.....	521	Rogers, Lincoln.....	730
Moorhead, C. A.....	1056	Rorison, W. D. S.....	54
Morgan, E. B.....	435	Rose, W. S.....	239
Morgan, T. R.....	1058	Ross, J. D.....	300
Morris, J. P.....	929	Rounsefell, F. W.....	296
Morrison, Alexander.....	210	Rousseau, Eugene.....	791
Morrison, K. J.....	412	Rowlands, Hugh.....	1150
Morrow, A. T.....	390	Rowling, H. S.....	26
Morton, John.....	819	Russell, F. R. McD.....	181
Motherwell, J. A.....	1055	Russell, J. A.....	46
Mounce, R. G.....	590	Ryall, Herbert.....	587
Muesse, J. H.....	1017		
Muir, S. A.....	1138	Sampson, John.....	898
Muller, H. G.....	1029	Sands, E. H.....	1089
Munro, George.....	458	Savage, E. H.....	860
Munro, James.....	833	Savage, J. M.....	903
Murphy, M. J.....	884	Seldon, G. E.....	617
Murray, John.....	748	Serjeantson, C. R.....	1014
Murray, John.....	805	Seymour, C. E.....	833
		Shaw, Alexander.....	884
Nason, I. B.....	767	Sheehan, P. F.....	256
Nelson, Nels.....	110	Sherriff, T. D.....	1101
Neville, B. E.....	355	Sherwood, A. R.....	889

Sigler, Henry.....	299	Trites, W. S.....	890
Simpson, H. P.....	1102	Trodden, James.....	670
Sinclair, J. W.....	838	Trorey, G. E.....	13
Slaney, C. A.....	205	Tulk, A. E.....	174
Sloan, William.....	772	Tunstall, G. C.....	1083
Sloan, W. J.....	656	Tyrwhitt-Drake, B. H.....	1081
Smeed, K. A.....	334	Upton, Gerald.....	371
Smith, A. E.....	510	Vidal, J. H.....	252
Smith, A. N.....	1152	von Cramer, D. A. W.....	804
Smith, B. B.....	734	Waddington, R. F.....	996
Smith, E. A.....	577	Wadds, G. T.....	907
Smith, Frederick.....	197	Wade, C. H. S.....	518
Smith, Mackay.....	557	Waghorn, J. R.....	1031
Smith, Merton.....	677	Wagner, Alexander.....	740
South, C. J.....	316	Walkem, R. K.....	631
Spankie, J. E.....	386	Wallace, Peter.....	587
Sparling, Robert.....	555	Waller, H. E.....	632
Sparrow, J. J.....	677	Walls, J. P.....	1013
Sprice, Anthony.....	922	Walsh, John.....	255
Sprott, R. J.....	321	Walsh, W. W.....	532
Steele, C. F. H.....	691	Warden, J. W.....	1078
Steeves, J. S.....	307	Watson, Adam.....	680
Stephenson, David.....	912	Watson, Coverdale.....	198
Stevenson, Robert.....	76	Watson, C. H.....	282
Stewart, D. M.....	148	Watson, J. M.....	610
Stewart, F. R.....	561	Waugh, J. H.....	733
Stewart, W. F.....	880	Webster, G. H.....	1006
Stoddart, Thomas.....	862	Weiss, Karl.....	428
Stone, H. A.....	67	White, A. E.....	437
Stott, James.....	597	White, Edward.....	569
Stuart, James.....	1153	Whiteside, W. S.....	590
Sturgess, Frederick.....	1043	Wilkie, Otway.....	683
Sullivan, T. J.....	817	Williams, Alfred.....	136
Sutherland, J. A.....	1076	Williams, J. B.....	740
Sweet, J. H.....	257	Williams, J. T. C.....	405
Tait, C. W.....	420	Willis, Robert.....	505
Tait, D. S.....	965	Wilmot, E. A.....	861
Tait, Leonard.....	915	Wilson, H. G.....	416
Taylor, Thomas.....	1144	Wilson, John.....	540
Teetzel, A. L.....	329	Wilson, T. E.....	757
Telfer, G. J.....	775	Windebank, Hori.....	514
Templer, Jean.....	888	Wineland, J. F.....	925
Tennant, A. W.....	1041	Witt, G. N.....	1051
Tepoorten, J. A.....	483	Wolfenden, F. C.....	1037
Thomas, D. J.....	918	Wolfenden, F. L.....	697
Thompson, Nicholas.....	544	Wolfenden, W. W.....	613
Thomson, H. B.....	432	Woods, J. G.....	363
Thomson, J. B.....	601	Woodside, F. E.....	1002
Thorn, J. C.....	806	Woodworth, C. P.....	945
Tilton, William.....	904	Worsfold, C. C.....	594
Tolmie, J. W.....	786	Worth, M. R.....	109
Topp, C. H.....	875	Young, D. D.....	1082
Townley, T. O.....	419	Young, H. E.....	916
Trapp, T. J.....	100		
Trimble, Frank.....	768		
Trites, F. N.....	226		



HAMILTON PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 2022 21335010 7